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

EIGHTEENTH LOK SABHA

MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS

[Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the Third Report (Eighteenth Lok Sabha) of the Standing Committee on Housing and Urban Affairs (2024-25) on, 'Demands for Grants (2025-2026)' of the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs]

SIXTH REPORT



**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI**

August, 2025/ Sravana, 1947 (Saka)

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Presented to Lok Sabha on 20.08.2025

Laid in Rajya Sabha on 20.08.2025



**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI**

August, 2025/Sravana, 1947 (Saka)

C.U.D. No.: 148

Price : Rs.

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Publish under Rule 382 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha (Sixteenth Edition) and printed by Lok Sabha Secretariat, New Delhi

(i)

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

Shri Magunta Sreenivasulu Reddy - Chairperson

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4. Smt. Misha Bharti
5. Shri Satpal Brahamchari
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29. Shri R. Girirajan
30. Shri A. A. Rahim
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SECRETARIAT

- | | | | |
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| 2. | Smt. Archana Pathania | - | Director |
| 3. | Ms. Swati Parwal | - | Deputy Secretary |
| 4. | Shri Abhishek Kumar | - | Under Secretary |

(iii)

INTRODUCTION

I, the Chairperson of the Standing Committee on Housing and Urban Affairs (2024-25) having been authorized by the Committee, to present this Sixth Report (18th Lok Sabha) on action taken by the Government on the Observations/Recommendations contained in the Third Report (18th Lok Sabha) of the Committee on, 'Demands for Grants (2025-26)' of the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs.

2. The Third Report was presented to Lok Sabha on 12.03.2025 and laid on the table of Rajya Sabha on the same date. The Action Taken Replies of the Government to all the recommendations contained in the Report were received on 23 June, 2025.

3. The Committee considered and adopted this Report at their sitting held on 19th August, 2025.

4. An analysis of the action taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the Third Report (Eighteenth Lok Sabha) of the Committee is given at Annexure-III.

5. For the facility of reference and convenience, the Observations/Recommendations of the Committee have been printed in bold letters in the body of the Report.

New Delhi;
19 August, 2025
28 Sravana, 1947 (Saka)

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

CHAPTER I

REPORT

This Report of the Standing Committee on Housing and Urban Affairs (2024-25) deals with the action taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the Third Report (Eighteenth Lok Sabha) on the subject, 'Demand for Grants (2025-26)' of the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs which was presented to Lok Sabha on 12 March, 2025.

1.2 Action Taken Replies have been received from the Government in respect of all the 14 Recommendations contained in the Report. These have been categorized as follows:

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

Recommendation Serial Nos. 2, 3, 5, 6, 8, 9, 12, 13, 14

(Total -09)
(Chapter-II)

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

Recommendation Serial No. Nil

(Chapter-III)

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

Recommendation Serial Nos. 1, 4, 7, 10

(Total -4)
(Chapter-IV)

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

Recommendation Serial No. 11

(Total -1)
(Chapter-V)

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

1.4 The Committee will now deal with the action taken by the Government on some of their recommendations in the succeeding paragraphs.

Recommendation (Serial No. 1)

Need for a vision for ‘Viksit Bharat’ by 2047

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

The Viksit Bharat @2047 initiative envisions India as a developed nation by the centenary of its independence in 2047. This transformative roadmap emphasizes inclusive development, sustainable progress, and effective governance. Facts brought before the Committee show that by the year 2047, about 50% of the India’s projected 175.2 crore population will reside in urban areas and the city regions’ contribution to Gross Domestic Production (GDP) will be approximately 80%. The vision of the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs of a ‘Viksit Bharat’ is rooted in achieving comprehensive water security and sustainability across the nation. The Committee believe that the vision of ‘Viksit Bharat’ @2047 of the Ministry needs to take into account the challenges confronting urban transformation. In order to achieve this, the Committee recommend the following:

- (i) The Ministry need to consult all their stakeholders and prepare their broad vision document for ‘Viksit Bharat’@2047’ along with the investment needed for the next 22 years to achieve the Vision set, sources of funding (internal, external and innovative financing), ways of revenue enhancement to fund the Vision and ways to integrate planning, integration and operations; and
- (ii) The need to align the Budget allocation with the broader vision of ‘Viksit Bharat’ with a five-year investment targets for next twenty years and then annual investment targets as this will provide the Ministry the precise direction required to achieve the vision of ‘Viksit Bharat’. The Budgetary projections should also align with the overall projected investment need to achieve a developed India by 2047.

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

“Ministry is implementing various schemes with the objective that all Indian cities and towns become totally sanitized, livable and sustain good public health and environment for the urban population. Scientific growth of urban areas is critical for urban sustainability as cities are considered to be the engine of growth. Salient features of some of the schemes are given below:

- (i) **Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana - Urban (PMAY-U) 2.0** ‘Housing for All’ Mission was launched with effect from 01.9.2024 for implementation in urban areas across the country to construct, purchase and rent a house by one crore additional eligible beneficiaries at affordable cost in next 5 years through four

verticals *i.e.* Beneficiary Led Construction (BLC), Affordable Housing in Partnership (AHP), Affordable Rental Housing (ARH) and Interest Subsidy Scheme (ISS) with an investment of ₹10 lakh crore involving Central Assistance of ₹1.60 lakh crore.

- (ii) Similarly, **Swachh Bharat Mission-Urban (SBM-U)** was launched on 02.10.2014 with the objective of Open Defecation Free (ODF) and for scientific processing of Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) generated in the urban areas of the country. To carry forward the progress made, SBM-U 2.0 was launched on 01.10.2021 for a period of five years with a vision of achieving Garbage Free Status for all cities through source segregation, door to door collection and scientific management of all fractions of waste with the total outlay of ₹62,009 crore including central share of ₹14,623 crore. A new component *i.e.* Used Water Management (UWM), has also been introduced under SBM-U 2.0 to holistically deal with fecal sludge and septage in cities having less than 1 lakh population as per census 2011. Future requirements for the urban areas of the country to fill the gaps in sanitation, solid waste and used water management will be assessed and adequate budgetary provision will be made under the subsequent phases of the scheme in order to achieve the objectives under Viksit Bharat 2047.
- (iii) **Smart Cities Mission (SCM)** that was launched on 25.6.2015 has been closed on 31.3.2025. Under the Mission, 8000 plus projects worth ₹1,64,400 crore were undertaken by the 100 smart cities spread across India. These projects cover diverse urban management aspects including economic development, technological interventions, energy, mobility, public places, heritage, education, health, governance, *etc.*

The Mission adopted an innovative financing mechanism. Besides the Central Govt outlay of ₹48,000 crore for the 100 cities under SCM and matching contribution by State Governments, the Special Purpose Vehicles under the Mission had successfully leveraged financing from other sources such as loans from financial institutions, Public Private Partnerships, own revenues *etc.*

- (iv) **Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT)** was launched in June 2015 to focus on improving urban water management in 500 cities resulted in substantial increase in tap water coverage and sewerage coverage. In 2021, AMRUT 2.0 was introduced to expand coverage to all statutory towns and cities, with an allocation of ₹2,77,000 crore during financial year 2021-22 to 2025-26. Under AMRUT, 'formulation of GIS based Master Plan' has been approved as a 100% centrally funded sub-scheme and is being implemented in 461 towns from 35 States/UTs. Draft GIS database has been created for 454 towns, out of which final GIS database has been created for 447 towns. Draft GIS Based Master Plans have been formulated in 395 towns, out of which final GIS Based Master Plans have been approved in 266 towns. Under AMRUT 2.0, the sub-scheme for Formulation of GIS based Master Plans has been extended to cover Class-II towns with population of 50,000 - 99,999. Geo database has been created for 125 cities, draft Master Plan for 55 cities and another 6 cities have finalized the Master Plans so far.

Under AMRUT 2.0, total 8,868 projects worth ₹1,95,532.62 crore have been approved so far. Contracts have been awarded for 5,951 projects worth ₹1,03,394.69 crore, of which works worth ₹37,760.37 crore have been physically completed.

- (v) To give further boost to the urban infrastructure sector including Tier-2 and Tier-3 cities, Government has announced in the Budget 2025-26, setting up of an Urban Challenge Fund of ₹1,00,000 crore for augmentation/upgradation/retrofitting and improving infrastructure in urban areas through bankable projects. This fund will finance up to 25 per cent of the cost of bankable projects with a stipulation that at least 50 percent of the cost is funded from bonds, bank loans, and Public Private Partnership. This would help in filling the gaps in urban infrastructure.
- (vi) Metro rail and rapid rail transit systems are operational in 29 cities across India, with 1010 kilometres currently operational in 23 cities and an additional 980 kilometres underway.

It is expected that with these ongoing schemes Ministry will contribute significantly towards achieving the goal of Viksit Bharat by 2047.”

1.7 The Committee appreciate the efforts being made to improve the issues of health, sanitation, housing, transportation and overall infrastructure in Urban Areas through the aforementioned Schemes. However, these individual schemes cannot serve as a roadmap of infrastructural development required in various verticals of Urban living commensurate with ambitious goal of “Viksit Bharat by 2047”. The Committee are of the view that once such a roadmap is prepared, various layers of governance relating to Urban Development viz. different departments of Central Government, State Government and Urban Local bodies can work in synergy through Budgetary and Extra Budgetary resources to systematically achieve the goal of ‘Viksit Bharat by 2047’. The Committee, therefore, reiterate their recommendation.

Recommendation (Serial No. 4)

Avoid delay in finalisation and necessary approvals for implementation of various Schemes/Missions/Programmes of the Ministry

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

The Committee have observed that the public bus transport scheme which was announced in the Budget of 2021-22 was approved by the Government of India on 16.08.2023 as PM-eBus Sewa Scheme and the funds under this Scheme were for the first time actually spent during the financial year 2024-25. Similarly, National Urban Digital Mission (NUDM) which was announced as a new Scheme in the July, 2024

budget with a Budgetary allocation of Rs.1,150 crore for FY 2024-25 have yet not received the Cabinet approval. The funds allocated thus remained unutilized.

The Committee have been apprised that two new Schemes namely ‘Urban Challenge Fund’ and ‘Scheme for Industrial Housing’ have been announced in Budget 2025-26 with a provision of ₹10,000 crore and ₹2,500 crore respectively. The ‘Urban Challenge Fund’ of ₹1 lakh crore to implement the proposals for ‘Cities as Growth Hubs’, ‘Creative Redevelopment of Cities’ and ‘Water and Sanitation’ announced in the July Budget, 2024 has been proposed to finance up to 25 per cent of the cost of bankable projects with a stipulation that at least 50 per cent of the cost is funded from bonds, bank loans, and PPPs. Similarly, the allocation of Rs.2,500 crore for ‘Scheme for industrial Housing’ will be utilized for construction of rental housing for industrial workers, working women, urban migrants/homeless/destitute, urban poor (street vendors, rickshaw pullers, other service providers etc.), migrants working with market/trade associations, educational/health institutions, hospitality sector, contractual employees/ amongst others in the form of Viability Gap Funding (VGF). However, as per the submissions made before the Committee, it is learnt that the mode and method for selection of cities under the ‘Urban Challenge Fund’ is still under examination by the Ministry and a ‘Scheme for Industrial Housing’ is yet to be designed in consultation with stakeholders.

Taking into account the past experiences of the Ministry and to avoid such delays in future, the Committee recommend the following:

- (i) the Ministry should conduct consultation with stakeholders and prepare and finalise the Scheme document/guidelines prior to any Budget announcement to avoid allocation and parking of funds for such Schemes wherein approvals would spill to subsequent financial years;
- (ii) the Ministry should ensure that both ‘Urban Challenge Fund’ and ‘Scheme for Industrial Housing’ are designed and guidelines prepared at the earliest and all the approvals be also sought without any delay so as to ensure that Rs. 10,000 crore and Rs.2,500 crore respectively allocated to these two Schemes in the Budget 2025-26 are actually spend; and
- (iii) the Ministry should also expedite the Cabinet approval for National Urban Digital Mission (NUDM) so that funds allocated for the Mission could be used.

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

“Scheme for Industrial Housing are being designed in consultation with the stakeholders for providing Viability Gap Funding (VGF) for construction of rental housing for industrial workers, working women, urban migrants/homeless/destitute, urban poor (street vendors, rickshaw pullers, other service providers *etc.*), migrants working with market/trade associations, educational/health institutions, hospitality sector, contractual employees, amongst others. Ministry has already started working in this direction and consultations with the World Bank and Asian Development Bank (ADB) are currently underway to prepare the knowledge framework. Under

Solid Waste Management component, the potential bankable projects will be for creation of waste processing facilities *i.e.* automated Material Recovery Facilities (MRF), Waste to Electricity (WtE) plants, Compressed Bio-Gas (CBG) plants, and Construction and Demolition (C&D) waste plants.

