

F. No. 44 (1)/PF-S/2024-25 (CAPEX)
Government of India
Ministry of Finance
Department of Expenditure
(Public Finance - States Division)

North Block, New Delhi.
Dated: the 26th February, 2024

To,

The Chief Secretary,
All State Governments,
(As per list attached)

Subject: Guidelines on the Scheme for Special Assistance to States for Capital Investment 2024-25.

Madam/ Sir,

In view of numerous beneficial impacts of capital expenditure including a high multiplier effect, enhancement in the future productive capacity of the economy, and promotion of a higher rate of growth of economy, the Ministry of Finance, Government of India, despite a tight fiscal situation is implementing Schemes for Special Assistance to States for Capital Expenditure/ Investment since 2020-21. Under these Schemes, financial assistance has been provided to the State Governments in the form of 50-year interest free loan.

2. After taking into consideration an extremely positive response of the State Governments to these Schemes and their requests for having a similar Scheme in 2024-25 as well, the Government of India has decided to launch a redesigned Scheme for the year 2024-25 in order to facilitate a higher capital investment by the States. The Scheme has been named as “**Scheme for Special Assistance to States for Capital Investment 2024-25**”. An amount of Rs.1,30,000 crore has been allocated for the Scheme in the financial year 2024-25.

3. Under the Scheme, financial assistance will be provided to the State Governments in the form of 50-year interest free loan for capital investment projects. Loan provided under the Scheme will be over and above the normal borrowing ceiling allowed to the States for the financial year 2024-25. The loan amount is to be spent within the financial year 2024-25.

4. The Scheme for Special Assistance to States for Capital Investment 2024-25 will have multiple Parts. Scheme guidelines on Part-I, Part-II and Part-III are being issued now. Scheme guidelines on other Parts of the Scheme for 2024-25 will follow.

(i) Part-I (Untied):

5. An amount of Rs. 55,000 crore is earmarked for Part-I of the Scheme. This amount has been allocated amongst States in proportion to their share of central taxes & duties as per the award of the 15th Finance Commission. State-wise allocation of funds under this Part is given in **Annexure-I**. Under this Part of the Scheme, States are required to submit capital works/ projects proposed to be taken up by them in 2024-25 in the format given in **Annexure-II**.

6. Funds under this Part will be released to States in two installments. The 1st installment of 66 percent of the approved amount will be released to the State government on meeting the mandatory conditions given in Para (4) and on approval of the list of the capital projects submitted by the State. Any amount released to the State under the 'Scheme for Special Assistance to States for Capital Investment 2023-24' except amounts released under Part-V (Housing for Police personnel above or as part of Police Stations in Urban Areas), Part-VI (Construction of Unity Malls) and Part-VII (Children and Adolescents' Libraries and Digital Infrastructure) of the Scheme for 2023-24, which is not utilized by the State till 31st March, 2024 will be deducted from the 1st installment. The 2nd installment of 34 percent of the approved amount will be released on utilization of at least 75 percent of the amount released in the 1st installment.

(ii) Part-II (Release of Balance Approved Amounts under Part-V, Part-VI and Part-VII of the Scheme for 2023-24):

7. An amount of Rs.5,000 crore is earmarked for this Part. Under this Part of the Scheme, balance funds for capital projects approved in 2023-24 under Part-V (Housing for Police personnel above or as part of Police Stations in Urban Areas), Part-VI (Construction of Unity Malls) and Part-VII (Children and Adolescents'

Libraries and Digital Infrastructure) of the Scheme for 2023-24 will be released. However, **no new capital projects will be approved under this Part.** Funds balance under this Part will be released in one installment (for each Part of the Scheme for 2023-24) on utilization of 75 percent of the funds provided under the respective Parts of the Scheme for 2023-24 and on deposit of the interest earned in the SNA account of the concerned Part in the Consolidated Fund of India, wherever applicable.

(iii) Part-III (Development of Iconic Tourist Centres to Global Scale):

8. An amount of Rs. 5,000 crore is earmarked for this Part of the Scheme. Detailed guidelines under this Part of the Scheme will be issued separately.

Mandatory conditions:

9. In order to avail benefits of any Part of the Scheme, in addition to the conditions prescribed under various Parts of the Scheme, a State is required to meet the following mandatory conditions:

(i) Full compliance with the official name of all Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSSs) [correct translation to local language is permissible] and any guidelines/instructions issued by the Government of India regarding branding of CSSs, in all Schemes of all Ministries.

(ii) Deposit of central share of interest earned in SNA accounts till 31st March, 2024 in the Consolidated Fund of India and submission of a certificate to this effect in the format enclosed at **Annexure-III**, signed by the Finance Secretary of the State Government. This condition will be applicable only for release of the 2nd installment under Part-I of the Scheme for 2024-25.

10. In case of mandatory condition detailed in Para 9 (i) above, a certificate confirming compliance of mandatory condition detailed in Para 9 (i) above duly signed by the Additional Chief Secretary/Principal Secretary/Secretary, Finance Department of the State Government will be sufficient unless, a violation is reported by the Ministry/Department concerned of the Government of India. Similarly, in case

of mandatory condition detailed in Para 9 (ii) above, a certificate (as per format enclosed at Annexure-III) confirming compliance of mandatory condition detailed in Para 9 (ii) above duly signed by the Additional Chief Secretary/Principal Secretary/Secretary, Finance Department of the State Government will be sufficient unless, a violation is reported by the Public Financial Management System (PFMS) Division / Office of the Controller General of Accounts, Government of India.

11. Funds provided to the States under the Scheme by the Government of India may be used by the State Governments for new and ongoing capital projects, for long term benefit to the State. The funds may also be used for settling pending bills in ongoing capital projects.

12. Individual project with capital outlay of less than Rs.5 crore (Rs.2 crore for North Eastern States) and repair and maintenance projects irrespective of capital outlay will not be considered under the Scheme.

13. It is not mandatory for the States to submit proposals under all Parts of the Scheme together. States may submit proposals separately for each Part of the Scheme.

14. States (if they wish) may submit projects of a higher value than the funds allocated, indicating their preference/priority.

15. States may also use not more than 30 percent of the funds allocated under Part-I of the Scheme for contributing State's share for Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) and Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY). State's share for JJM for 2024-25 as per allocation of Central share by the Department of Drinking Water & Sanitation and State's share for PMGSY for 2024-25 as per allocation of Central share by the Ministry of Rural Development shall be considered. Government of India also reserves the right to prioritize such projects for up to 30 percent of the funds in Part-I of the Scheme for 2024-25.

16. The Government of India reserves the right to reject any project which, in its opinion, does not have sufficient economic merit in terms of short-term stimulus combined with long-term benefits to the economy.

17. Funds not used by a State within a reasonable time may be reallocated to other States by the Government of India.

18. In case of unavoidable changes in specific projects for which capital expenditure is approved under the Scheme for 2024-25, the State Government shall seek the approval of the Government of India for the change. Funds will not be released against un-approved changes and may be deducted from subsequent installments / tax devolution, if already released.

19. Expenditure by the States of the funds provided under the Scheme for purposes other than for which the funds were sanctioned, will result in the deduction of the amounts by the Government of India from the devolution of taxes/duties due to the State in subsequent periods. Application of the State for funds under the Scheme will constitute its consent for such deduction in respect of ineligible expenditure.

20. The projects posed by the State Governments may either be executed by Departments of the State or by PSUs or other agencies/ local bodies of the State Governments which are fully under the administrative control of the State Government.

21. The amount released by the Government of India shall be released by the State Government to the Implementing Agencies/Single Nodal Agencies of the State within 10 working days. Delay beyond this period will make the State liable to pay interest to the Government of India on the amount released as per the weighted rate of interest on Open Market Borrowings (i.e. 10 year G-Sec.) for the previous year.

