

O.I.H.

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS
LOK SABHA
STARRED QUESTION NO.240
TO BE ANSWERED ON DECEMBER 22, 2022
URBANIZATION PROGRAMME**

NO. 240. SHRI ANIL FIROJIYA:

**WILL THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS BE
PLEASED TO STATE: -**

- (a) whether the Government has started/undertaken the world's largest planned urbanization programme to achieve the Economic and Sustainable Development Goals;**
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and**
- (c) the roles being played by the cities to achieve the said goals?**

ANSWER

**THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS
(SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI)**

(a) to (c): A statement is laid on the table of the House.

STATEMENT AS REFERRED TO IN PART (A) TO (C) IN REPLY TO LOK SABHA STARRED QUESTION NO. 240* DUE FOR ANSWER ON 22 DECEMBER, 2022 REGARDING 'URBANIZATION PROGRAMME'.

(a) to (c): Urban Planning is a State subject. As per the 12th schedule of the Constitution, urban planning is the function of Urban Local Bodies/ Urban Development Authorities subject to the transfer of the functions by the State Government. Government of India has only an advisory role in the matter. Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA) provides schematic and programmatic support for urban development in the country.

In order to support State and cities to achieve sustainable planned urban development, MoHUA has taken following initiatives:

- i. MoHUA provided schematic support through various national missions.**
 - a. Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) addressed the water, sewerage, storm water drain, urban transport, and parks in cities with total outlay of Rs. 1,00,000 crores for 500 cities (485 after merger). 5,873 projects worth ₹82,223 crore have been grounded.**
 - b. AMRUT 2.0 focuses on universal coverage of water supply in all statutory towns and universal coverage of sewerage and septage management in AMRUT cities with total outlay of ₹2,77,000 crore. So far, 4,830 projects worth ₹93,381 crore have been approved.**
 - c. Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban) provides for basic infrastructure for Sanitation, Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) and**

Used Water Management (UWM) for improving infrastructure in Urban Local Bodies (ULBs). Under the mission, 62.79 lakh Individual Household Latrines (IHHLs) and 6.27 lakh Community Toilets/ Public Toilets (CT/ PT) seats have been constructed till 30.11.2022. For scientific management of MSW in urban India, the waste processing plants have been established. Door to door collection of waste has been achieved in 88,150 out of 91,041 wards (96.82%), source segregation of waste in 80,385 wards (88.29%) and scientific waste processing achieved for 74% of the total waste (1,51,745 Tonnes Per Day).

- d. Swachh Bharat Mission 2.0 (Urban) is working for 'Garbage Free Cities' with total outlay of ₹1,41,678 crore.**
- e. Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana- Urban (PMAY-U) has been providing Central Assistance to States/UTs for addressing the housing requirement. ₹2,03,427 crore has been sanctioned as Central Assistance, out of which, ₹1,27,584 crore has been released.**
- f. Smart Cities Mission's objective is to promote cities that provide core infrastructure, clean and sustainable environment and give a decent quality of life. 100 Smart cities have proposed to execute a total of 5,151 projects worth ₹2,05,018 crore. 2,794 projects worth ₹89,130 crore are under implementation and 4,932 projects worth ₹92,220 crore have already been completed.**
- g. In order to reduce poverty and vulnerability of urban poor households on a sustainable basis, "Deendayal Antyodaya**

Yojana- National Urban Livelihood Mission (DAY-NULM)” is operating in all the statutory towns. Under the mission, more than 13 lakh urban poor have been imparted skill training to enhance their employability, out of which more than 6.78 lakh skill trained have been placed under self and/or wage employment

h. Urban transport development works for improving urban mobility including metro and other projects are supported by the Ministry through policy measures and fund support. At present, about 824 kilometers of metro rail lines are operational in the country and 1,010 kilometers of metro lines are under construction.

ii. Under AMRUT, ‘Formulation of GIS-based Master Plan’ is a 100% centrally funded sub-scheme with a total outlay of ₹515 crores. 461 cities (each above 1 lakh population) are implementing this sub-scheme. Ministry is providing technology and capacity-building support to cities for preparation of master plans. 152 cities have approved final GIS-based master plans and 132 cities have formulated draft plans. GIS database has been finalized for 396 cities and it is at draft stage for another 53 cities. 2,606 officials have been trained through 73 training programs. Under AMRUT 2.0, a sub-scheme on the formulation of GIS-based master plans of Class-II towns with a population of 50,000 - 99,999 with a total outlay of ₹ 631 crore has been approved. 675 towns are eligible for this sub-scheme.

iii. MoHUA is providing support for preparation of Local Area Plans (LAP) and Town Planning Schemes (TPS) on a pilot basis in 25

cities and build local capacity. So far, 8 cities have prepared both draft LAP and TPS, 3 cities have prepared draft LAP and other 3 cities have prepared draft TPS. A total of 11 draft TPS and 11 draft LAP have been prepared.

GIS based Master Plans and LAP & TPS enable sustainable urban development with planned growth, improved urban land use efficiency and environmentally sustainable economic development of the cities.

iv. Government of India is incentivizing Urban planning reforms through 'Scheme for Special Assistance to States for Capital Investment for 2022-23' with an incentive worth ₹6,000 crore.

- a. In order to remove contradictions in the existing byelaws, for maximizing the Urban land use efficiency and promoting affordable housing, modernization of building byelaws is a reform in the scheme.**
- b. In order to increase densification along transit corridors, implementing the Transit-Oriented Development policy is promoted through this scheme.**
- c. Sponge cities are promoted by incentivizing the cities for conducting survey of the waterbodies to assess existing status and to prepare plan for rejuvenation. Sponge cities have higher rainwater retention capacity through - collect, store, treat and save approach. This builds resilience against floods and draughts and help provision of ecosystem services in urban areas.**

- d. Implementation of Transferable Development Rights (TDR) policies help implementation of slum rehabilitation and water body protection projects in cost effective manner.**
 - e. In order to reduce vehicular pollution, public transport is promoted through incentive for making public transport affordable by reducing the Motor Vehicle Tax applicable on public transport.**
 - f. Implementation of LAP and TPS schemes is also incentivized.**
- v. Urban and Regional Development Plans Formulation and Implementation (URDPFI) guidelines-2014 and Model Building Bye Laws (MBBL) 2016 provide overall guidance to cities for planned development in environmentally sustainable manner.**