Detailed consultations with stakeholders have been made for rolling out the Urban Challenge Fund. The EFC Note for the Urban Challenge Fund has been prepared and circulated for inter-ministerial consultation. Upon approval of the EFC and Union Cabinet, detailed guidelines will be circulated.

The Cabinet Secretariat has informed that the draft Cabinet Note of NUDM scheme is no longer under consideration of the Union Cabinet due to likely changes in the draft Cabinet Note. The contours of the scheme are accordingly being examined by the Ministry for preparation of suitable EFC proposal and Note for the Cabinet.”

1.10 It is evident from the reply that detailed guidelines for ‘Scheme for Industrial Housing’ and ‘Urban Challenge Fund’ with a budget provision of ₹2,500 crore and Rs.10000 Crore respectively are still under finalization stage. As regards NUDM, the Ministry is examining the contours of the Scheme for preparation of EFC proposal and Note for Cabinet approval. The Committee, therefore, reiterate their earlier recommendation that the Ministry should conduct consultation with stakeholders and prepare and finalise the Scheme document/guidelines prior to any Budget announcement to avoid allocation and parking of funds for such Schemes wherein approvals would spill to subsequent financial years. The Committee, also desire that all the approvals be obtained expeditiously and modalities of these schemes be informed to the Committee.

Recommendation (Serial No. 7)

Increased Central Assistance for dwelling units PMAY-U 2.0

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

The Committee have been briefed that based on the learning from the experiences of 9 years implementation of PMAY-U, the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs has revamped the scheme and launched PMAY-U 2.0 ‘Housing for All’ Mission with effect from 01.09.2024 for implementation in urban areas across the country for 1 crore additional eligible beneficiaries. Under the Scheme, Central Assistance of ₹1.5 lakh per house is provided under Beneficiary Led Construction (BLC) and Affordable Housing in Partnership (AHP) verticals. A minimum of ₹1 lakh has been made mandatory for all major States under PMAY-U 2.0 to each beneficiary, thereby, in effect, each beneficiary will be getting ₹2.5 lakh. Apart from the minimum State share, the State Governments may also provide additional top-up share to increase affordability. Moreover, the

funding under PMAY-U 2.0 is to provide a nudge to the beneficiaries and enable them to construct/purchase their houses by arranging funds from other sources as well. The Committee appreciate the Ministry's initiative to launch PMAY(U) 2.0 and are well aware that 'Land' and 'Colonisation' are State subjects and the Ministry intends to supplement the efforts of States/Union Territories (UTs) through PMAY-U. Nonetheless, the Committee are concerned that post-COVID inflation has significantly increased the cost of construction materials and it would clearly be difficult for the intended beneficiaries who are EWS, LIG and MIG households with annual income up to ₹3 lakh, ₹3-6 lakh and ₹6-9 lakh respectively to afford to purchase a house in an urban area even under PMAY(U). Moreover, the Committee are of the view that maximum share of cost of a house under PMAY (U) is borne by the intended beneficiary whose both purchasing and paying capacity are limited. Under such scenario, a private player may not be keen to come forth and invest under Affordable Housing in Partnership (AHP) vertical of the Scheme.

In view of this, the Committee strongly feel that central assistance per dwelling unit under Affordable Housing in Partnership (AHP) vertical need to be revised proportionally under PMAY(U) 2.0 to reflect the increased construction costs and also to ensure the successful implementation of the scheme.

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

“Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs launched PMAY-U 2.0 ‘Housing for All’ Mission with effect from 01.9.2024 for implementation in urban areas across the country for one crore additional eligible beneficiaries. The scheme guidelines and funding mechanism of PMAY-U 2.0 have been prepared after series of consultation with States/UTs and a large number of other stakeholders. As per the scheme guidelines, State/UT share is mandatory under PMAY-U 2.0. Apart from the minimum State Share, the State Governments may also provide additional top-up share to increase affordability.

Moreover, apart from PMAY-U 2.0, a special loan product is being designed by Department of Financial Services, Ministry of Finance to enable beneficiaries without any formal income to seek housing loan. A Credit Risk Guarantee Fund has also been restructured to cover the loans given to such beneficiaries by the lending institutions, in case of default. It will boost the confidence of Banks to provide the loan to the beneficiaries belonging to informal sector, as the risk of default is guaranteed by the Government.

Based on the proposals received from States/UTs under PMAY-U 2.0, a total of 4,75,694 houses have already been sanctioned, so far. Therefore, any change in the scheme guidelines at this juncture may delay implementation of the scheme in the

States/UTs. However, States may provide enhanced State share to reduce the burden on beneficiaries.”

1.13 The Committee’s recommendation regarding upward revision of the Central assistance per dwelling unit under Affordable Housing in Partnership (AHP) vertical to reflect the increased construction cost was based on the thought premise that unlike Beneficiary Led Construction (BLC) Vertical, the AHP Vertical targets urban landless who fall under specific category *i.e.* Economically Weaker Section (EWS) households with annual income upto Rs.3 Lakh. The Ministry’s submission that any change in the scheme guidelines at this juncture may delay implementation of the Scheme in the State/UTs is not acceptable as any reasonable enhancement in Central Assistance with respect to the specific AHP vertical on the contrary, will give a definite fillip to the various AHP projects. Therefore, finding the reply unsatisfactory, the Committee reiterate the recommendation and urge the Ministry to review their submission.

Recommendation (Serial No. 10)

Reviewing the Central Assistance (CA) and fixed assured kilometres under PM e-Bus Sewa

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

PM-eBus Sewa Scheme was approved by Govt. of India on 16.8.2023 with an aim to augment city bus operations in urban areas with Central Assistance of ₹20,000 crore for deploying 10,000 electric buses. The Committee have been informed that the total demand of buses so far tendered for aggregation stands 6,518 e-buses from 13 States and 4 UTs. The proposed Budget Estimate 2025-26 under PM-eBus Sewa Scheme is ₹1,310.00 crore. During the examination of the Scheme, the Committee have taken note of the following three concerns:

(a) that eligibility of buses per city depends on the city’s population which is based on the census of 2011 which may not provide the correct parameter for allocation of buses to various cities. The Committee do not agree with the assumption of the Ministry that population of all cities have grown proportionately and thereby the allocation of buses will remain the same. Rather, based on population increase, road infrastructure available and general requirement, some cities may require more buses than allocation proposed under the Scheme.

(b) the Central Assistance (CA) of Rs 24, 22, 20 per km is proposed to be provided for 12, 9, 7 metre buses respectively. The Committee feel that the proposed central assistance per kilometer based on the size of the bus is less and may result in increased financial burden on municipal corporations.

(c) the condition of fixed assured Kms of 160, 180, 200 for 7, 9, 12 metre respectively is proposed to be provided. The Committee are of the view that the same needs to be revisited as many municipal buses operate only for 150-160 kilometers daily.

The Committee are of the considerate opinion that the concerns regarding less central assistance per kilometer and fixed assured kilometers brought before the Committee should be thoroughly examined by the Ministry and detailed consultation on these aspects be done with all stakeholders so that the financial viability of the project could also be ensured and PM e-Bus Sewa- an environmentally friendly Scheme achieves the positive intended outcome. A report in this regard may be submitted to the Committee within a month.

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

“Ministry would like to make following submissions before the Hon’ble Committee:

- (i) Eligibility criterion under the Scheme was fixed on the basis of latest available census of 2011 published by Registrar General and Census Commissioner of India so as to ensure the principle of equal distribution of buses under the scheme. Cities having population 3 to 40 Lakhs are eligible under the Scheme. Moreover, the Scheme had been formulated with priority allocation of buses to cities having no organized city bus service including NER State capital cities, Hilly capital cities and States/ UTs capital cities having population less than 3 lakhs. Bigger cities having population more than 40 lakhs as per 2011 census are covered under PM E-DRIVE scheme administered by Ministry of Heavy Industry.
- (ii) The Central Assistance (CA) has been decided according to the size of the bus *i.e.* ₹24, 22, 20 per km for 12, 9, 7 metre buses respectively. In addition to CA mentioned above, an annual escalation of up to 5% shall also be provided on the CA for bus operation. To reduce the financial burden on Municipal Corporations, apart from providing CA on bus operation, onetime 100% CA for development of Behind the Meter Power infrastructure is being given to all eligible cities under the Scheme. Further 60% CA for cities of States, 90% CA to capital cities of Hilly states/North-East States/UTs with legislature and 100% CA to capital cities of UTs without legislature is being given for development of Civil Depot infrastructure.
- (iii) 10-year duration of the scheme, fixed assured kms of 160, 180, 200 for 7, 9, 12 m buses respectively have been decided after consultation/discussion with the eligible cities and considering the rapid pace of urbanization. Also, if the operational km is less than the assured km, then the payment for non-operated assured km is to be made at the reduced rate of 75% of Gross Cost Contract (GCC) fee.

1.16 The Committee appreciate the endeavor of Ministry to maintain principle of equal distribution of buses under the scheme. However, the Committee are of the opinion that the population growth over the years in various cities selected under the Scheme may not be proportionate and hence extrapolating the data of Census 2011 for allocation of buses is not appropriate. Moreover, the availability of road infrastructure and assessment of demand for such bus services also need to be assessed while deciding the distribution of buses to various cities. The Committee also appreciate the effort of Central Government to reduce the financial burden on Municipal Corporations through Central Assistance for development of Behind the Meter Power infrastructure and development of Civil Depot infrastructure. Nevertheless, in view of varying financial capacity of different Urban Local Bodies within the State and also across the States, one-size-fits-all approach of financial assistance for bus operation may not yield the intended positive outcome. The Committee, therefore, reiterate that Ministry should examine the concerns regarding less Central assistance per kilometer and fixed assured kilometers so that the financial viability of the PM e-Bus Sewa could be ensured.

Recommendation (Serial No. 12)

Expansion of associated road infrastructure in respect of redeveloped General Pool Residential Accommodation (GPRA) colonies

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

One of the major Schemes implemented by Central Public Works Department (CPWD) is the redevelopment of General Pool Residential Accommodation (GPRA) colonies under the GPRA Scheme in which new Government Residential Accommodation are constructed and upgradation of existing accommodations are taken up to make them at par with new construction norms. In this context, it has been brought to the notice of the Committee that in Delhi also the old Government residential colonies have been demolished and in place vertical high-rise are being constructed to provide accommodation to Government staff. However, the existing road infrastructure in these re-developed areas have not been simultaneously widened to accommodate the surge in commuters as for instance in place of 150 dwelling units, now 1500 dwelling units are being constructed. In this regard, the Committee have been informed that a detailed consultancy has been conducted by this Ministry to analyse the additional traffic impact generating out of redevelopment of the GPRA colonies. Augmentation of the road infrastructure/stretches are under consideration. Consultation with DMRC is also going

on to connect more GPRA colonies with Delhi metro. Apart from this, widening of existing road network within the colonies are being taken up to ease the movement of traffic. This Ministry has also taken up the matter of augmentation of existing road infrastructure to satisfy the future needs in Delhi with Chief Secretary, NCT of Delhi, since the road infrastructure work in NCT of Delhi comes under their purview.

Giving due consideration to the submission made by the Ministry, the Committee still fail to understand as to why the augmentation of existing road network associated with such large-scale redevelopment projects was not the part of the initial planning at Detailed Project Report (DPR) stage. The Committee, thus, recommend that:

- (i) the Ministry should immediately conduct a study of possible traffic scenario in respect of redeveloped GPRA colonies across the country after due consultation with all stakeholders and immediate action be taken to widen the existing road network to ensure liveability of the cities. The said study report be submitted to the Committee at the earliest;
- (ii) the Ministry may also make provision for feeder buses to Metro stations from Government Residential Colonies to ensure last mile connectivity and address the issue of high road traffic;
- (iii) in case of Delhi where the project of Central Vista comprising of most of the Government Offices is under construction, the Ministry may also consider operating dedicated electric buses from Government colonies to Central Vista to curtail carbon footprints and encourage public transport on such fixed routes.

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

“The proposal for improvement of road infrastructure in respect of redevelopment of General Pool Residential Accommodation (GPRA) colonies was envisioned to address the concerns regarding the availability of satisfactory traffic and travel facilities within the influence area of seven GPRA colonies and All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS) Trauma Center being developed around the southern and south eastern segments of Ring Road in Delhi. These segments of Ring Road offering poor level of services are already under pressure. A detailed consultancy has been conducted to analyze the additional traffic impact generating out of redevelopment of the GPRA colonies during 2018-2022. Based on the Detailed Consultancy Report, following three road networks were finalized and approval of Unified Traffic and Transportation Infrastructure (Planning & Engineering) Centre (UTTIPEC) and Delhi Urban Art Commission (DUAC) for construction/improvement was obtained:

- (i) Project approved in Governing Body meeting (62nd) of UTTIPEC on 19.3.2021.
- (ii) Final layout drawings issued by UTTIPEC on 14.6.2021.