22. The State Government shall ensure that there is no duplication in funding of the projects approved under the Scheme either with the funds provided by the Government of India or the State Government.

23. The consolidated Utilization Certificate for the amount utilized upto 31st March, 2024 in the Form 12-B of the GFRs, 2017 against the amount released in 2023-24 under the Scheme for 2023-24 (except amounts released under Part-V (Housing for Police personnel above or as part of Police Stations in Urban Areas), Part-VI (Construction of Unity Malls) and Part-VII (Children and Adolescents' Libraries and Digital Infrastructure) of the Scheme for 2023-24) duly signed by the Finance Secretary of the State Government will be provided by the State Government failing which equivalent amount will be deducted from the 1st installment of funds released to the State under Part-I of the 'Scheme for Special Assistance to States for Capital Investment 2024-25'.

24. The consolidated Utilization Certificate for the amount utilized upto 31st March, 2024 in the Form 12-B of the GFRs, 2017 against the amount released under Part-V (Housing for Police personnel above or as part of Police Stations in Urban Areas), Part-VI (Construction of Unity Malls) and Part-VII (Children and Adolescents' Libraries and Digital Infrastructure) of the Scheme for 2023-24 duly signed by the Finance Secretary of the State Government and the details of deposit of the interest earned in the respective SNA account will be provided by the State Government at the time of availing balance funds under Part-II of the Scheme for 2024-25. In case the State has availed the entire approved amount under Part-V (Housing for Police personnel above or as part of Police Stations in Urban Areas), Part-VI (Construction of Unity Malls) and Part-VII (Children and Adolescents' Libraries and Digital Infrastructure) of the Scheme for 2023-24 in 2023-24, the State Government shall submit the consolidated Utilization Certificate for the amount(s) and the details of deposit of the interest earned in the respective SNA account before availing the 2nd installment under Part-I of the Scheme for 2024-25.

25. It is a condition of the Scheme that all amounts allocated under all Parts of the Scheme shall be spent on eligible expenditure before 31st March, 2025. For this purpose, release of funds to intermediate agencies without actual payments to the final recipient (parking of funds) will not be treated as expenditure.

26. Decision of the Department of Expenditure, Ministry of Finance regarding eligibility for any component shall be final.

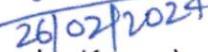
27. States shall extend necessary support to the NITI Aayog or any other agency entrusted by the Government of India with monitoring and evaluation of projects funded under the Scheme as needed.

28. These guidelines will come into effect immediately on their notification. The approval of expenditure on the capital investment projects under the Scheme for 2024-25 may be granted in 2023-24. However, funds will be released under the Scheme for approved capital investment projects only after 31st March, 2024.

29. This issues with the approval of Finance Secretary & Secretary (Expenditure).

Encl: As above.

Yours faithfully,

(Deependra Kumar)
Director (PF-S)
Tel: 011-23094904

Annexure-I**Allocation to States of Rs. 55,000 crore under Part-I of the Scheme for Special Assistance to States for Capital Investment 2024-25****(Rs. in crore)**

S. No.	State	Inter-se Share of State in Central Taxes & Duties (in Percent)	Allocation under Part-I
1	Andhra Pradesh	4.047	2,226
2	Arunachal Pradesh	1.757	966
3	Assam	3.128	1,720
4	Bihar	10.058	5,532
5	Chhattisgarh	3.407	1,874
6	Goa	0.386	213
7	Gujarat	3.478	1,913
8	Haryana	1.093	601
9	Himachal Pradesh	0.83	457
10	Jharkhand	3.307	1,819
11	Karnataka	3.647	2,006
12	Kerala	1.925	1,059
13	Madhya Pradesh	7.85	4,318
14	Maharashtra	6.317	3,474
15	Manipur	0.716	394
16	Meghalaya	0.767	422
17	Mizoram	0.5	275
18	Nagaland	0.569	313
19	Odisha	4.528	2,490
20	Punjab	1.807	994
21	Rajasthan	6.026	3,314
22	Sikkim	0.388	213
23	Tamil Nadu	4.079	2,243
24	Telangana	2.102	1,156
25	Tripura	0.708	389
26	Uttar Pradesh	17.939	9,866
27	Uttarakhand	1.118	615
28	West Bengal	7.523	4,138
	Total	100.00	55,000

Annexure-II

Application format for providing requisite details of the Projects (Summarized)

Letter No:.....

Date:...../..../

To,
The Secretary, Expenditure,
Ministry of Finance,
Government of India.

Subject: Approval of projects under the Scheme for Special Assistance to States for Capital Investment, 2024-25.

Sir,
With reference to your letter F. No. 44(1)/PF-S/2024-25 (CAPEX) dated 23.02.2024 we would like to submit the following projects under the aforesaid scheme.

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Type of Project	Sector	Location	Whether New or Ongoing	In case of ongoing		Total Project Cost	Project Capital Outlay for 2024-25	Special Assistance (Loan) sought under the Scheme for 2024-25	Completion Period	Implementing Agency	Economic Justification (in brief)	Other Details (if any)
						Percentage completion as on 01.04.2024	Unpaid bill (if any) as on 01.04.2024							
1.														
Total														

Note: Detailed Project Report (DPR) in respect of each project has been obtained by the State Government and kept in the records by State Finance Department.

Yours sincerely,

Additional Chief Secretary/Principal Secretary/Secretary,
Finance Department, Government of _____

Annexure-III

Government of _____ (State)

No. _____

Dated:

**CERTIFICATE REGARDING DEPOSIT OF CENTRAL SHARE OF INTEREST
ACCRUED IN SNA ACCOUNTS TILL 31ST MARCH, 2024 IN THE
CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA**

It is hereby certified that the entire amount of Central share of interest accrued in the SNA accounts pertaining to all Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSSs) in the State has been deposited in the Consolidated Fund of India (CFI) in compliance of DoE's guidelines dated 23rd March, 2021 and instructions dated 30th June, 2021.

Name:

Designation:

(To be signed by the
concerned Finance Secretary
of the State)

F. No. 44(1)/PF-S/2024-25 (CAPEX)
Government of India
Ministry of Finance
Department of Expenditure
(Public Finance – States Division)

North Block, New Delhi
Dated: the 9th August, 2024

To

The Chief Secretary,
All State Governments,
(As per list attached)

Subject: Scheme Guidelines on the ‘Scheme for Special Assistance to States for Capital Investment 2024-25’.

Madam/Sir,

In continuation to the guidelines on the Scheme for Special Assistance to States for Capital Investment (SASCI) 2024-25 issued vide Department of Expenditure’s (DoE’s) letter of even no. dated 26.02.2024 read with corrigendum issued vide letter of even no. dated 15.05.2024, the following guidelines are hereby issued on various Parts of the Scheme for 2024-25.

Part-III (Development of Iconic Tourist Centres to Global Scale):

Objectives:

1. The aim of this Part of the Scheme is to comprehensively develop iconic tourist centres in the country, branding and marketing them on a global scale. It also aims to enhance the local economy and create employment opportunities through sustainable tourism projects.