(iii) Concept proposal approved by DUAC on 18.08.2022.

The work with estimated cost of ₹4,760 crore is proposed to be taken up in the following three packages:

Package 1: Elevated road corridor from INA to Mahipalpur having total road length 13.77 km including at grade improvements; footpath, cycle track, drainage, *etc.*

Package 2: Elevated road corridor from Moolchand to Africa Avenue having total road length 4.4 km. including at grade improvements; footpath, cycle track, drainage, *etc.*

Package 3: Road improvement around GPRA Colonies, AIIMS TRAUMA Centre and East Kidwai Nagar including road widening, footpath, cycle track, differently abled friendly pedestrian crossing, direct connectivity to East Kidwai Nagar.

1.19 The Committee note with satisfaction that a detailed consultancy has been conducted to analyse the additional traffic impact generating out of redevelopment of the GPRA colonies during 2018-2022 and based on it, three road networks have been finalized. The Committee desire to know the status of implementation of these projects in terms of target date of completion.

CHAPTER II

RECOMMENDATIONS THAT HAVE BEEN ACCEPTED BY THE GOVERNMENT

Recommendation (Serial No. 2)

Emphasis on Urban Planning

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

Urban planning is the key to sustainable urban development. The Committee during their several study visits have observed unplanned growth of cities which not only putting constraints on existing resources but also leading to decline in civic amenities and quality of life there. Needless to say that though all States and cities therein have their specific local needs and challenges when it comes to civic infrastructure ranging from water scarcity to waste management to traffic congestion, pollution, etc., but the States/UTs and Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) are generally unaware of the developmental strategies best suited for them and also ill-equipped to address them. The Committee, thus, are of the opinion that handholding of States/UTs in urban planning is the need of the hour and collaborated efforts on the part of Centre and States can only pave the way for it. Consultation with and involvement of local stakeholders is undoubtedly essential. In view of this, the Committee suggest that the Ministry should formulate a Scheme wherein it would be mandatory for all ULBs to prepare an ‘urban development plan and strategy with a holistic and futuristic approach’. To assist the ULBs, the Ministry should engage global technical consultants and world-class town planners/experts and provide necessary funding. Such planning should also cover the financial and funding aspects to ensure practicability and implementability of the plan so devised. This approach would not only help the local government to identify the developmental issues confronting them but also built their capacity and engage them in identifying the optimal solutions to their specific problems. The Committee are also of the opinion that at times best of the Schemes of the Ministry fail to generate anticipated demand from various States/UTs, thus, an exercise in the direction of planning would lead to appropriate assessment of civic needs of all regions and thereby defining the Ministry’s future intervention through various Missions and Schemes.

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

“Ministry has launched two Sub-schemes under Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) and AMRUT 2.0 for promotion and hand holding for formulation of the GIS based Master Plans in the country. The schemes promote the use of space technology in urban planning, engaging national level technical consultants. The details are as under:

- (A) Sub-scheme on Formulation of GIS based Master Plan for AMRUT cities:** Formulation of GIS-based Master Plans for AMRUT cities is one of the important reforms under AMRUT, which has been approved as a 100% centrally funded sub-scheme. The Ministry has signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with National Remote Sensing Centre (NRSC) for geo-spatial database creation under the sub-scheme. Under this sub-scheme, 266 towns have made final Master Plan and another 129 towns have created the Draft Master Plan.
- (B) Sub-Scheme on Formulation of GIS based Master Plans of Class-II Towns with population of 50,000 - 99,999 under AMRUT 2.0:** Formulation of GIS based Master Plans of Class-II Towns with population of 50,000 - 99,999 is one of the important reforms under AMRUT 2.0, which has been approved as a 100% centrally funded sub-scheme. The total amount approved for covering 675 towns is ₹631.13 crore. The Ministry has signed a MoU with National Remote Sensing Centre (NRSC) and Survey of India for geo-spatial database creation and also signed MoU with Indian Institute of Remote Sensing (IIRS) to develop an Integrated Mobile Application under the sub-scheme. Under this sub-scheme, 6 towns have finalized their Master Plans and 48 towns have formulated the Draft Master Plan. Final Geo Database has been created for 80 towns.

State Urban Planners, ULB officials, State officials and other nodal agencies have been trained under the Capacity Building programme under these sub-schemes.”

[Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs, Government of India, O.M. No. G-20017/2/2025-BUDGET
SECTION-MoHUA dated 23rd June, 2025]

Recommendation (Serial No. 3)

Need for utilisation of Budget allocated

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

The Budget Estimates for the financial year 2024-25 was Rs.82,576 crore which was revised to Rs.63,669 crore at the Revised Estimate stage. Out of the revised allocation, till 14.02.2025, the Ministry could spend only Rs.42,794 crore. The Committee have been informed by the Ministry that due to less demand for Central Share of funds by various States and UTs under Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana-Urban (PMAY-U), Swachh Bharat Mission-Urban (SBM-U), Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT), National Urban Digital Mission (NUDM) and PM e-Bus

Sewa schemes, the Budget Estimates 2024-25 have been reduced at Revised Estimates (RE) stage by Rs.18,906 crore. Further, the Ministry also expect that they will be able to utilise the remaining funds of ₹20,875.92 crore under MRTS and Metro Projects, AMRUT, PMAY-U, Smart Cities Mission, PM SVANidhi and GPRA/GPOA schemes by 31.3.2025 subject to receipt of complete proposals from States/UTs/Implementing agencies complying with the revised instructions issued by Ministry of Finance for release of funds under SNA-Sparsh model.

The Committee taking cognizance of the factor that spending under various Schemes/Missions of the Ministry are dependent upon the demands raised by the States and Union Territories, note that if this state of affairs continue then the targets set under any Mission/Scheme of the Ministry would be hard to achieve. The Committee, thus, stress that generation of interest and demand for central funds and assistance under various Missions launched by the Ministry among the stakeholders is also the responsibility of the Ministry. The Ministry should look into the reasons for States/UTs not coming forth and demands being not generated for various Schemes of the Ministry amongst the States/UTs and accordingly look for remedial measures to fill the gap. The Ministry should also make concerted efforts to ensure that the funds allocated by the Government of India for urban development, urban housing and poverty alleviation are actually utilized through various Missions/Schemes of the Ministry.

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

“Department of Expenditure has introduced a new system (SNA-SPARSH) for just in time release of funds to the States under Central Sponsored Schemes including **AMRUT**. The funds are now allocated to the States through mother sanction which are utilized by the State on real time basis. During the current FY 2025-26, out of the BE of ₹10,000 crore, mother sanction for an amount ₹4,150 crore has been issued so far.

The States are being regularly followed up through regular meetings at various levels in the Ministry for expediting the works approved under AMRUT 2.0 and claiming funds through SNA-SPARSH.

The Ministry conducts review of progress of Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana-Urban (PMAY-U) including timely release of Central Assistance and its utilization with the participating States/UTs regularly so as to ensure completion of all the sanctioned houses within extended scheme period *i.e.* upto 31.12.2025. These review meetings focus on expediting grounding and completion of sanctioned houses/projects, identifying the bottlenecks and provide necessary handholding support to States/UTs for faster implementation of the projects.

The Swachh Bharat Mission is regularly reviewed by the National Advisory and Review Committee (NARC) chaired by Secretary, Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs. Further, the progress under various projects approved under mission is also reviewed regularly during the monthly reviews taken by the National Mission

Director with the Mission Directors of different States and UTs during State visits and also through video conferencing. Secretary (HUA) also regularly monitors the various missions of the Ministry including SBM-U with the different States and UTs. Further, other measures have also been taken for effective monitoring of scheme through:

- (i) National Team visits to States/UTs to monitor and review the implementation of projects.
- (ii) Robust Online MIS ensures to ease monitoring and evaluation of progress of States
- (iii) Monthly online review meetings with States to improve mission monitoring.
- (iv) Workshops on new initiatives, Protocols, DPR preparation/Tender documents etc organized at State level for onward dissemination and capacity building of Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) through offline and online mode.

In addition, regular interaction is also conducted throughout the year with the concerned finance officers of the States/UTs to ascertain the financial progress of the States. Weekly expenditure details of the States/UTs are regularly shared with the Mission Directors of States/UTs emphasising on meeting targeted expenditure through increasing pace of expenditure and utilise the available funds. The Ministry is making concerted efforts for implementation of various projects in the States/UTs so that the initial instalment of Central share under various components is utilised thereby generating request for next tranche of funds by the States.

The Budget Estimate for **National Urban Digital Mission (NUDM)** in FY 2024–25 was initially ₹1,150 crore. The scheme was awaiting approval of the Cabinet. Since scheme has yet not been approved, there was non-utilization of funds. Accordingly, the Revised Estimate for the same year was reduced to ₹108.7 crore.

Smart Cities Mission (SCM) that was launched on 25 June 2015 has been closed on 31.3.2025. The Central Government had a total outlay of ₹48,000 crore for the 100 cities under SCM, of which ₹47,458 crore (99.5% of total outlay) have been released which includes ₹47,459 crore claimed by the cities and Central level expenditure amounting to ₹303 crore. The States/Union Territories are reported to have utilized ₹45,791 crore (*i.e.* 96.5% of the total Central share released).

So far as, City Investments to Innovate, Integrate and Sustain (CITIIS) 2.0 scheme is concerned, agreements with the 18 selected cities and 21 participating states were signed on 03.3.2025 in the presence of Hon'ble Minister of Housing and Urban Affairs at Jaipur during the 12th Regional 3R and Circular Economy Forum in Asia and the Pacific.

The 18 selected cities have submitted the first tranche request amounting to ₹155 crore. Funds amounting to ₹85 crore has been sanctioned to 10 cities. The funds to the remaining 8 cities may be released by June 2025. Cities are in the process of preparing the required documents including the Detailed Project Reports.

The 21 participating states under the program may request for the first tranche of funds upon achieving the required milestone as per the implementation matrix

detailed in the tripartite agreement signed between the Ministry, State Governments and National Institute of Urban Affairs (NIUA).”

**[Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs, Government of India, O.M. No. G-20017/2/2025-BUDGET
SECTION-MoHUA dated 23rd June, 2025]**

Recommendation (Serial No. 5)

Progress under Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojna (Urban)

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

The Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojna (Urban) was launched in 2015 for a period up to 31.3.2022 which has been extended up to 31.12.2025 only for completion of all the sanctioned houses. With less than a year left for completion of the Mission, as on 10.02.2025, against the total sanctioned houses of 118.64 lakh, 112.46 lakh houses have been grounded, 90.43 lakh houses completed and 87.35 lakh houses delivered to the beneficiaries. As regards, the financial progress, central assistance of Rs. 2.00 lakh crore has been sanctioned to 36 States/UTs, out of which, Rs.1.68 lakh crore has been released so far. The Ministry has deposed before the Committee that it is expected that requirement for central assistance will reduce from ₹2 lakh crore to ₹1.90 lakh crore due to proposed curtailment of 6-7 lakh houses.

The Committee have further been informed that a total of 21,43,234 houses are presently in various stages of construction which includes 17,34,325 in BLC; 3,53,725 in AHP and 55,184 in ISSR vertical. Further, 3,66,778 houses are yet to be grounded as on date, which includes 1,77,420 in BLC; 1,28,934 in AHP and 60,424 in ISSR vertical of PMAY-U. To achieve this target by 31.12.2025, the Budgetary allocation for PMAY-(U) for the FY 2025-26 stands at Rs.19,794 crore. As regards the expenditure incurred under the Scheme during the financial year 2024-25, against the Revised Estimate of Rs.15,170 crore, the actual expenditure incurred as on 14.02.2025 stands at Rs.4,568.40 crore only. In this regard the Ministry has submitted that after completion of the extended PMAY-U Mission period i.e. 31.12.2025, any spill over financial liability for completion of houses/projects will have to be borne by the State/UT Governments from their own resources.