Salient Features:

2. The key features of this Part of the Scheme are as follows:

- i. Funding shall be provided only to shortlisted proposals, meeting the requirements of the scheme guidelines and its objectives.
- ii. The focus is on strengthening all points of the tourist value chain, and enhancing end to end tourist experience to create value and achieve objectives while adopting the responsible tourism practices.
- iii. The aim is to harness best-in-class expertise for the design and development of tourist experience at par with international standards.
- iv. Land for the projects, free from all encumbrances, shall be provided by the State Government free of cost.
- v. The projects shall be designed for sustainable operation and maintenance to ensure that the tourist experience and services remain operational, safe, attractive, and enjoyable for both domestic and foreign tourists.
- vi. The Government of India will release funds under this Part of the Scheme up to 31.03.2026. However, the States will be allowed to use the amounts released beyond 31.03.2026. Any remaining liabilities shall be met from the State Government's budget.
- vii. The Operation and maintenance of the project will be the sole responsibility of the respective State Government and may be discharged in Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode.
- viii. To attract private players capable of developing, managing and bringing in expertise for world-class tourist assets and experience, the State Government may provide attractive incentives for development, operation and management of subordinate projects at the destination.

Outlay and Pattern of Assistance:

3. An amount of **Rs. 2,000 crore** is earmarked for Part-III of the Scheme for 2024-25. This amount will be provided to States on 'First-Come-First-Served' basis. However, no State will receive more than Rs. 250 crore under this Part of the Scheme.

4. States can submit more than one project under this Part of the Scheme. A maximum of Rs. 100 crore may be provided for each project. For exceptional projects, the Ministry of Tourism (MoT) may propose a higher allocation to the DoE on case-to-case basis. The decision of the DoE on the amount to be approved for the project shall be final.

5. The Government of India will provide 100 percent of the funds for the estimated cost of the project. However, the States must contribute to peripheral infrastructure, water and power supply, surrounding civic infrastructure, security and safety, hygiene and cleanliness, connectivity to the project site, and softer interventions including capacity building, marketing & promotion, digital and IT interventions and circuit and itinerary development, which are crucial for enabling sustainable operation of the project.

Submission of Projects:

6. State Governments must submit the project proposals under this Part of the Scheme to the Ministry of Tourism (MoT), Government of India not later than 15.10.2024. The MoT may issue detailed operational guidelines on the submission, evaluation and monitoring of the projects, if needed. The MoT will make recommendations on the project proposals submitted by States to the DoE, Ministry of Finance (MoF), not later than 15.11.2024.

Release of Funds:

7. The funds will be released in two installments. The 1st installment of 66 percent will be released on receipt of the initial recommendations from the MoT. The 2nd installment of 34 percent will be released to the State upon achieving 75 percent utilization of the amount(s) released in the 1st installment under this Part of the Scheme, and upon recommendations of the MoT.

8. Each State will notify a SASCI Nodal Agency (SNA) for implementing this Part of the Scheme. The SNA will open a savings account in a scheduled commercial bank and onboard it on the Public Financial Management System (PFMS). The funds released by the Government of India to the State Treasury

for the approved project(s) under this Part of the Scheme shall be transferred by the State Government to the bank account of the SNA within 30 days.

9. If the State Government/SNA is unable to complete the project(s) within the time stipulated by MoT, the unspent amount shall be returned to the Government of India. Any cost overrun of the project(s) will be borne by the State Government.

10. Interest accrued on the funds released by Government of India under this Part of the Scheme shall be deposited in the Consolidated Fund of India (CFI) through the Non-Tax Receipt Portal (NTRP) within 10 days of its credit in the SNA bank account. For any delay in the transfer of funds received from the Government of India to the SNA account beyond the prescribed time of 30 days, the State Government will be required to pay interest @7 percent per annum to the Government of India which shall be deposited in the CFI through NTRP.

Part-IV (Incentives for Scrapping of Old Vehicles):

Objectives:

1. The Ministry of Road Transport & Highways (MoRTH) has launched the Voluntary Vehicle-Fleet Modernization Program (V-VMP), also known as the 'Vehicle Scrapping Policy'. This policy aims to reduce vehicular pollution by phasing out old, unfit, and polluting vehicles. The implementation of the policy requires the establishment of a network of Registered Vehicle Scrapping Facilities (RVSFs) and Automated Testing Stations (ATSSs) across the country. The objective of this Part of the Scheme is to promote voluntary scrapping of unfit commercial and passenger vehicles based on their fitness and to incentivize better roads, passenger and vehicular safety pollution reduction.

Financial Allocation:

2. An amount of **Rs. 3,000 crore** is allocated for Part-IV of the Scheme available to State Governments on 'First-Come-First-Served' basis.

Key Actions required from State Governments:

3. To promote the 'Vehicle Scrapping Policy', States are required to issue Government order scrapping Government-owned vehicles older than 15 years and set up a network of Registered Vehicle Scrapping Facilities (RVSFs) and Automated Testing Stations (ATSS).

4. MoRTH may issue detailed procedural/operational guidelines, if needed. States must achieve the following milestones to be eligible for incentives under this Part of the Scheme:

Initiative-A: Facilitate Vehicle Scrapping at Registered Vehicle Scrapping Facilities (RVSFs):

Milestone-1:

5. States will be eligible to receive 50 percent of the admissible amount of incentive, as shown in **Table-1**, upon completion of the following activities by 15.10.2024:

- (i) Issue a Government order/official letter to MoRTH from a competent authority of the State Government, clearly indicating the total number of Government-owned vehicles older than 15 years that are required to be scrapped, along with a plan to scrap all these vehicles at RVSFs in the financial year 2024-25.
- (ii) Announce and implement a Motor Vehicle (MV) tax concession on Vahan for new vehicles registered against Certificate of Deposit (CD).
- (iii) Announce and implement on Vahan for a one-time waiver of pending liabilities (such as pending tax, insurance fee, registration fee, etc.) for at least 2 years on vehicles scrapped at RVSFs.

(Rs. in crore)

Category	1	2	3	4
Admissible Amount	200	100	50	7
Name of State	1. Karnataka 2. Tamil Nadu 3. Uttar Pradesh	1. Andhra Pradesh 2. Gujarat 3. Haryana 4. Kerala 5. Madhya Pradesh 6. Maharashtra 7. Odisha 8. Punjab 9. Rajasthan 10. Telangana 11. West Bengal	1. Assam 2. Bihar 3. Chhattisgarh 4. Himachal Pradesh 5. Jharkhand 6. Uttarakhand	1. Arunachal Pradesh 2. Goa 3. Manipur 4. Meghalaya 5. Mizoram 6. Nagaland 7. Sikkim 8. Tripura

Milestone-2:

6. States will be eligible to receive the remaining 50 percent of the admissible amount as per **Table-1** above for auctioning Government-owned vehicles older than 15 years to the RVSFs, latest by 31.01.2025. However, for the purpose of disbursing the remaining admissible amount under this milestone, the total vehicles scrapped will be prorated (capped at 100 percent) against the maximum target number of vehicles specified by the State Government to MoRTH in the Government order/official letter issued by a competent authority or the data in Vahan for Government vehicles older than 15 years for the respective State, less Government vehicles scrapped by the end of the financial year 2023-24.

7. All Government vehicles older than 15 years must be scrapped at RVSFs, and proof of scrapping in the form of auction data/COD/written communication should be shared with MoRTH. Additionally, States will be eligible for a multiplier on the first claim of eligible admissible amount under Milestone-2 of Initiative-A for scrapping priority category Government vehicles older than 15 years, i.e., police vehicles, fire tenders, buses, and ambulances, as per **Table-2**.

Table-2: Multiplier on First Claim of Eligible Admissible Amount under Initiative-A, Milestone-2	
Percentage of Priority Category Government Vehicles Scrapped against total Government Vehicles Scrapped	Multiplier on the Eligible Admissible Amount under Milestone-2 of Initiative-A
Up to 10 percent	0.0
11 percent to 20 percent	1.1
21 percent to 30 percent	1.2
31 percent to 40 percent	1.3
41 percent to 50 percent	1.4
51 percent or more	1.5

Initiative-B: Award of Work and Operationalization of Automated Testing Stations (ATs):

8. States will be incentivized for award of work and operationalization of ATs under Initiative-B. A total of 250 districts have been identified as high priority due to their higher testing loads. Establishment of ATs in these high priority districts will attract higher incentives as provided in **Table-3**. State-wise details of the 250 high-priority districts will be issued to States by the MoRTH separately.

Milestone-1:

9. States will be eligible to receive 25 percent of the admissible amount per AT awarded as per **Table-3** in accordance with AT rules notified by MoRTH vide GSR 652 (E) dated 23.09.2022, amended vide GSR 797 (E) dated 31.10.2022 and GSR 195 (E) dated 14.03.2024, for recognition, regulation, and control of ATs based on the following criteria:

- (i) States must approve on NSWS (in the case of direct investment mode) / award (in the case of PPP mode) / initiate construction (in the case of State-owned) of ATs by 30.09.2024. The maximum number of ATs for which this incentive shall be granted is capped

at the State's remaining ATSS to be awarded as per the details provided in **Table-4**.

- (ii) States must issue a notification to stop manual fitness testing at Regional Transport Office(s) in districts where ATSS are operational by 15.10.2024 to be eligible for incentive amount under Milestone-1 of Initiative-B.

Milestone-2:

10. States will be eligible to receive the remaining 75 percent of the admissible amount per ATS operationalized as per details provided in **Table-3** by 31.01.2025 based on the following criteria:

- (i) Testing should have commenced at the operational ATSS through Automatic Fitness Management Station (AFMS). The State must set-up and operationalize a minimum of 20 percent of target number of ATSS as specified in **Table-4** to be eligible for the incentive amount under Milestone-2 of Initiative-B.
- (ii) The maximum number of ATSS for which this incentive shall be granted is capped at the State's remaining ATS to be awarded, as provided in **Table-4**.

(Rs. in crore)

District	Admissible Amount Per ATS	
	North-Eastern States (except Assam)	Other States
High Priority	5.4	3.6
Others	4.5	3.0

S. No.	State	Requirement	S. No.	State	Requirement
1	Maharashtra	47	15	Punjab	13
2	Tamil Nadu	42	16	Jharkhand	9
3	Karnataka	37	17	Chhattisgarh	0
4	Telangana	37	18	Assam	3
5	Uttar Pradesh	16	19	Himachal Pradesh	5
6	Gujarat	0	20	Nagaland	3
7	Kerala	19	21	Uttarakhand	0

S. No.	State	Requirement	S. No.	State	Requirement
8	Andhra Pradesh	20	22	Goa	2
9	Bihar	12	23	Meghalaya	1
10	Rajasthan	17	24	Tripura	1
11	West Bengal	22	25	Manipur	1
12	Haryana	21	26	Mizoram	1
13	Madhya Pradesh	10	27	Arunachal Pradesh	1
14	Odisha	18	28	Sikkim	1
Total			359		

Initiative-C: Registered Vehicle Scrapping Facilities (RVSFs) in North-Eastern States (except Assam):

11. The North-Eastern States (except Assam) have lesser density of End-of-Life Vehicles (ELVs). Consequently, private investors are not keen to set up RVSFs in these States. Therefore, to ensure geographical coverage under the Vehicle Scrapping Policy and create an ecosystem of phasing out unfit and polluting vehicles in an eco-friendly manner, funds will be allocated to these States for the establishment of RVSF. These States may submit a comprehensive proposal to MoRTH outlining total requirement of funds for establishment of RVSF including detailed cost estimates, project timelines, equipment requirements, and any other pertinent information necessary for evaluation. A maximum amount of Rs. 8.0 crore for one RVSF capable of scrapping more than 25,000 vehicles per year will be provided under Initiative-C. The comprehensive proposal for establishment of RVSF under Initiative-C of this Part shall not include the cost of land. MoRTH will assess the comprehensive proposal and provide recommendations to the DoE. The decision of the DoE on the comprehensive proposal submitted by the State shall be final.

12. If a State has achieved any of the milestones under Part-VIII of the Scheme for 2022-23 and under Part-A and/or Part-B of Part-II of the Scheme for 2023-24 and has been provided incentives in the financial years 2022-23 and/or 2023-24, the amounts already released to the State in those financial

years will be deducted from the eligible admissible amount of incentive under Initiative-A and Initiative-B of Part-IV of the Scheme for 2024-25.

13. State Governments after achieving milestones under Initiative-A and/or Initiative-B of this Part shall submit a report to MoRTH. MoRTH will examine the submissions by a State and thereafter make recommendations to the DoE for release of the incentive amount.

14. The States will be free to propose any capital investment project from the incentive amount, including replacement of old scrapped vehicles with less polluting vehicles, preferably Electric Vehicles (EVs). However, the eligible incentive amount under Initiative-C of this Part shall be used only for setting up RVSFs. The State Government shall provide a list of capital projects for which it intends to utilize eligible incentive amount provided under this Part of the Scheme in the format prescribed in Annexure-2 of DoE's letter No. 44(1)/PF-S/2024-25 (CAPEX) dated 26.02.2024.

Release of Funds:

15. The amount approved by the Government of India will be released in a single installment.

Part-V (Stimulating Industrial Growth):

Background:

1. Building regulations in India have locked up substantial factory land and restricted the ability of enterprises to allocate capital to the most productive use. Changes in building regulations can lead to a significant reduction in cost of doing business and increase in job opportunities. Reforms in building regulations for industrial and commercial buildings are also likely to promote livelihood-friendly cities.

Objectives:

2. The aim of this Part of the Scheme is to spur economic growth in the country through reforms in building regulations for industrial and commercial buildings.

Outlay and Pattern of Assistance:

3. An amount of **Rs. 15,000 crore** is earmarked for Part-V of the Scheme for 2024-25. This will be available to States on 'First-Come-First-Served' basis. States other than North-Eastern and Hill States and the State of Assam will be provided financial assistance of Rs. 200 crore for completing each of the following reforms under this Part of the Scheme. For North-Eastern and Hill States except Assam, financial assistance of Rs. 100 crore will be provided for each of the following reforms.

Reform-1: Amendment in Building Regulations to Minimize Ground Floor Loss for Standalone Factories:

4. A standalone factory loses approximately 50 percent of its land to building standards like setbacks, ground coverage and parking requirements. Generally, a factory building in different States cannot cover more than 40 to 60 percent of the plot. Liberalizing building standards for factory plots can help States unlock productive land and enhance job opportunities.

5. The State Government will be eligible for incentive on notifying changes in ground coverage, setbacks, and parking requirement for industrial plots of standalone factories to ensure that, on an average, the unit level land lost on account of prevailing building regulations is less than 30 percent.

Reform-2 Amendment in Building Regulations to Encourage Development of Flatted Factories:

6. A Flatted factory loses out on built-up area due to building standards like Floor Area Ratio (FAR), height, parking, and ground coverage. Liberalizing building regulations for flatted factories can incentivize setting up of multi-storied units with high worker density close to city centres.

7. States will be eligible for an incentive upon notifying changes in building regulations for flatted factories to grant relaxation in floor area ratio, setbacks, parking, maximum height and ground coverage, thereby doubling the built-up area for flatted factories in development and industrial areas.

Reform-3 Encourage Vertical Growth of Commercial Buildings:

8. Commercial buildings in States lose most of their potential floor space to Floor Area Ratio (FAR) standards. These standards in India are more restrictive than those in many other developed and developing countries.