The Committee are of the view that the progress under PMAY(U) has been slow during the financial year 2024-25 due to various reasons stated by the Ministry. However, keeping in view that the Ministry has launched PMAY(U) 2.0 involving Central Assistance of ₹1.6 lakh crore for one crore additional households, the Committee recommend the following:

- (i) The Ministry must closely monitor the completion of 21.43 lakh under-construction houses and intervene to ensure the grounding and completion of remaining 3.66 lakh houses. The Committee desire to be briefed of the progress made every three months along with the list of lagging States and UTs;
- (ii) to furnish the details of houses curtailed under the Scheme and reasons for curtailment and the learning from the same for PMAY(U) 2.0; and
- (iii) to ensure timely occupancy of completed houses, the Ministry should direct the States and UTs to converge various Centrally and State sponsored Schemes such as PM Surya Ghar Muft Bijli Yojana for providing required infrastructure and civic amenities at the site for effective and efficient utilization of public resources.

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

“Under PMAY-U, a total of 112.22 lakh houses sanctioned; of which 112.82 lakh houses (including 4 lakh JnNURM houses) have been grounded for construction and 92.35 lakh houses (including 3.41 lakh JnNURM houses) have been completed/delivered to the beneficiaries. Based on the requests received from various States/UTs, the scheme period of PMAY-U which was earlier upto 31.3.2022, has now been extended upto 31.12.2025 to complete the sanctioned houses under the scheme.

State/UT-wise details of houses which are yet to be grounded and under various stages of construction are as under:

Sr. No.	State / UT	Yet to Ground				Houses under Construction			
		BLC	AHP	ISSR	Total	BLC	AHP	ISSR	Total
1	A&N Island (UT)	-	-	-	-	-	329	-	329
2	Andhra Pradesh	80,441	-	-	80,441	7,45,501	28,740	-	7,74,241
3	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	3
4	Assam	547	-	-	547	45,352	-	64	45,416
5	Bihar	-	-	-	-	1,04,194	-	-	1,04,194
6	Chandigarh (UT)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

7	Chhattisgarh	1,447	424	-	1,871	23,552	6,961	-	30,513
8	Delhi (UT)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	Goa	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
10	Gujarat	595	156	220	971	11,101	14,163	10,541	35,805
11	Haryana	24,067	-	367	24,434	20,106	-	-	20,106
12	Himachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	1,408	-	-	1,408
13	Jammu & Kashmir	31	-	-	31	11,030	-	-	11,030
14	Jharkhand	1,089	17,447	-	18,536	41,662	11,134	-	52,796
15	Karnataka	10,557	60,215	-	70,772	28,997	95,518	-	1,24,515
16	Kerala	7,048	32	-	7,080	20,785	408	-	21,193
17	Ladakh (UT)	-	-	-	-	99	-	-	99
18	Madhya Pradesh	1,410	1,058	-	2,468	70,562	15,464	-	86,026
19	Maharashtra	29,023	30,532	629	60,184	72,618	93,636	13,308	1,79,562
20	Manipur	3,118	-	-	3,118	32,582	-	-	32,582
21	Meghalaya	696	-	-	696	2,135	-	-	2,135
22	Mizoram	52	-	-	52	13,782	-	-	13,782
23	Nagaland	7	-	-	7	2,051	-	-	2,051
24	Odisha	13,929	3,828	860	18,617	19,515	3,780	520	23,815
25	Puducherry (UT)	64	-	-	64	4,850	-	-	4,850
26	Punjab	1,433	144	1,025	2,602	21,106	-	-	21,106
27	Rajasthan	2,129	1,695	-	3,824	53,294	13,359	-	66,653
28	Sikkim	-	-	-	-	90	-	-	90
29	Tamil Nadu	980	-	-	980	35,563	29,503	-	65,066
30	Telangana	-	13,337	-	13,337	-	11,408	-	11,408
31	Tripura	2,899	-	-	2,899	8,874	-	-	8,874
32	UT of DNH & DD	-	-	-	-	497	-	-	497
33	Uttar Pradesh	14,208	3,073	-	17,281	56,000	11,949	-	67,949
34	Uttarakhand	851	16	-	867	9,840	11,513	-	21,353
35	West	8,046	1,636	-	9,682	1,44,838	1,554	-	1,46,392

	Bengal								
	Total	2,04,667	1,33,593	3,101	3,41,361	16,01,988	3,49,419	24,433	19,75,840

The Ministry reviews the progress of scheme through meetings of Central Sanctioning and Monitoring Committee (CSMC) and Monthly Review meetings with States/UTs for timely completion of sanctioned houses within the extended Mission period. These review meetings focus on expeditious/timely grounding & completion of sanctioned houses/projects, identification of the bottlenecks and provide necessary handholding support to States/UTs for faster implementation of the projects. Further, States/UTs have been communicated that all sanctioned houses are to be completed well in advance of the conclusion of the PMAY-U Mission and any spill over liability for completion of houses/projects after completion of the extended PMAY-U Mission period *i.e.* 31.12.2025 will have to be borne by the State/UT Governments from their own resources.

During the course of implementation of PMAY-U, States/UTs have shown inability to ground houses under the scheme owing to following reasons:

(a) Under AHP/ISSR vertical:

- (i) The beneficiary has already taken benefit in other vertical of the scheme.
- (ii) Pending court matters.
- (iii) Identified land under encroachment.
- (iv) Non-suitable/Disputed Land/Pending NOC from other Departments.
- (v) Permanent migration of beneficiaries.
- (vi) Beneficiaries not willing for relocation.
- (vii) Non-acceptance of multi-storey building.

(b) Under BLC vertical:

- (i) Land disputes.
- (ii) Permanent migration of beneficiaries.
- (iii) Erroneously attached in other projects.
- (iv) Court cases after issue of pattas.
- (v) Site and family disputes.
- (vi) Beneficiaries not willing to dismantle the existing house.
- (vii) Already benefited under other housing schemes of State Govt.

(viii) Death of single household beneficiary.

(ix) Non-availability of valid land ownership document.

Accordingly, State-wise details of houses curtailed/cancelled based on the proposals received from them, in the CSMC meeting held in April 2025 are as under:

Houses Curtailed in CSMC meeting held on 17.4.2025

Sl. No.	States/UTs	BLC	AHP	ISSR	Total Houses
1	Andhra Pradesh	2,30,141	-	-	2,30,141
2	Arunachal Pradesh	431	-	-	431
3	Assam	7,010	128	44	7,182
4	Bihar	23,055	-	-	23,055
5	Chhattisgarh	13,241	2,406	-	15,647
6	Gujarat	7,094	7,644	9,781	24,519
7	Himachal Pradesh	118	-	-	118
8	Jammu & Kashmir	3,984	968	-	4,952
9	Karnataka	35,326	19,207	-	54,533
10	Kerala	5,365	-	-	5,365
11	Ladakh	24	-	-	24
12	Madhya Pradesh	14,346	914	-	15,260
13	Maharashtra	50,253	103,267	1,040	1,54,560
14	Manipur	3,518	-	-	3,518
15	Mizoram	455	-	-	455
16	Nagaland	793	-	-	793
17	Punjab	11,268	-	-	11,268
18	Rajasthan	16,274	6,184	-	22,458
19	Sikkim	16	-	-	16
20	Tamil Nadu	6,518	3,406	-	9,924
21	Telangana	2,010	-	-	2,010
22	Uttarakhand	786	-	-	786

23	Tripura	1,865	-	-	1,865
24	West Bengal	52,802	-	-	52,802
	Total	4,86,693	1,44,124	10,865	6,41,682

Based on the learning of implementation of PMAY-U, following provisions have been incorporated in the scheme guidelines of PMAY-U 2.0:

- (a) Under BLC, States/UTs may release the first installment of financial assistance to approved beneficiaries from their own share without waiting for the Central Assistance so that the work on ground may be started. Second and third installments will be released to the beneficiaries based on the actual progress made and Geo-tagging of various stages in MIS and other compliances, without any linkage to progress of the entire project.
- (b) BLC beneficiaries are allowed to Geo-tag the progress of the houses through their own mobiles using the Mobile APP for subsequent release of funds to the beneficiaries without waiting for geo-tagger from the ULBs which often causes delay. The ULBs/implementing agencies will be required to approve the geo-tagging as captured by the beneficiary/expert/Project Management Consultant(PMC) at ULB level within 15 days of uploading, failing which the geo-tagging will be auto approved in the system.
- (c) The first installment of 40% in AHP projects shall be released on the basis of following compliances: (i) Identification of Developer and Issuance of work order; (ii) Registration of projects under RERA; (iii) All statutory approvals and necessary NOCs (iv) Entry of minimum 50% Aadhaar seeded beneficiary in MIS, and (v) Any other requirement(s) as specified/directed by Central Sanctioning and Monitoring Committee(CSMC).
- (d) The Central Assistance along with State share under Affordable Housing and Partnership with Private Sector model, will be released to Economically Weaker Section (EWS) beneficiaries in the form of Redeemable Housing Vouchers (RHV). The RHV will be handed over to the beneficiaries of the white listed project at the time of registration/purchase of house. The developer can redeem the RHV received from the beneficiary by submitting the same to the concerned/designated Banks/Housing Finance Companies (HFCs).
- (e) Technology Innovation Grant (TIG) @ ₹1,000 per sqm up to 30 sqm carpet area per dwelling unit (DU) shall be provided by the Ministry to the implementing agencies i.e. Public/Private developers to the projects using innovative construction technologies as notified by the Ministry. States/UTs will mandatorily formulate 'Affordable Housing Policy' under which various reforms and incentives should be provided to Public/Private agencies for construction of affordable housing.
- (f) The ISSR vertical of PMAY-U have been merged with AHP/BLC vertical under PMAY-U 2.0, to open more avenues for slum resettlement, redevelopment or upgradation adopting multi-pronged strategies. As per the Scheme guidelines of PMAY-U 2.0, in the case of a tenable slum, the State/UT Governments can propose the projects with list of eligible beneficiaries for sanctioning of Central Assistance under BLC vertical. The infrastructure deficit in the slum will be addressed by the State/UT/ULB funds.

States/UTs may also propose ‘Redevelopment’ or ‘In-situ Improvement’ projects for tenable slums having dilapidated buildings located on Government/ULB/Public land under AHP vertical. Under this vertical, the existing slum will be demolished and redeveloped in-situ in the form of multi-storied building with all basic amenities and social infrastructure. The State/UT may also propose projects for ‘Resettlement’ of untenable slums located on environmentally hazardous sites to appropriate sites by constructing new housing colonies/group houses in alternate land with access to all basic civic amenities and social infrastructure. Moreover, the Central Assistance has also been increased from ₹1 lakh to ₹1.5 lakh per house by subsuming the ISSR in other verticals to address the slums. The minimum State share has also been made compulsory under PMAY-U 2.0 which will strengthen the finances for slum redevelopment projects.

Under PMAY-U, Central Assistance is provided in installments for construction of house as per the progress of construction stages. States have been advised to complete the basic infrastructure facilities in the project either through their own resources or by converging with other Central/State schemes *viz.* Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT), Swachh Bharat Mission- Urban (SBM-U), Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (PM-JAY), Pradhan Mantri Ujjawala Yojana, Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana- National Urban Livelihood Mission (DAY-NULM) and PM Surya Ghar Muft Bijli Yojana so that they may be delivered to the eligible beneficiaries in time with effective and efficient utilization of public resources and to achieve the larger objective of the scheme.

**[Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs, Government of India, O.M. No. G-20017/2/2025-BUDGET
SECTION-MoHUA dated 23rd June, 2025]**

Recommendation (Serial No. 6)

Accurate Data on Homeless Population in Urban Areas

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

As per data provided by the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs, the urban population is projected to reach 876 million in 2047. As per census 2011, the total urban houseless population in the country is 9,38,348. In addition to this, under Scheme for Shelters for Urban Homeless (SUH)’ component of Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana – National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM), a total of 2.52 lakhs urban homeless have been identified through systematic third-party survey conducted by States / UTs during the Mission period. Thus, the figures provided by the Ministry are based on the 2011 Census, which is outdated. To this concern of the Committee, the Ministry submitted that as per 7th Schedule of the Constitution of India, Land & Colonisation are State subjects. Therefore, it is the primary responsibility of States /

Union Territories (UTs) to take steps and devise schemes to provide for rehabilitation of homeless persons. Central Government is supplementing the efforts of State Governments / UTs through programs and schematic interventions. Further, the Ministry has also implemented Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana – Urban (PMAY-U) for providing assistance to States / UTs for addressing the housing requirement of eligible urban households. PMAY-U 2.0 has also been launched for providing all weather pucca houses with basic civic amenities to all eligible urban households. Also, SUH component of DAY-NULM provides shelters equipped with basic facilities to the urban homeless.

However, the Committee are of the opinion that updated and accurate data on Homeless population in urban areas is crucial for the proper implementation of schemes like Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana - Urban (PMAY-U). The Committee, therefore, recommend that the Ministry should conduct a fresh and comprehensive survey to ascertain the exact number of homeless individuals so that the objective of ‘Housing for all’ can be achieved through the revamped PMAY(U) 2.0.