9. States will be eligible for an incentive upon notifying changes to building regulations to increase the base FAR for all commercial buildings in municipal and development areas to at least 5 and increase the base FAR for all commercial buildings in Central Business Districts and transit-oriented development corridors to 5+2.

Reform-4 Allow Construction of Hostels in Industrial Zones:

10. Land use regulations in many States preclude mixed land use development, especially residential development. Hostels and dormitories are often not allowed in areas marked for industrial use. Allowing both in situ and private development of hostels and dormitories in industrial areas can reduce the distance between work and home, address safety concerns (particularly for women), and help workers to increase their productivity.

11. States will be provided an incentive under this Part of the Scheme, if they amend master plans and regulations that prevent the construction of hostels in industrial zone. For this, States will have to first identify all instances in master plans and zoning regulations that prevent the emergence of hostel/dormitory facilities in industrial zone and send this list to the DoE. The States will then need to notify amendments to the master plans or zoning regulations, removing restrictions in industrial zones.

Application of Incentive Amount:

12. The incentive amounts approved under this Part of the Scheme may be used by the State Governments for infrastructure projects in any sector.

Release of Funds:

13. The incentive amounts approved by the Government of India will be released in a single installment.

Submission of Proposals:

14. After completing the stipulated reforms, the State Government should send the proposal along with documentary evidence in support of completion of reforms for assessment of the incentive amount, approval of capital expenditure and release of funds under this Part of the Scheme to the DoE, Government of India not later than 30.11.2024. The State Government should provide a list of capital projects for which it intends to utilize eligible incentive amount provided under this Part of the Scheme in the format prescribed in Annexure-2 of DoE's letter No. 44(1)/PF-S/2024-25 (CAPEX) dated 26.02.2024.

Part-VI (Development of National Capital Region):**Background:**

1. The National Capital Region (NCR) is a unique example of inter-state regional planning and development with the National Capital Delhi at its core. The NCR region and the NCR Planning Board (NCRPB) were created under the NCRPB Act, 1985. Currently, the NCR includes the National Capital Territory of Delhi, 14 districts of Haryana, 8 districts of Uttar Pradesh, and 2 districts of Rajasthan. The population of the NCR is expected to grow to around 7 crore by 2031 and to about 11 crore by 2041.

Objectives:

2. The objective of this Part of the Scheme is to catalyze faster development of the NCR region and promote ease of living for people in this region.

Outlay and Pattern of Assistance:

3. An amount of **Rs. 1,000 crore** is earmarked for Part-VI of the Scheme for 2024-25, in equal proportion, for the States of Haryana, Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan for capital projects in the NCR region, based on recommendations from the NCRPB. The NCRPB will also monitor and review the implementation of the approved projects.

Suggestive List of Projects:

4. States should make efforts to identify ongoing and new capital projects which can be completed by 31.03.2025. The proposed projects could serve as pilots for the country and could be a sand-box for eventual scaling up. These projects can help reshape the NCR into a future-ready National Capital Region of the Atma-Nirbhar Bharat.

Submission of Projects:

5. States shall submit the details of the projects to be undertaken under this Part of the Scheme to the Secretary, NCRPB, Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs not later than 15.10.2024. The NCRPB, after appraising the projects, will send its recommendations to the DoE, MoF, latest by 31.10.2024 for approval of capital expenditure and release of funds.

6. The NCRPB may issue detailed operational guidelines on submission, evaluation and monitoring of the projects, if needed. States can submit more than one project under this Part of the Scheme.

Release of Funds:

7. The amounts approved under this Part of the Scheme will be released in a single instalment. If the State Government is unable to complete the

project within the time stipulated by the NCRPB, any cost overrun will be borne by the State Government concerned.

Part- VII (Incentives for Land-related Reforms by State Governments in Rural Areas):

1. In the Budget Speech 2024-25, the Union Finance Minister announced that the State Governments will be incentivized for land-related reforms and actions, in both rural and urban areas through appropriate fiscal support. This will cover (1) land administration, planning and management, and (2) urban planning, usage and building bylaws.

2. Rural land related actions will include (1) assignment of Unique Land Parcel Identification Number (ULPIN) or Bhu-Aadhaar for all lands, (2) digitization of cadastral maps, (3) survey of map sub-divisions as per current ownership, (4) establishment of a land registry, and (5) linking to the farmers' registry. These actions will also facilitate credit flow and other agricultural services.

3. This Part of the Scheme is further divided into two Sub-Parts as per details provided in succeeding paragraphs.

Part- VII A (Modernization & Digitization of Rural Land Records):

Objectives:

4. The objective of this Part of the Scheme is to accelerate and complete the modernization and digitization of land records, ensuring that rural land records are accurate, up-to-date, and seamlessly integrated with various Government schemes and banking sector. This will empower farmers and foster rural development by facilitating improved credit flow and enhance access to various agricultural services.

Categorization of States:

5. States have been categorised into three groups A, B & C as indicated in **Table-5** based on their area, population, current status of land records and existing gaps in implementation of five milestones. Therefore, milestone-based incentive amount has been fixed accordingly.

Category	States
A	Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal (11 States)
B	Assam, Chhattisgarh, Haryana, Jharkhand, Kerala, Punjab, Telangana (7 States)
C	Arunachal Pradesh, Goa, Himachal Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim, Tripura, Uttarakhand (10 States)

6. Milestones to be achieved to receive incentive:

Milestone-1 (Sub-Division/Survey-Re-survey):

i. Sub-Division of all Land Parcels as per Current Ownership: This involves sub-dividing land parcels to reflect current spatial ownership, past mutations and ensuring that land records accurately represent actual possession and use, and simultaneous updating of the Record of Rights (RoRs).

ii. Re-Survey and Upgradation of RoRs and Cadastral Maps: Re-surveying using various technologies and updating existing cadastral maps and RoRs to ensure that these are accurate, up-to-date, and geospatially enabled, reflecting the current state of land ownership and use.

iii. Survey of Non-Cadastral Areas: Conducting surveys in areas not previously mapped or where cadastral maps are destroyed, to ensure comprehensive land documentation.

iv. Incentive Payment: Full incentive amount be payable to a State upon making the entire State's land records as reflected in maps and RoRs upto date using either of the methods mentioned in the milestone. For partial achievement, a proportionate incentive amount will be provided.

Milestone-2 (Unique Land Parcel Identification Number (Bhu-Aadhar) Assignment and Geo-referencing of All Land Parcels):

i. Geo-referencing of All Cadastral Maps: Assigning geographic coordinates to all cadastral maps to enable precise identification and location of land parcels.

ii. ULPIN (Bhu-Aadhar) Assignment for All Land Parcels: Assigning a Unique Land Parcel Identification Number (ULPIN), also known as Bhu-Aadhar, to each land parcel, creating a standardized and unique identifier for land records, which would be extremely helpful in ensuring inter-operability between various GIS/MIS systems. Geo-referencing may be used for ULPIN assignment.

Milestone-3(Land Registry and Inter-linkage with Other Systems):

i. Registry Process Completely Online and Paperless: Transforming the land registry process into a fully digital and paperless system, making it more efficient and accessible.

ii. Integration of Registration System with Land Records: Integrating the land registration system with the broader land records system to ensure seamless updating and synchronization of data across platforms including auto-mutation triggers.

iii. All Legacy Registries Online and Searchable by Citizens: Digitizing all legacy land registries and making them available online, allowing officials and citizens to easily search and access historical land records.

Milestone-4 (Saturation of Land Records):

i. Computerization of Balance RoRs and Cadastral Maps: Completing the digital conversion of remaining RoRs and cadastral maps to ensure all textual & spatial land records are digitized.

ii. Integration of All RoRs with Cadastral Maps: Linking all computerized RoRs with their corresponding cadastral maps to create a unified and comprehensive land information system.

iii. Availability of RoRs Online: Making all RoRs available online with searchable facility and downloadable as legally valid digitally signed documents.

iv. Consent based Aadhar seeding and authentication in the RoRs.

Milestone-5 (Modernization of Revenue Court Case Management System):

i. Completely Online & Paperless: Developing a system where all land related revenue court cases are managed digitally for improving efficiency and making the process paperless.

ii. Integration with Land Records: Integrating court case management system with land records and registration system to ensure that legal status is accurately reflected in land records. Incentive will be due only if both steps are achieved by the State.

7. Milestone-wise and State-wise Maximum Incentive Admissible:

The maximum incentive available to States under this Part of the Scheme is provided in **Table-6**.

Category	Incentive Amount (Rs. in crore)					
	Milestone-1	Milestone-2	Milestone-3 (i & ii)	Milestone-3 (iii)	Milestone-4	Milestone-5
A	1000	100	200	100	100	150
B	600	60	150	75	75	100
C	200	30	100	50	50 (For North-Eastern States with large gaps- Rs.100 crore.)	75

8. Guiding principle:

i. Incentives will be provided in a graded manner based on the extent of progress made by the State in achieving each of the milestones. States will be eligible for full incentive amount if they achieve 100 percent of the targets in various milestones.

ii. States can achieve and claim incentives for each individual milestone separately. Progress or completion of one milestone may not depend on the progress of others, allowing States to prioritize actions based on their specific needs and capabilities.

iii. The Department of Land Resources (DoLR), Government of India may issue detailed operational guidelines, if needed, for this Part of the Scheme.

Submission of Proposals:

9. The State Government after achieving the milestone(s) will submit the compliance report to the DoLR, Government of India. Incentive will only be released after a thorough evaluation of the milestone(s) achieved by the

DoLR. Additionally, the DoLR will conduct due verification to confirm accuracy and completeness of the reported achievement(s) before recommending any incentive to DoE.

Fund Allocation:

10. An amount of **Rs. 5,000 crore** is earmarked for this Part of the Scheme, which is available to participating States as an incentive on 'First-Come-First-Served' basis and subject to progress in achieving the specified milestone(s).

Application of Incentive Amount:

11. The incentive amounts approved under this Part of the Scheme may be used by the State Government for infrastructure projects in any sector. The State Government must provide a list of capital projects for which it intends to utilize the eligible incentive in the format prescribed in Annexure-2 of DoE's letter No. 44(1)/PF-S/2024-25 (CAPEX) dated 26.02.2024.

Release of Funds:

12. The amount approved by the Government of India will be released in a single installment.

Part-VII B (Incentives for Creating the State Farmers' Registry):

Aim:

13. This Part of the Scheme aims to enable farmers to access benefits and services from the Government and agencies without cumbersome paperwork and eliminate/reduce the need for physical visit to various offices or service providers. This will be achieved by incentivizing States to develop their digital systems for creating the State Farmers' Registry, linked with the State's land records system.

Fund Allocation:

14. An amount of **Rs. 5,000 crore** is allocated for this Part of the Scheme. The fund will be available to the States on 'First-Come-First-Served' basis,

depending on their progress in creating a live State Farmers' Registry, i.e., the number of Farmer IDs generated with electronic linkage to the live State RoRs.

15. States will be eligible to receive incentive after achieving at least 25 percent coverage. For every stage achieved, the incentive per farmer will be greater than the previous one. This incentive will be disbursed to the State after the ratification of the State Farmers' Registry as per the guidelines.

Pre-requisites for Creating the State Farmers' Registry:

16. The pre-requisites for creating a usable, active farmer registry that can facilitate farmer-centric services, solutions, or benefits are as follows:

- i. The State Farmers' Registry should comply with the standards prescribed by the Department of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare (DoAFW), Government of India.
- ii. The State's RoRs system should get updated after each mutation.
- iii. State Farmers' Registry should have live linkage to the RoRs, reflecting updates as changes occur in the RoRs.
- iv. The State must have signed an MoU with the Government of India to build 'Digital Public Infrastructure for Agriculture'.
- v. States wishing to participate in the Scheme must submit a written commitment that the State Government will cover all farmers who own land as per the State's land records system.

17. **Milestones and Norms:** The milestones to be achieved in saturating a live State Farmers' Registry and the norms for calculating incentives are provided in **Table-7** below.

Table-7: Milestones and Norms for Assistance for Creation of Farmers' Registry			
Stages	Description	Incentive per Farmer (in Rs.)	Total Incentive (in Rs.)
Milestone-1	25 percent of the farmers in the State have Farmer ID	500	Number of Farmer IDs x 500
Milestone-2	50 percent of the farmers in the State have Farmer ID	750	Number of Farmer IDs above 25 percent x 750
Milestone-3	75 percent of the farmers in the State have Farmer ID	1,250	Number of Farmer IDs above 50 percent x 1250
Milestone-4	100 percent of the farmers in the State have Farmer ID	1,750	Number of Farmer IDs above 75 percent x 1750

Guiding Principle:

- i. The Government of India will assess States' readiness and support the creation of the State Farmers' Registry as part of Digital Public Infrastructure for Agriculture. The standards and compliance requirements will be assessed and ratified on a continuous basis.
- ii. The Government of India will establish detailed guidelines for validating preconditions, and funds will be released to States meeting the pre-requisites.
- iii. Each milestone related to the progress of creating the State Farmers' Registry is sequential. States may claim the benefit upon completion of each milestone.
- iv. As the exact number of farmers varies in different records of the States, the PM KISAN database will be used as a reference to calculate whether a State has achieved the claimed milestone(s).

v. While claiming the incentive, the State must also comply with all the pre-requisites stated above.

vi. As incentive amount will be provided to States on a 'First-Come-First-Served' basis, the States achieving the stated milestones will be incentivised as they progress until allocated amount under this Part of the Scheme is exhausted.

Submission of Claims:

18. After achieving the milestone(s), the State will inform the Department of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare (DoAFW) along with proof of achievement(s). The DoAFW will examine the State's claim and, if found eligible, will recommend the release of admissible incentive amount to the DoE, Government of India.

Release of Funds:

19. Based on the recommendations of DoAFW and upon receipt of list of projects in the prescribed format, DoE will release the admissible incentive amount to the State Government in a single installment.

Application of Incentive Amount:

20. The incentive amounts approved under this Part of the Scheme may be used by the State Government for infrastructure projects in any sector. The State Government shall provide to DoE, a list of capital projects for which it intends to utilize eligible incentive amount provided under this Part of the Scheme, in the format prescribed in Annexure-2 of DoE's letter No. 44(1)/PF-S/2024-25 (CAPEX) dated 26.02.2024.

Part-VIII (Incentives for Land-related Reforms by State Governments in Urban Areas):

1. In the Budget Speech 2024-25, the Union Finance Minister had announced that States will be provided fiscal incentives for the digitization of land records in urban areas using GIS mapping, and the establishment of an IT based system for property record administration, updating, and tax

administration. These measures will also help improve the financial position of Urban Local Bodies (ULBs).

2. **Aim:**

The aim of this Part of the Scheme is to incentivize States to achieve critical milestone(s) in urban land records creation. This would ensure that urban land records are accurate, up-to-date and seamlessly integrated with property tax records of ULBs thereby empowering urban citizens, improving ease of living and making property tax assessment efficient and effective. Increased efficiency and transparency in urban planning can also be achieved, if urban land records are created in rapidly growing peri-urban areas.