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

“Housing demand in urban areas is dynamic in nature. Under the scheme of PMAY-U 2.0, the Ministry aims at providing central assistance to one crore urban poor and middle-class families to address their housing needs in the next 5 years with effect from 01.9.2024. Under the scheme, States/UTs/Cities undertakes assessment of housing demand under different verticals through suitable means for assessing the actual demand of housing for eligible beneficiaries including homeless. The beneficiaries can also register themselves for housing demand with all details on unified Web-portal. The beneficiaries will be validated by States/UTs/ULBs as per the eligibility criteria of the scheme guidelines. States/UTs/ULBs should also identify the beneficiaries from the Special Focused Group (SFG) for inclusion in PMAY-U 2.0 and accordingly provide benefits to these groups on priority. Based on demand assessment and other accessible data, cities will complete the online format of the city-wise Housing Plan on the Unified Web-portal and prepare proposals accordingly.”

**[Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs, Government of India, O.M. No. G-20017/2/2025-BUDGET
SECTION-MoHUA dated 23rd June, 2025]**

Recommendation (Serial No. 8)

Utilisation of proposed central funds under Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban) 2.0

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

The Swachh Bharat Mission – Urban (SBM-U) 2.0 was launched on 01.10.2021 with the objective of attaining sustainable sanitation and treatment of wastewater, sustainable solid waste management, awareness creation and creating institutional capacity with the total outlay of Rs.1,41,600 crore with central share outlay of Rs.36,465 crore. The Mission has been extended till 2026. However, it can be seen that during the last two financial years, *i.e.*, 2023-24 and 2024-25, the budgetary allocation was reduced to half at the Revised Estimate stage. The explanation for reduction of allocation given to the Committee is the implementation of SNA-Sparsh model across the country and depending on demand raised by States and UTs. As regards the Budgetary provision of Rs.5000 crore for the FY 2025-26, the Committee have been briefed that the same has been kept considering the central outlay of ₹9,116 crore kept under the Mission by the Cabinet for the year 2025-26 under SBM-U 2.0 and it is expected that the States/ UTs will submit their claims for next instalment during the current year considering the projects are in an advanced level of implementation. The Committee have noted that since the launch of SBM (U) 2.0, against the proposed central share of Rs.36,465 crore, as on January, 2025 the total actual expenditure under SBM(U) 2.0 stands at Rs. 5,601.35 crore only.

Taking cognizance of the fact that SBM(U) 2.0 is ending in 2026 and the central share of more than Rs.30,000 crore is yet to be utilised, the Committee recommend that the Ministry must ensure that the funds allocated under BE 2025-26 are fully utilized and targets set are fully achieved to obtain the wider objectives of Swachh Bharat.

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

“Ministry would like to submit that ‘Sanitation’ is a State subject. In continuation of the SBM-U launched during 2014, the next phase of the scheme *i.e.* SBM-U 2.0 was launched during October, 2021 for assisting the States/UTs under various components of the scheme *i.e.* Toilet construction, Used Water Management (UWM), Solid Waste Management (SWM), Information Education Communication and Behavior Change (IEC&BC) and Capacity Building Skill Development and knowledge Management(CBSD&KM).

After its launch, all the States/UTs were advised to submit their action plans under various components to complete its objectives by the end of mission period. So far more than 88% of the Plans have already been approved. A total of 24 States/UTs

have already obtained approvals for more than 90% of their central allocation and accordingly Central Share funds have also been released. After accord of approval, the next stage is implementation of projects which is very crucial and, therefore, regular reviews are held in consultation with Principal Secretaries / Addl. Chief Secretaries / State Mission Directors. Separate review meetings are also held by Sr. Technical Officers with States/UTs to advise on the viability of projects and various model for implementation as per topography. The Central teams headed by National Mission Director and other technical Officers also visit the lagging States/UTs to review the implementation of projects and resolve any issues hampering the progress. Considering the inputs received during the review meetings, the Ministry also decided to handhold the States in preparation of model documents to maintain uniformity and speed up formal approval process for various types and capacity of the projects. Accordingly, Ministry has drafted Model Request for Proposal (RFP)/Contract agreements on various modules under Solid Waste Management / Used Water Management to handhold the states in the implementation of SBM-U 2.0. Continuous technical support and training is also provided to the States for DPR preparation, model RFPs and concession agreement etc. through regular training sessions and workshops.

In addition, regular interaction is made throughout the year with the concerned finance officers of the States/UTs to ascertain the financial progress of the States. Weekly expenditure details of the States/UTs are regularly shared with the Mission Directors of States/UTs emphasizing on meeting targeted expenditure through increasing pace of expenditure and utilize the available funds by effective implementation of projects.

Out of ₹5,000 crore allocated under BE 2025-26, Ministry has already earmarked annual allocation amongst the States/UTs. As on date, a total of 25 States/UTs have already on-boarded under revised SNA-Sparsh model and accordingly, mother sanction for around ₹2,003 crore (50% of the annual allocation) have already been issued for smooth implementation of projects. As per the instructions, the next tranche of mother sanctions (balance 50% allocation) will be issued to the States/UTs as soon as the available amount of mother sanction is exhausted by any States/UT. Considering that it is a new model involving a complete revision in the entire fund flow process its success also depends upon its understanding by all the line agencies in ULBs at State Level for which highest Capacity Building initiative have been taken by Ministry of Finance and Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs.

While, the Ministry has made all out efforts to push the States/UTs for their action plan approvals and later on hand-held them through model documents, the projects have to be implemented by the States/UTs. Being fourth year of implementation of the mission, the states have to take necessary steps so that the approved projects will take off timely, which will ultimately result in increased pace of expenditure by

States and higher level of absorption of Central Share (CS) funds in States/UTs. The Ministry is making its concerted efforts for proper implementation and completion of various projects in the States/UTs so that the CS funds allocated under various components are timely utilized. As on date, the total expenditure under SBM-U 2.0 is ₹6809.35 crore.”

[Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs, Government of India, O.M. No. G-20017/2/2025-BUDGET
SECTION-MoHUA dated 23rd June, 2025]

Recommendation (Serial No. 9)

Utilisation of proposed central funds under Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) 2.0

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

Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) 2.0 was launched on 01.10.2021 with target of making cities ‘water secure’ and providing functional water tap connections to all households in all of about 4,852 ULBs (Urban Local Bodies). It also targets universal coverage of sewerage and septage management in 500 AMRUT cities. Total indicative outlay for AMRUT 2.0 is ₹2,77,000 crore including Central share of ₹76,760 crore for five years from the year 2021-22 to 2025-26. So far, ₹13,172 crore central assistance has been disbursed since the inception of AMRUT 2.0 under various heads such as projects, reforms & A&OE and another ₹936.84 crore central assistance is available for disbursement in the current financial year as per revised estimate(RE). Total outlay in the Budget 2025-26 for AMRUT 2.0 is ₹10,000 crore. Accordingly, post proposed budgetary allocation of ₹10,000 crore, the remaining amount of Central share for the Mission will be ₹52,651.16 crore. The Committee have observed that even after the utilisation of proposed Budgetary allocation of Rs.10,000 crore in the FY 2025-26, the Mission which is ending in 2026 still has to spend 68% of its centre share of Rs.76,760 crore.

The Committee have been apprised that as on 14.02.2025, projects worth ₹96,355 crore have been grounded and another around ₹35,000 crore projects are under tendering. In grounded projects, total works worth ₹28,883 crore have been physically completed and ₹21,722 crore expenditure has been incurred. Against the total 8,887 approved projects under AMRUT 2.0, 5,514 projects have been grounded/completed so far since the start of the Mission. Remaining 3,373 projects are yet to be grounded/ completed. For the FY 2025-26, Mission is targeting to ground/ complete 2,500 projects.

The Committee have noted the fact that the drinking water supply and sewerage and septage management projects are large projects and have long gestation period 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. Even after approval, it takes about 1-2 years to ground the projects and thus, the actual expenditure was low. However, the Committee are of the view that in the implementation of AMRUT 2.0 the Ministry have the learning from the experiences of AMRUT and the purpose of AMRUT 2.0 was to carry forward the works of AMRUT to logical conclusion. The learning and experiences of AMRUT should be gainfully utilised in the implementation of AMRUT 2.0 in fund allocation and utilisation.

In view of the fact that AMRUT is a very important Mission from the point of view of the vision of 'Viksit Bharat' of the Ministry, the Committee desire the Ministry to ensure that the target of 2,500 projects set for the FY 2025-26 are achieved and also explore to re-direct the underutilized funds under the Mission for similar projects so that the larger goal of 'Viksit Bharat' is achieved.

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

“Ministry would like to inform the Hon’ble Committee that since the last update to the Committee, the pace of implementation has significantly accelerated as detailed below:

- **Awarding of Work:** The cumulative value of awarded works under AMRUT 2.0 has now reached ₹1,03,395 crore (5,951 nos. of projects), which includes works worth approximately ₹3,280.75 crore (208 nos. of projects) awarded during the current financial year (FY 2025-26) so far. So far, 8,868 projects worth ₹1,95,533 crore have been approved. Projects worth ₹30,284 crore (718 nos.) are under tendering stage, projects with approved DPRs worth ₹10,584 crore (781 nos.) are at advanced stage of issuing tenders and 235 DPRs that have been prepared which will move to next stage.
- **Expenditure:** As a result of accelerated project grounding and execution, the cumulative expenditure on projects under the Mission has increased to ₹27,993.64 crore, indicating an increase from the earlier reported expenditure of ₹21,722 crore. This includes an expenditure of ₹3,292.21 crore in the current financial year so far.
- **Release of Central Assistance:** Further mother sanction worth ₹4,150 crore has been issued to the States in the current financial year itself as part of the Central share, pushing the total Central release/sanction under AMRUT 2.0 to ₹18,012.28 crore. This includes funding for projects (₹15,878.73 crore), reforms, and administrative & operational expenses (A&OE).
- **Monitoring and Review:** To ensure timely completion and fund utilization, the Ministry has instituted regular reviews at the level of the Mission Director and Joint Secretary (JS). These reviews include periodic assessments of physical and financial progress and focused intervention in lagging States.

Recommendation (Serial No. 12)

Expansion of associated road infrastructure in respect of redeveloped General Pool Residential Accommodation (GPRA) colonies

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

One of the major Schemes implemented by Central Public Works Department (CPWD) is the redevelopment of General Pool Residential Accommodation (GPRA) colonies under the GPRA Scheme in which new Government Residential Accommodation are constructed and upgradation of existing accommodations are taken up to make them at par with new construction norms. In this context, it has been brought to the notice of the Committee that in Delhi also the old Government residential colonies have been demolished and in place vertical high-rise are being constructed to provide accommodation to Government staff. However, the existing road infrastructure in these re-developed areas have not been simultaneously widened to accommodate the surge in commuters as for instance in place of 150 dwelling units, now 1500 dwelling units are being constructed. In this regard, the Committee have been informed that a detailed consultancy has been conducted by this Ministry to analyse the additional traffic impact generating out of redevelopment of the GPRA colonies. Augmentation of the road infrastructure/stretches are under consideration. Consultation with DMRC is also going on to connect more GPRA colonies with Delhi metro. Apart from this, widening of existing road network within the colonies are being taken up to ease the movement of traffic. This Ministry has also taken up the matter of augmentation of existing road infrastructure to satisfy the future needs in Delhi with Chief Secretary, NCT of Delhi, since the road infrastructure work in NCT of Delhi comes under their purview.

Giving due consideration to the submission made by the Ministry, the Committee still fail to understand as to why the augmentation of existing road network associated with such large-scale redevelopment projects was not the part of the initial planning at Detailed Project Report (DPR) stage. The Committee, thus, recommend that:

- (i) the Ministry should immediately conduct a study of possible traffic scenario in respect of redeveloped GPRA colonies across the country after due consultation with all stakeholders and immediate action be taken to widen the existing road network to ensure liveability of the cities. The said study report be submitted to the Committee at the earliest;

- (ii) the Ministry may also make provision for feeder buses to Metro stations from Government Residential Colonies to ensure last mile connectivity and address the issue of high road traffic;
- (iii) in case of Delhi where the project of Central Vista comprising of most of the Government Offices is under construction, the Ministry may also consider operating dedicated electric buses from Government colonies to Central Vista to curtail carbon footprints and encourage public transport on such fixed routes.

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

“The proposal for improvement of road infrastructure in respect of redevelopment of General Pool Residential Accommodation (GPRA) colonies was envisioned to address the concerns regarding the availability of satisfactory traffic and travel facilities within the influence area of seven GPRA colonies and All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS) Trauma Center being developed around the southern and south eastern segments of Ring Road in Delhi. These segments of Ring Road offering poor level of services are already under pressure. A detailed consultancy has been conducted to analyze the additional traffic impact generating out of redevelopment of the GPRA colonies during 2018-2022. Based on the Detailed Consultancy Report, following three road networks were finalized and approval of Unified Traffic and Transportation Infrastructure (Planning & Engineering) Centre (UTTIPEC) and Delhi Urban Art Commission (DUAC) for construction/improvement was obtained:

- (i) Project approved in Governing Body meeting (62nd) of UTTIPEC on 19.3.2021.
- (ii) Final layout drawings issued by UTTIPEC on 14.6.2021.
- (iii) Concept proposal approved by DUAC on 18.08.2022.

The work with estimated cost of ₹4,760 crore is proposed to be taken up in the following three packages:

Package 1: Elevated road corridor from INA to Mahipalpur having total road length 13.77 km including at grade improvements; footpath, cycle track, drainage, *etc.*

Package 2: Elevated road corridor from Moolchand to Africa Avenue having total road length 4.4 km. including at grade improvements; footpath, cycle track, drainage, *etc.*

Package 3: Road improvement around GPRA Colonies, AIIMS TRAUMA Centre and East Kidwai Nagar including road widening, footpath, cycle track, differently abled friendly pedestrian crossing, direct connectivity to East Kidwai Nagar.

[Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs, Government of India, O.M. No. G-20017/2/2025-BUDGET
SECTION-MoHUA dated 23rd June, 2025]

Comments of the Committee
(Please see Para 1.19 of the Report)

Recommendation (Serial No. 13)

Preservation of assets created under the Smart City Mission

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

The Smart Cities Mission (SCM), launched on 25.6.2015 with the objective to promote cities that provide core infrastructure, clean and sustainable environment and give a decent quality of life to their citizens through the application of ‘smart solutions’ have ended with the current Financial Year 2024-25. The Mission undertook a total of 8,058 projects amounting to ₹1,64,368 crores.

During the various field studies that the Committee have undertaken, they have visited several projects undertaken under SCM such as the Integrated Command and Control Centres (ICCCs). The Committee are concerned about the status of various assets created under SCM and the future of Special Purpose Vehicles (SPVs) which are responsible for the design, implementation and operation of Smart City projects. The Ministry have briefed the Committee that the SPVs are jointly owned by the State/UT and Urban Local Bodies (ULBs), with equal shareholding. Hence, the stakeholders of these SPVs must decide whether to continue with SPVs for the Operation & Maintenance (O&M) phase of the smart city projects. They have further informed that they have been actively working to ensure the sustainability of these SPVs which are proposed to undertake effective O&M of the assets created under SCM, as they are the implementing agencies. Also the guidelines for the continuation of SPVs beyond Mission Period is under formulation and review by the Ministry.

The Committee are of the opinion that the Smart City Mission has been spread over a decade and all tangible gains accrued from the Mission should not be lost due to ineffective O&M and other sustainability issue. Further, the Smart Cities are intended to act as ‘light house’ for other aspiring cities. Keeping this in view, the Committee recommend that the Ministry must frame the guidelines for the continuation of SPVs beyond Mission Period in a manner that ensures the proper preservation and maintenance of assets created under the Mission.

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

“**Smart Cities Mission** that was launched on 25 June 2015 has been closed on 31.3.2025. As on date, 8,067 projects worth ₹1,64,404 crore have been undertaken by the 100 smart cities spread across India. These projects have created assets covering diverse urban management aspects including economic development,

technological interventions, energy, mobility, public places, heritage, education, health, governance, *etc.*

Ministry had already expressed creation of ‘Deferred O&M expenses’ accounting head for O&M. Besides, Hon’ble Minister of Housing and Urban Affairs, in a meeting held on 07.4.2025 with Chief Executive Officers (CEOs) of 100 Smart Cities and Principal Secretaries of the State Governments deliberated upon the ongoing projects of SPVs as well as future roles and responsibilities of SPVs.”

**[Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs, Government of India, O.M. No. G-20017/2/2025-BUDGET
SECTION-MoHUA dated 23rd June, 2025]**

Recommendation (Serial No. 14)

Investment in Sustainable Urban Development and need for capacity building of Urban Local Bodies

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

The Committee have noted that of the several challenges confronting the urban space, the absence of sustainable solution to these challenges is further aggravating our plight. Instead of preservation of existing resources, there is constant deterioration taking place.

Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) are grassroot level self-governing bodies that administer the cities/towns. The Committee have observed that to implement the available sustainable solutions, the constraint faced is visible in the form of serious capacity deficit in ULBs not only in terms of resources, namely manpower, funds, *etc.* but also skill set and technical know-how.

The Committee thus, recommend that to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), the Ministry must take proactive steps in promoting sustainable urban infrastructure by assigning dedicated funds for Research and Development (R&D) in environment-friendly building materials and encourage the adoption of green energy solutions at grass-root level in urban planning and construction.

The Committee also recommend the Ministry to conduct a study and evaluate the manpower requirement at the citizen-government interface level, that is, at the Local Government level to achieve the targets of a ‘Viksit Bharat’.

Further, the Ministry should also formulate and launch a focused programme for the capacity building of the employees of Urban Local Bodies in order to enhance their efficiency in execution of various Projects/Missions and Schemes of the Government otherwise the intended outcomes would be hard to achieve.

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

“Ministry has been providing grants-in-aid for salaries and general expenditure to regional centres located at Mumbai, Delhi, Lucknow and Hyderabad to impart training to municipal employees. These centres assist the State/Union Territory Governments in disseminating information about various schemes, policies and programmes of the Ministry. They also undertake research activities and organize trainings, seminars, workshops and conferences on topics relating to Local Self Government, Urban Development, Urban Management, Water Supply and Sanitation, Property Tax, Municipal Audit and Accounting, Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation.

The Capacity Building component of some of the schemes like Swachh Bharat Mission-Urban (SBM-U) is designed to enhance the effectiveness and efficiency of the programme by strengthening the capacities of various stakeholders. In this regard, National Capacity Building Framework for Garbage Free Cities was launched on 03.3.2022, for guiding the States/UTs on capacity strengthening, capacity augmentation and ecosystem strengthening at State/UT and ULB levels. Under SBM-U 2.0, a total of 3% of the total allocation for project components is earmarked for the component of Capacity Building, Skill Development and Knowledge Management. Out of the Central share for this component, 67% share *i.e* ₹1,535.80 crore have been earmarked for States/ ULBs to implement their action plans for capacity building and skill development initiatives. The remaining 33% has been allotted for MoHUA to conduct such activities at national level. In addition, the following initiatives / support are provided by the Ministry to build capacities of States/Cities:

- (i) Centre for Excellence: India's first Centre of Excellence (CoE) for urban sanitation and waste management was established at IIM Indore, funded by MoHUA with a grant of ₹19.95 crore. The CoE aims to provide high-quality training to State and ULB officials, focusing on managerial aspects, R&D, and technology appraisal. It also offers practical exposure visits in partnership with the Indore Municipal Corporation and leverages IIM-Indore's managerial expertise and Indore Municipal Corporation's exemplary urban sanitation practices.
- (ii) Swachh TULIPs (The Urban Learning Internship Program): Launched by SBM-U in partnership with AICTE, Swachh TULIP engages young professionals and graduates across States and ULBs to augment capacity for mission implementation and provide them with exposure to urban sanitation and waste management. Till date 12,778 internship positions posted, 2,720 ongoing and 3,425 completed.

- (iii) Swachhata Knowledge Partners (SKPs): The Swachhata Knowledge Partners initiative formalizes capacity building trainings and creates a robust network of empanelled training and knowledge partners. Ministry has empanelled 23 SKPs, comprising government, non-government, educational, and professional institutions. These SKPs are to provide knowledge management support to States/UTs on best practices in used water management, sanitation, solid waste management and IEC and development of specific knowledge products including ready reckoners, toolkits, checklists for quality control, SOPs *etc.*
- (iv) Mission Karmayogi: The iGOT platform under Mission Karmayogi provides Indian civil services officials with a state-of-the-art digital learning experience through 400+ courses offered by a variety of content providers. SBMU launched the Swachhata Hi Seva (SHS) 2024 course on the platform which is now the "Most Enrolled" section with over 3 lakh users.
- (v) Trainings: MoHUA conducted approximately 100 training sessions, 35 review meetings and 10 national workshops and events, covering topics on Solid Waste Management, Sanitation and Used Water Management during 2024-25.

Similarly, Capacity Building programmes through Webinars, Online/ Classroom mode for the State/ ULB officials, contractors and public representatives are also being regularly conducted under AMRUT 2.0. During the previous year 2024-25, around 25,000 ULB/ State officials, contractors and urban planners have been trained under various programmes of AMRUT.

**[Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs, Government of India, O.M. No. G-20017/2/2025-BUDGET
SECTION-MoHUA dated 23rd June, 2025]**

CHAPTER III

RECOMMENDATIONS WHICH THE COMMITTEE DO NOT DESIRE TO PURSUE IN VIEW OF THE REPLIES OF THE GOVERNMENT

“Nil”

CHAPTER IV

RECOMMENDATIONS IN RESPECT OF WHICH REPLIES OF THE GOVERNMENT HAVE NOT BEEN ACCEPTED BY THE COMMITTEE

Recommendation (Serial No. 1)

Need for a vision for ‘Viksit Bharat’ by 2047

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

The Viksit Bharat @2047 initiative envisions India as a developed nation by the centenary of its independence in 2047. This transformative roadmap emphasizes inclusive development, sustainable progress, and effective governance. Facts brought before the Committee show that by the year 2047, about 50% of the India’s projected 175.2 crore population will reside in urban areas and the city regions’ contribution to Gross Domestic Production (GDP) will be approximately 80%. The vision of the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs of a ‘Viksit Bharat’ is rooted in achieving comprehensive water security and sustainability across the nation. The Committee believe that the vision of ‘Viksit Bharat’ @2047 of the Ministry needs to take into account the challenges confronting urban transformation. In order to achieve this, the Committee recommend the following:

- (i) The Ministry need to consult all their stakeholders and prepare their broad vision document for ‘Viksit Bharat’@2047’ along with the investment needed for the next 22 years to achieve the Vision set, sources of funding (internal, external and innovative financing), ways of revenue enhancement to fund the Vision and ways to integrate planning, integration and operations; and
- (ii) The need to align the Budget allocation with the broader vision of ‘Viksit Bharat’ with a five-year investment targets for next twenty years and then annual investment targets as this will provide the Ministry the precise direction required to achieve the vision of ‘Viksit Bharat’. The Budgetary projections should also align with the overall projected investment need to achieve a developed India by 2047.

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

“Ministry is implementing various schemes with the objective that all Indian cities and towns become totally sanitized, livable and sustain good public health and environment for the urban population. Scientific growth of urban areas is critical for urban sustainability as cities are considered to be the engine of growth. Salient features of some of the schemes are given below:

- (i) **Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana - Urban (PMAY-U) 2.0** 'Housing for All' Mission was launched with effect from 01.9.2024 for implementation in urban areas across the country to construct, purchase and rent a house by one crore additional eligible beneficiaries at affordable cost in next 5 years through four verticals *i.e.* Beneficiary Led Construction (BLC), Affordable Housing in Partnership (AHP), Affordable Rental Housing (ARH) and Interest Subsidy Scheme (ISS) with an investment of ₹10 lakh crore involving Central Assistance of ₹1.60 lakh crore.
- (ii) Similarly, **Swachh Bharat Mission-Urban (SBM-U)** was launched on 02.10.2014 with the objective of Open Defecation Free (ODF) and for scientific processing of Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) generated in the urban areas of the country. To carry forward the progress made, SBM-U 2.0 was launched on 01.10.2021 for a period of five years with a vision of achieving Garbage Free Status for all cities through source segregation, door to door collection and scientific management of all fractions of waste with the total outlay of ₹62,009 crore including central share of ₹14,623 crore. A new component *i.e.* Used Water Management (UWM), has also been introduced under SBM-U 2.0 to holistically deal with fecal sludge and septage in cities having less than 1 lakh population as per census 2011. Future requirements for the urban areas of the country to fill the gaps in sanitation, solid waste and used water management will be assessed and adequate budgetary provision will be made under the subsequent phases of the scheme in order to achieve the objectives under Viksit Bharat 2047.
- (iii) **Smart Cities Mission (SCM)** that was launched on 25.6.2015 has been closed on 31.3.2025. Under the Mission, 8000 plus projects worth ₹1,64,400 crore were undertaken by the 100 smart cities spread across India. These projects cover diverse urban management aspects including economic development, technological interventions, energy, mobility, public places, heritage, education, health, governance, *etc.*

The Mission adopted an innovative financing mechanism. Besides the Central Govt outlay of ₹48,000 crore for the 100 cities under SCM and matching contribution by State Governments, the Special Purpose Vehicles under the Mission had successfully leveraged financing from other sources such as loans from financial institutions, Public Private Partnerships, own revenues *etc.*

- (iv) **Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT)** was launched in June 2015 to focus on improving urban water management in 500 cities resulted in substantial increase in tap water coverage and sewerage coverage. In 2021, AMRUT 2.0 was introduced to expand coverage to all statutory towns and cities, with an allocation of ₹2,77,000 crore during financial year 2021-22 to 2025-26. Under AMRUT, 'formulation of GIS based Master Plan' has been approved as a 100% centrally funded sub-scheme and is being implemented in 461 towns from 35 States/UTs. Draft GIS database has been created for 454 towns, out of which final GIS database has been created for 447 towns. Draft GIS Based Master Plans have been formulated in 395 towns, out of which final GIS Based Master Plans have been approved in 266 towns. Under AMRUT 2.0, the sub-scheme for Formulation of GIS based Master Plans has

been extended to cover Class-II towns with population of 50,000 - 99,999. Geo database has been created for 125 cities, draft Master Plan for 55 cities and another 6 cities have finalized the Master Plans so far.