3. **Creation of Ortho Rectified Images (ORI):** Creation of the ORI would lead to the following:

- a) **Creation of Urban Land Records:** Land Revenue Department in States in association with Urban/TCP Departments would use the ORI for the preparation of detailed cadastral maps alongwith the names of the land owner. This will be achieved after establishing ground control points, feature extraction, ground truthing, attribute collection, followed by claims settlement and dispute resolution. Final maps and the property cards should then be published.
- b) **Basis for Assessment of Property Tax:** The same ORI based land parcel maps and the 3D cadastre should be utilized by the ULBs to extract the built-up area of the constructions using various GIS software tools. Ground truthing and attribute collection will also provide an opportunity to assess the horizontal & vertical dimensions and type of usage. This should form the basis for a fresh realistic assessment of property tax for all the urban buildings.

- c) **Master Plan Preparation:** Subsequently or simultaneously, the same ORI should be used by the development authorities/ TCP Departments/ ULBs to prepare master plans, transportation plans, drainage plans etc. as part of comprehensive urban planning especially in the peri-urban areas.

Fund Allocation:

4. An amount of **Rs. 5,000 crore** is allocated for this Part of the Scheme, which will be made available to participating States as an incentive, based on their progress in achieving the specified milestones on a 'First-Come-First-Served' basis. The funds shall be disbursed in a sequential milestone-based manner to ULB as per the prescribed unit rates.

5. Milestones to be achieved by States to become eligible for incentives:

Milestone-1 (Aerial Survey & Mapping Including Feature Extraction (MAP-1)):

- a. Fixing of ground control points and city boundary by CORS network.
- b. High resolution digital aerial photography by using survey grade equipments.
- c. Data processing and 3 D feature extraction, including DEM & DTM.
- d. Quality control and production of ORI with land parcel boundaries.
- e. MAP-1 publication in 1:500 scale.

Milestone-2 (Field Survey & Ground Truthing by Rovers & DGPS (MAP-2)):

- a. Land parcel boundary & area ascertaining by CORS based GNSS rovers & controllers.
- b. Integration of property holding details of ULBs & ground validation.
- c. Integration of other documents like authority approvals, land records etc.
- d. Standardized data collection and GIS platform.

- e. MAP-2 publication with GIS-ready land parcel maps & its dissemination.

Milestone-3 (Claims & Dispute Resolution and Finalization of Maps (MAP-3)):

- a. IEC, awareness, community engagement & sensitization.
- b. Issuance of notices, notifications.
- c. Claim finalization & dispute resolution of ownership, area, boundary and shape of land parcels.
- d. Preparation of updated land and property records.
- e. Final MAP-3 publication with land property card & register.

Norms for Incentive:

6. The norms for eligibility of incentive are provided in **Table-8**. These have been determined based on the population of Cities. ULBs have been categorized into four different classes accordingly. The population for calculating unit rate would include peri-urban areas population, if that area is also included in the urban land survey.

Table-8: Norms for Incentive				
Milestone	Unit Rate per ULB (Rs. in crore)			
	<i>Population (Less than 50,000) D</i>	<i>Population (From 50,000 to less than 1 lakh) C</i>	<i>Population (From 1 lakh to less than 2 lakh) B</i>	<i>Population (2 lakh & above) A</i>
Milestone-1 (Aerial Survey): Ortho Rectified Image generation, quality check and preparation of MAP-1	10	20	25	30

Table-8: Norms for Incentive

Milestone	Unit Rate per ULB (Rs. in crore)			
	<i>Population (Less than 50,000) D</i>	<i>Population (From 50,000 to less than 1 lakh) C</i>	<i>Population (From 1 lakh to less than 2 lakh) B</i>	<i>Population (2 lakh & above) A</i>
Milestone-2 (Field Survey): Ground truthing by rovers & DGPS and integration with property tax holding & other documents and publication of MAP-2	10	20	25	30
Milestone-3 (Post Publication): Claim & dispute resolution, notices, Community engagement & map-RoRs corrections and publication of final MAP-3	10	20	25	30

7. It is envisaged to take up more than **100 cities** of various population sizes in the 28 States as per their identification and willingness, completing Milestone-1 and Milestone-2 in the current financial year. However, a few cities in States could also complete and finalize Milestone-3. Incentivising these pilots in 100 cities may lead many of the 4804 ULBs in 28 States to accomplish finalization of urban land records.

8. Each milestone is considered a sequential step leading to the finalization of land parcel-based property cards (MAP-3). However, States can

achieve and claim incentive(s) for individual milestones separately as per their progress in a logical sequence.

9. States are expected to promptly begin work on eligible milestones to maximize the benefits of the incentive structure. If the number of participating ULBs from various States exceeds the proposed numbers in the Scheme, the financial allotment of the incentive will be proportionately decreased.

10. After achieving the milestone(s), the State Government will send the report to the DoLR. Incentive will only be released after due verification by the DoLR to ensure that the milestone(s) claimed as completed are indeed achieved as per the guidelines to be issued by the DoLR. Additionally, the DoLR shall conduct due verification to confirm the accuracy and completeness of the reported achievements before recommending release of incentive to DoE.

11. The Incentive so released could be utilized by the States towards urban infrastructure projects in the cities that have achieved various milestones and on survey and land records infrastructure.

12. Cities where the ORI was created before the current financial year, under any other programme of Government of India like AMRUT, MoHUA, NMCG and ICZM will not be provided incentive for the MAP-1 stage, if the ORI are of appropriate quality required for land parcel identification. However, they will be incentivized for Milestone-2 & Milestone-3 achievement, building upon already available ORI.

Application of Incentive Amount:

13. The incentive amounts approved under this Part of the Scheme may be used by the State Government for infrastructure projects in any sector. The State Government shall provide to DoE, a list of capital projects for which it intends to utilize eligible incentive amount in the format prescribed in

Annexure-2 of DoE's letter No. 44(1)/PF-S/2024-25 (CAPEX) dated 26.02.2024.

Release of Funds:

14. The amount approved by the Government of India will be released in a single installment.

Part-IX (State's Share of Centrally Sponsored Schemes Including Urban and Rural Infrastructure Projects):

1. An amount of **Rs. 15,000 crore** is earmarked for Part-IX of the Scheme for 2024-25 to fund State's share for completion of major urban and rural infrastructure projects under various schemes/programmes of the Government of India like railway projects, metro rail projects, highway projects, power projects and State's share of infrastructure oriented Centrally Sponsored Schemes like Jal Jeevan Mission, AMRUT, PMGSY.

2. The State Government must submit a list of projects/schemes for which funds under this Part of the Scheme are proposed to be applied, to the DoE, MoF latest by 15.10.2024.

Release of Funds:

3. The amount approved by the Government of India will be released in two instalments. The 1st instalment constituting 66 percent of the approved amount will be released upon submission of details by the State Government. The 2nd instalment constituting 34 percent of the approved amount will be released after the transfer of the 1st instalment to the bank account of SNA concerned and achieving utilization of 75 percent of the Central share of the 1st instalment released by the Ministry concerned and the commensurate State's share.

Part-X (Construction of Working Women Hostels):

Objectives:

1. The objective of this Part of the Scheme is to provide improved ecosystem for enhancing Female Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR), and promote ease of living for women.

Financial Allocation:

2. An amount of **Rs. 5,000 crore** is earmarked for Part-X of the Scheme for 2024-25. This amount has been allocated to each State as per details provided in **Annexure-I**. The minimum amount of incentive admissible to States under this Part of the Scheme is Rs.100 crore. The land for the hostels will be made available by the State government free of cost or the cost of acquisition of the land will be borne by the State Government. Hostels should be equipped with modern amenities adequate parking, food court and space for recreational and cultural activities.