Under AMRUT 2.0, total 8,868 projects worth ₹1,95,532.62 crore have been approved so far. Contracts have been awarded for 5,951 projects worth ₹1,03,394.69 crore, of which works worth ₹37,760.37 crore have been physically completed.

- (v) To give further boost to the urban infrastructure sector including Tier-2 and Tier-3 cities, Government has announced in the Budget 2025-26, setting up of an Urban Challenge Fund of ₹1,00,000 crore for augmentation/upgradation/retrofitting and improving infrastructure in urban areas through bankable projects. This fund will finance up to 25 per cent of the cost of bankable projects with a stipulation that at least 50 percent of the cost is funded from bonds, bank loans, and Public Private Partnership. This would help in filling the gaps in urban infrastructure.
- (vi) Metro rail and rapid rail transit systems are operational in 29 cities across India, with 1010 kilometres currently operational in 23 cities and an additional 980 kilometres underway.

It is expected that with these ongoing schemes Ministry will contribute significantly towards achieving the goal of Viksit Bharat by 2047.”

[Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs, Government of India, O.M. No. G-20017/2/2025-BUDGET SECTION-MoHUA dated 17th March, 2025]

Comments of the Committee
(Please see Para 1.7 of the Report)

Recommendation (Serial No. 4)

Avoid delay in finalisation and necessary approvals for implementation of various Schemes/Missions/Programmes of the Ministry

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

The Committee have observed that the public bus transport scheme which was announced in the Budget of 2021-22 was approved by the Government of India on 16.08.2023 as PM-eBus Sewa Scheme and the funds under this Scheme were for the first time actually spent during the financial year 2024-25. Similarly, National Urban Digital Mission (NUDM) which was announced as a new Scheme in the July, 2024 budget with a Budgetary allocation of Rs.1,150 crore for FY 2024-25 have yet not received the Cabinet approval. The funds allocated thus remained unutilized.

The Committee have been apprised that two new Schemes namely ‘Urban Challenge Fund’ and ‘Scheme for Industrial Housing’ have been announced in Budget 2025-26 with a provision of ₹10,000 crore and ₹2,500 crore respectively. The ‘Urban Challenge Fund’ of ₹1 lakh crore to implement the proposals for ‘Cities as Growth Hubs’, ‘Creative Redevelopment of Cities’ and ‘Water and Sanitation’ announced in the July Budget, 2024 has been proposed to finance up to 25 per cent of the cost of bankable projects with a stipulation that at least 50 per cent of the cost is funded from bonds, bank loans, and PPPs. Similarly, the allocation of Rs.2,500 crore for ‘Scheme for industrial Housing’ will be utilized for construction of rental housing for industrial workers, working women, urban migrants/homeless/destitute, urban poor (street vendors, rickshaw pullers, other service providers etc.), migrants working with market/trade associations, educational/health institutions, hospitality sector, contractual employees/ amongst others in the form of Viability Gap Funding (VGF). However, as per the submissions made before the Committee, it is learnt that the mode and method for selection of cities under the ‘Urban Challenge Fund’ is still under examination by the Ministry and a ‘Scheme for Industrial Housing’ is yet to be designed in consultation with stakeholders.

Taking into account the past experiences of the Ministry and to avoid such delays in future, the Committee recommend the following:

- (i) the Ministry should conduct consultation with stakeholders and prepare and finalise the Scheme document/guidelines prior to any Budget announcement to avoid allocation and parking of funds for such Schemes wherein approvals would spill to subsequent financial years;
- (ii) the Ministry should ensure that both ‘Urban Challenge Fund’ and ‘Scheme for Industrial Housing’ are designed and guidelines prepared at the earliest and all the approvals be also sought without any delay so as to ensure that Rs. 10,000 crore and Rs.2,500 crore respectively allocated to these two Schemes in the Budget 2025-26 are actually spend; and
- (iii) the Ministry should also expedite the Cabinet approval for National Urban Digital Mission (NUDM) so that funds allocated for the Mission could be used.

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

“Scheme for Industrial Housing are being designed in consultation with the stakeholders for providing Viability Gap Funding (VGF) for construction of rental housing for industrial workers, working women, urban migrants/homeless/destitute, urban poor (street vendors, rickshaw pullers, other service providers *etc.*), migrants working with market/trade associations, educational/health institutions, hospitality sector, contractual employees, amongst others. Ministry has already started working in this direction and consultations with the World Bank and Asian Development Bank (ADB) are currently underway to prepare the knowledge framework. Under Solid Waste Management component, the potential bankable projects will be for creation of waste processing facilities *i.e.* automated Material Recovery Facilities

(MRF), Waste to Electricity (WtE) plants, Compressed Bio-Gas (CBG) plants, and Construction and Demolition (C&D) waste plants.

Detailed consultations with stakeholders have been made for rolling out the Urban Challenge Fund. The EFC Note for the Urban Challenge Fund has been prepared and circulated for inter-ministerial consultation. Upon approval of the EFC and Union Cabinet, detailed guidelines will be circulated.

The Cabinet Secretariat has informed that the draft Cabinet Note of NUDM scheme is no longer under consideration of the Union Cabinet due to likely changes in the draft Cabinet Note. The contours of the scheme are accordingly being examined by the Ministry for preparation of suitable EFC proposal and Note for the Cabinet.”

**[Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs, Government of India, O.M. No. G-20017/2/2025-BUDGET
SECTION-MoHUA dated 17th March, 2025]**

Comments of the Committee
(Please see Para 1.10 of the Report)

Recommendation (Serial No. 7)

Increased Central Assistance for dwelling units PMAY-U 2.0

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

The Committee have been briefed that based on the learning from the experiences of 9 years implementation of PMAY-U, the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs has revamped the scheme and launched PMAY-U 2.0 ‘Housing for All’ Mission with effect from 01.09.2024 for implementation in urban areas across the country for 1 crore additional eligible beneficiaries. Under the Scheme, Central Assistance of ₹1.5 lakh per house is provided under Beneficiary Led Construction (BLC) and Affordable Housing in Partnership (AHP) verticals. A minimum of ₹1 lakh has been made mandatory for all major States under PMAY-U 2.0 to each beneficiary, thereby, in effect, each beneficiary will be getting ₹2.5 lakh. Apart from the minimum State share, the State Governments may also provide additional top-up share to increase affordability. Moreover, the funding under PMAY-U 2.0 is to provide a nudge to the beneficiaries and enable them to construct/purchase their houses by arranging funds from other sources as well.

The Committee appreciate the Ministry’s initiative to launch PMAY(U) 2.0 and are well aware that ‘Land’ and ‘Colonisation’ are State subjects and the Ministry intends to supplement the efforts of States/Union Territories (UTs) through PMAY-U. Nonetheless, the Committee are concerned that post-COVID inflation has significantly

increased the cost of construction materials and it would clearly be difficult for the intended beneficiaries who are EWS, LIG and MIG households with annual income up to ₹3 lakh, ₹3-6 lakh and ₹6-9 lakh respectively to afford to purchase a house in an urban area even under PMAY(U). Moreover, the Committee are of the view that maximum share of cost of a house under PMAY (U) is borne by the intended beneficiary whose both purchasing and paying capacity are limited. Under such scenario, a private player may not be keen to come forth and invest under Affordable Housing in Partnership (AHP) vertical of the Scheme.

In view of this, the Committee strongly feel that central assistance per dwelling unit under Affordable Housing in Partnership (AHP) vertical need to be revised proportionally under PMAY(U) 2.0 to reflect the increased construction costs and also to ensure the successful implementation of the scheme.

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

“Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs launched PMAY-U 2.0 ‘Housing for All’ Mission with effect from 01.9.2024 for implementation in urban areas across the country for one crore additional eligible beneficiaries. The scheme guidelines and funding mechanism of PMAY-U 2.0 have been prepared after series of consultation with States/UTs and a large number of other stakeholders. As per the scheme guidelines, State/UT share is mandatory under PMAY-U 2.0. Apart from the minimum State Share, the State Governments may also provide additional top-up share to increase affordability.

Moreover, apart from PMAY-U 2.0, a special loan product is being designed by Department of Financial Services, Ministry of Finance to enable beneficiaries without any formal income to seek housing loan. A Credit Risk Guarantee Fund has also been restructured to cover the loans given to such beneficiaries by the lending institutions, in case of default. It will boost the confidence of Banks to provide the loan to the beneficiaries belonging to informal sector, as the risk of default is guaranteed by the Government.

Based on the proposals received from States/UTs under PMAY-U 2.0, a total of 4,75,694 houses have already been sanctioned, so far. Therefore, any change in the scheme guidelines at this juncture may delay implementation of the scheme in the States/UTs. However, States may provide enhanced State share to reduce the burden on beneficiaries.”

Comments of the Committee
(Please see Para 1.13 of the Report)

Recommendation (Serial No. 10)

Reviewing the Central Assistance (CA) and fixed assured kilometres under PM e-Bus Sewa

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

PM-eBus Sewa Scheme was approved by Govt. of India on 16.8.2023 with an aim to augment city bus operations in urban areas with Central Assistance of ₹20,000 crore for deploying 10,000 electric buses. The Committee have been informed that the total demand of buses so far tendered for aggregation stands 6,518 e-buses from 13 States and 4 UTs. The proposed Budget Estimate 2025-26 under PM- eBus Sewa Scheme is ₹1,310.00 crore. During the examination of the Scheme, the Committee have taken note of the following three concerns:

(a) that eligibility of buses per city depends on the city's population which is based on the census of 2011 which may not provide the correct parameter for allocation of buses to various cities. The Committee do not agree with the assumption of the Ministry that population of all cities have grown proportionately and thereby the allocation of buses will remain the same. Rather, based on population increase, road infrastructure available and general requirement, some cities may require more buses than allocation proposed under the Scheme.

(b) the Central Assistance (CA) of Rs 24, 22, 20 per km is proposed to be provided for 12, 9, 7 metre buses respectively. The Committee feel that the proposed central assistance per kilometer based on the size of the bus is less and may result in increased financial burden on municipal corporations.

(c) the condition of fixed assured Kms of 160, 180, 200 for 7, 9, 12 metre respectively is proposed to be provided. The Committee are of the view that the same needs to be revisited as many municipal buses operate only for 150-160 kilometers daily.

The Committee are of the considerate opinion that the concerns regarding less central assistance per kilometer and fixed assured kilometers brought before the Committee should be thoroughly examined by the Ministry and detailed consultation on these aspects be done with all stakeholders so that the financial viability of the project could also be ensured and PM e-Bus Sewa- an environmentally friendly Scheme achieves the positive intended outcome. A report in this regard may be submitted to the Committee within a month.

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

“Ministry would like to make following submissions before the Hon'ble Committee:

- (i) Eligibility criterion under the Scheme was fixed on the basis of latest available census of 2011 published by Registrar General and Census Commissioner of India so as to ensure the principle of equal distribution of buses under the

scheme. Cities having population 3 to 40 Lakhs are eligible under the Scheme. Moreover, the Scheme had been formulated with priority allocation of buses to cities having no organized city bus service including NER State capital cities, Hilly capital cities and States/ UTs capital cities having population less than 3 lakhs. Bigger cities having population more than 40 lakhs as per 2011 census are covered under PM E-DRIVE scheme administered by Ministry of Heavy Industry.

- (ii) The Central Assistance (CA) has been decided according to the size of the bus *i.e.* ₹24, 22, 20 per km for 12, 9, 7 metre buses respectively. In addition to CA mentioned above, an annual escalation of up to 5% shall also be provided on the CA for bus operation. To reduce the financial burden on Municipal Corporations, apart from providing CA on bus operation, onetime 100% CA for development of Behind the Meter Power infrastructure is being given to all eligible cities under the Scheme. Further 60% CA for cities of States, 90% CA to capital cities of Hilly states/North-East States/UTs with legislature and 100% CA to capital cities of UTs without legislature is being given for development of Civil Depot infrastructure.
- (iii) 10-year duration of the scheme, fixed assured kms of 160, 180, 200 for 7, 9, 12 m buses respectively have been decided after consultation/discussion with the eligible cities and considering the rapid pace of urbanization. Also, if the operational km is less than the assured km, then the payment for non-operated assured km is to be made at the reduced rate of 75% of Gross Cost Contract (GCC) fee.

**[Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs, Government of India, O.M. No. G-20017/2/2025-BUDGET
SECTION-MoHUA dated 17th March, 2025]**

**Comments of the Committee
(Please see Para 1.16 of the Report)**

CHAPTER V

RECOMMENDATIONS IN RESPECT OF WHICH FINAL REPLIES OF THE GOVERNMENT ARE STILL AWAITED

Recommendation (Serial No. 11)

Revival and Expansion of Urban Employment Schemes

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

The Committee have observed that the Deendayal Antyodaya Yojna –National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM) addressed the multiple dimensions of urban poverty by developing strong community-based organizations, providing placement-oriented skill training and subsidized loans for self-employment ventures, supporting street vendors’ livelihoods and establishing shelter for the urban homeless. The Committee have also taken note of the findings of NITI Aayog Mid-term Evaluation study of DAY-NULM wherein the Mission was rated satisfactory for five out of the six parameters - Relevance, Effectiveness, Efficiency, Impact and Equity except for ‘Sustainability’ which had been rated moderately satisfactory. It was also stated in the report that the effectiveness and implementation of Mission have been hindered due to inadequate budgetary provisions', and therefore, increased funding allocation to the Mission was recommended to address urban poverty issues comprehensively. The Report had also highlighted that the capacity building or training provided to ROs, ALFs/ CLFs is inadequate. The Committee have noted that with the end of the mission period of Deendayal Antyodaya Yojna –National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM) on 30.09.2024, the funds allocated at the Budget Estimate stage under the Mission were drastically curtailed at the Revised Estimate.

The Committee have also been briefed that the Ministry has also launched a Pilot scheme namely “Deen Dayal Ajeevika Mission (Shehari)” on urban poverty alleviation on 01.10.2024 for the period of three months including one-month preparatory time with an estimated cost of ₹180 crore covering 255 selected cities. The scheme within the given outlay was later extended for the remaining period of the FY 2024-25 to cover all States/UTs. The Ministry have informed the Committee that the learning from this project would probably be taken further in the NULM 2 which will come in the next financial year.

Taking cognizance of the facts above, the Committee want to stress that one of the Ministry’s mandates is implementation of the specific programmes of Urban Employment and Urban Poverty Alleviation including other programmes evolved from time to time. Further, with the increasing urban population, unemployment is also expected to rise. The complete revocation of funds for the Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana-National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM) has exacerbated this issue.

The Committee are also concerned about the skill centres, self-help groups and homeless centres that were running with the support of DAY NULM. The Evaluation study also shows that the ‘sustainability’ of the Mission’s outcome is not very satisfactory and for better impact more budgetary funding is required. The Committee, therefore, recommend that the Ministry must make use of the learning from the DAY NULM and without further delay re-launch the Mission with increased funding and also introduce new, direct employment-generating schemes to address urban unemployment.

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

“The recommendation of the Committee has been noted. The Ministry is in the process of formulation of Expenditure Finance Committee (EFC) Memorandum for the new Mission on Urban Poverty Alleviation, incorporating lessons from the 25 pilot cities.

**[Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs, Government of India, O.M. No. G-20017/2/2025-BUDGET
SECTION-MoHUA dated 17th March, 2025]**

**New Delhi;
19 August, 2025
28 Sravana, 1947 (Saka)**

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

ANNEXURE-I

State/UT-wise Physical and Financial Progress of PMAY(U)

States/UTs-wise Progress

Sl. No.	Name of the States / UTs	Project Proposa Considered	Physical Progress of Houses (Nos)			Financial Progress(₹in Crore)		
			Sanctioned	Grounded	Completed/D livered	Investment	Central Assistance	
						Sanctioned	Released	
1	Andhra Pradesh	1,470	21,37,028	19,46,505	10,29,966	91,805.73	32,568.27	23,800.26
2	Bihar	547	3,14,477	2,92,162	1,70,422	18,047.82	4,950.45	3,537.49
3	Chhattisgarh	2,034	3,02,663	2,85,393	2,51,381	13,471.88	4,810.98	4,266.60
4	Goa	4	3,146	3,146	3,145	696.54	74.76	75.04
5	Gujarat	1,785	10,05,204	9,79,806	9,37,708	1,05,253.04	21,064.34	19,805.76
6	Haryana	437	1,15,034	90,360	69,743	9,471.72	2,171.64	1,673.50
7	Himachal Pradesh	398	12,758	12,640	11,037	865.04	215.95	211.66
8	Jharkhand	481	2,29,156	2,10,585	1,54,226	11,451.66	3,603.31	3,115.57
9	Karnataka	3,226	6,38,121	5,07,401	3,86,347	48,776.86	10,614.43	7,276.76
10	Kerala	910	1,67,322	1,53,872	1,31,204	8,881.33	2,781.18	2,377.12
11	Madhya Pradesh	1,981	9,61,147	9,45,069	8,47,058	53,530.63	15,930.45	15,555.00
12	Maharashtra	1,632	13,64,923	10,87,802	8,81,444	1,74,390.13	25,548.21	19,323.37
13	Odisha	1,057	2,03,380	1,85,649	1,58,382	8,470.67	3,176.98	2,574.90
14	Punjab	987	1,32,235	1,18,418	95,542	9,132.14	2,342.54	1,949.02
15	Rajasthan	1,104	3,19,877	2,95,156	2,18,543	24,723.60	5,891.67	4,983.68
16	TamilNadu	5,282	6,80,347	6,62,795	5,97,459	48,076.22	11,185.30	10,318.22
17	Telangana	304	2,50,084	2,34,737	2,23,329	30,706.31	4,475.66	3,806.96
18	Uttar Pradesh	4,860	17,76,823	17,59,150	16,73,849	84,121.00	27,962.68	27,118.30
19	Uttarakhand	366	64,391	62,698	38,946	4,870.26	1,176.51	988.83
20	West Bengal	656	6,68,953	6,08,607	4,45,186	37,526.26	10,773.50	8,191.63
Sub-total(States):		29,521	1,13,47,069	1,04,41,951	83,24,917	7,84,268.85	1,91,318.80	1,60,949.69
21	Arunachal Pradesh	61	8,499	8,070	8,066	482.62	182.38	161.18
22	Assam	555	1,76,643	1,69,050	1,18,642	5,316.65	2,674.26	2,105.42
23	Manipur	45	56,037	50,480	16,719	1,446.32	841.39	496.91
24	Meghalaya	36	4,758	4,025	1,833	187.13	72.35	48.23
25	Mizoram	52	39,605	39,089	24,231	928.28	607.80	477.46
26	Nagaland	75	31,860	31,055	26,466	1,033.52	503.91	418.37
27	Sikkim	10	316	301	202	25.55	6.13	7.09
28	Tripura	142	92,854	87,681	76,838	2,946.53	1,494.35	1,292.99
Sub-total (N.E.States):		976	4,10,572	3,89,751	2,72,997	12,366.60	6,382.57	5,007.64
29	A&N Island	2	376	376	47	95.83	5.84	2.93
30	Chandigarh	-	1,256	1,256	1,256	263.02	28.78	28.78

31	DNH&DD	9	9,947	9,947	9,230	978.00	214.40	204.56
32	Delhi	-	29,976	29,976	29,976	5,696.05	692.53	692.53
33	Jammu&Kashmir	465	47,040	42,024	29,172	2,593.32	724.94	483.48
34	Jadakh	8	1,307	991	876	65.30	30.22	25.23
35	Jakshadweep	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
36	Puducherry	57	15,995	15,925	10,699	1,066.16	254.12	223.19
Sub-total(UTs):		541	1,05,897	1,00,495	81,256	10,757.67	1,950.84	1,660.70
Grand Total*:		31,038	118.64lakh	113.33 lakh*	90.20 lakh*	8.07 lakh cr.	2.00 lakh cr.	1.68 lakh cr.

**Includes completed (3.41lakh)/grounded (4.01lakh)houses of JnNURM (Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission) during mission period.*

DNH&DD: Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu."

Urban Houseless Population-State-wise

Sl.No.	States/UTs	Urban Houseless Population
1	Andhra Pradesh	75,857
2	Arunachal Pradesh	313
3	Assam	2,527
4	Bihar	12,591
5	Chhattisgarh	6,533
6	Goa	1,693
7	Gujarat	84,822
8	Haryana	23,789
9	Himachal Pradesh	872
10	Jammu & Kashmir	10,848
11	Jharkhand	6,967
12	Karnataka	35,473
13	Kerala	7,761
14	Madhya Pradesh	66,055
15	Maharashtra	1,11,373
16	Manipur	1,331
17	Meghalaya	177
18	Mizoram	104
19	Nagaland	344
20	Odisha	14,053
21	Punjab	18,374
22	Rajasthan	73,236
23	Sikkim	32
24	Tamil Nadu	37,117
25	Tripura	1,352
26	Uttar Pradesh	1,80,929
27	Uttarakhand	5,556
28	West Bengal	1,04,967
29	A&N Islands	65
30	Chandigarh	4,133
31	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	281
32	Daman & Diu	591
33	Delhi	46,724
34	Lakshadweep	0
35	Puducherry	1,508
Total		9,38,348

Source: Primary Census Abstract: Houseless Population, office of the Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India.

STANDING COMMITTEE ON HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS

Minutes of the Eighteenth Sitting of the Standing Committee on Housing and Urban Affairs (2024-25) held on Tuesday, 19 August, 2025

The Committee sat from 1500 hours to 1645 hours in Committee Room 2, Parliament House Annexe Extension, Block 'A', New Delhi.

PRESENT

Shri Magunta Sreenivasulu Reddy - Chairperson

Members

Lok Sabha

2. Smt. Lovely Anand
3. Smt. Hema Malini
4. Ms. Sayani Ghosh
5. Shri Shankar Lalwani
6. Smt. Mahima Kumari Mewar
7. Shri Naresh Ganpat Mhaske
8. Shri Rambhual Nishad
9. Shri Sanjay Dina Patil
10. Shri Chamala Kiran Kumar Reddy
11. Smt. Mala Rajya Laxmi Shah
12. Shri Alok Sharma
13. Shri Kanwar Singh Tanwar
14. Shri Ravindra Dattaram Waikar

Rajya Sabha

15. Shri Ayodhya Rami Reddy Alla
16. Shri Ram Chander Jangra
17. Dr. Medha Vishram Kulkarni
18. Smt. Maya Naroliya
19. Shri A. A. Rahim

Secretariat

- | | |
|--------------------------|------------------|
| 1. Smt. Archana Pathania | Director |
| 2. Ms. 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 'Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the Third Report (Eighteenth Lok Sabha) of the Standing Committee on Housing and Urban Affairs (2024-25) on the subject, 'Demands for Grants (2025-2026)' of the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs' and adopted the same without any modifications.

* * * * *

* Matter not related with the Report

The Committee then adjourned.

[Vide para 4 of the Introduction]

ANALYSIS OF THE ACTION TAKEN BY THE GOVERNMENT ON THE RECOMMENDATIONS/OBSERVATIONS CONTAINED IN THE THIRD REPORT OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (EIGHTEENTH LOK SABHA)

I.	Total number of recommendations	14
II.	Recommendations/Observations which have been accepted by the Government:	09
	Recommendation Nos. 2, 3, 5, 6, 8, 9, 12, 13, 14	
	Percentage to total recommendations	(64.29 %)
III.	Recommendations/Observations which the Committee do not desire to pursue in view of Government's replies:	Nil
	Recommendation Nos.	
	Percentage to total recommendations	(0 %)
IV.	Recommendations/Observations in respect of which replies of the Government have not been accepted by the Committee:	04
	Recommendation Nos. 1, 4, 7, 10	
	Percentage to total recommendations	(28.57%)
V.	Recommendations/Observations in respect of which final replies of the Government are still awaited:	01
	Recommendation Nos. 11	
	Percentage to total recommendations	(7.14%)