Operation & Maintenance:

3. State should adopt a Public Private Partnership (PPP) model for the Operations and Maintenance (O&M) of the hostels. Under the model, the ownership of the hostel would be vested with the State Government, while operational and maintenance will rest with a private party.

Detailed Project Report:

4. In the Detailed Project Report (DPR), the State should share the Model Concession Agreement (by whatever name called) that specifies the duties, payoffs, and duration of the contract with private party. A 30-year concession period may be prescribed by States in such PPP Agreements.

5. State Government should also ensure that the DPR should include a commitment from the State on the operational expenses.

6. State should submit the duly appraised DPR to the DoE, MoF latest by 30.09.2024. Project Proposals will be considered based on the merit of DPR and should include the model of operation. The DPR should also include well-defined project execution timelines and milestones to enable effective monitoring of progress of project execution.

Release of Funds:

7. The amounts approved by the Government of India will be released in two installments. The 1st installment of 66 percent will be released on the basis of proposal of the State Government and assessment of DoE, MoF. The 2nd installment of 34 percent of the amounts approved will be released to the State on achieving utilization of 75 percent of the amounts released as the 1st installment under this Part of the Scheme. The Government of India will release funds under this Part of the Scheme up to 31.03.2026. However, the State will be allowed to use the amounts released beyond 31.03.2026. Liabilities remaining, if any, shall be met from the State Government's budget.

8. Each State will notify a SASCI Nodal Agency (SNA) for implementing this Part of the Scheme. Each SNA will open a savings account in a scheduled commercial bank and will onboard the same on PFMS. The funds released by the Government of India to the State treasury for the approved projects shall be transferred by the State Government to the bank account of the SNA within 30 days. Any delay in transfer of funds will make the State Government liable to pay interest @7 percent per annum to the Government of India.

9. In case the State Government/SNA is not able to complete the project within the time stipulated by DoE, any cost overrun of the project will be borne by the State Government. Interest accrued on the funds released by Government of India shall be deposited in the Consolidated Fund of India through Non-Tax Receipt Portal (NTRP) within 10 days of its credit in the SNA account. Interest on account of delay in transfer of funds to SNA shall also be deposited in NTRP Portal.

Part-XI (Incentives for Implementation of SNA SPARSH Model for Just-in-Time Release of Funds Under Centrally Sponsored Schemes):

1. An amount of **Rs. 4,000 crore** is earmarked for Part-XI of the Scheme for 2024-25, which will be available to States on 'First-Come-First-Served' basis.
2. Under this Part, a State will be eligible for an incentive amount of Rs. 250 crore for on-boarding of at least 5 Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS) on the "SNA SPARSH" model by 31.01.2025 after integration of State Integrated Financial Management System (IFMS) with PFMS and RBI's e-Kuber system. The States which have on-boarded some CSS on the "SNA SPARSH" model in the financial year 2023-24 will also be eligible for the incentive. On-boarding of a scheme means successful transmission of at least one file per scheme by State IFMS to PFMS, release of Central share to the Consolidated Fund of the State by the ministry concerned and release of payment (both Central and State share) by RBI to vendors / beneficiaries.
3. The incentive amount will be released to the State Government in a single installment.

Application of Incentive Amount:

4. The incentive amount approved under this Part of the Scheme may be used by the State Government for infrastructure projects in any sector. The State Government must provide a list of capital projects for which it intends to utilize eligible incentive amount provided under this Part of the Scheme in the format prescribed in Annexure-2 of DoE's letter No. 44(1)/PF-S/2024-25 (CAPEX) dated 26.02.2024.

Part-XII (Incentives for Achieving Target Fixed for Capital Expenditure for 2024 25):

1. An amount of **Rs. 25,000 crore** is earmarked for Part-XII of the Scheme for 2024-25. This amount will be available to States in proportion to their share in Central taxes and duties as determined by the 15th Finance Commission. Out of the amount earmarked, 50 percent will be for achieving a growth rate of over 10 percent in capital expenditure in 2023-24 as compared to 2022-23. The remaining 50 percent will be based on growth rate of over 10 percent in first six months of 2024-25 over the growth rate in the corresponding period of 2023-24.

2. Capital expenditure of a State in 2022-23 will be taken from Statement No.(5) of State Finance Accounts, wherever available, after excluding the funds provided by the Government of India under the Scheme for Special Assistance to States for Capital Expenditure/Investment. Wherever, State Finance Accounts for 2022-23 are not available, the capital expenditure of the State in 2022-23 will be taken from the provisional accounts available at Comptroller and Auditor General of India (CAG)'s website under the heading 'Monthly key indicators'. Similarly, the growth rate of capital expenditure of the State in 2024-25 will be estimated from the 'Monthly Key Indicators' provided on CAG's website. Capital expenditure by the State in 2023-24 would exclude 100 percent of the amount released to the State under the Scheme for Special Assistance to States for Capital Investment during 2023-24 and capital expenditure by the State in 2024-25 would exclude 50 percent of the amount released in SASCI 2024-25.

3. The State Government will submit documentary evidence in support of their claim of surpassing the targeted capital expenditure.

Application of Incentive Amount:

4. The incentive amounts approved under this Part of the Scheme may be used by the State Government for infrastructure projects in any sector. The State Government must provide a list of capital projects for which it intends to utilize eligible incentive amount provided under this Part of the Scheme in the format prescribed in Annexure-2 of DoE's letter No. 44(1)/PF-S/2024-25 (CAPEX) dated 26.02.2024.

This issues with the approval of Finance Minister.


09/08/2024

(Deependra Kumar)
Director (PF-S)
Tel: 011-2309 5612

Annexure-I

**Allocation to States under Part-X (Working Women Hostel) of the
'Scheme for Special Assistance to States for Capital Investment 2024-25'**

		(Rs. in crore)
Sl. No.	States	Amount
1	Andhra Pradesh	172
2	Arunachal Pradesh	188
3	Assam	226
4	Bihar	223
5	Chhattisgarh	202
6	Goa	100
7	Gujarat	202
8	Haryana	155
9	Himachal Pradesh	132
10	Jharkhand	163
11	Karnataka	193
12	Kerala	120
13	Madhya Pradesh	284
14	Maharashtra	215
15	Manipur	149
16	Meghalaya	132
17	Mizoram	127
18	Nagaland	145
19	Odisha	189
20	Punjab	159
21	Rajasthan	202
22	Sikkim	106
23	Tamil Nadu	223
24	Telangana	202
25	Tripura	114
26	Uttar Pradesh	382
27	Uttarakhand	136
28	West Bengal	159
Total		5000

No.44(1)/PF-S/2024-25(CAPEX)

Government of India
Ministry of Finance
Department of Expenditure
(Public Finance – States Division)

North Block, New Delhi
Dated: 20th December, 2024

To,

The Chief Secretary,
All State Governments
(As per list attached)

Subject: Amendment in the guidelines of the 'Scheme for Special Assistance to States for Capital Investment (SASCI) 2024-25'.

Madam/Sir,

In continuation to the guidelines on the Scheme for Special Assistance to States for Capital Investment (SASCI) 2024-25 issued vide Department of Expenditure's (DOE's) letters of even number dated 26.02.2024, 15.05.2024, 09.08.2024 and 19.08.2024 the following amendments in the guidelines of Part-I to Part-XII and addition of a new Part-XIII (Urban Planning Reforms) are hereby issued:

1. Amendment in SASCI 2024-25 Guidelines for Part-I (Untied)

- i. The States which have faced natural disasters of severe nature in 2024-25, as confirmed by the Inter-Ministerial Central Team (IMCT) deputed by the Ministry of Home Affairs will be provided with additional allocation of up to 50% of the amount already allocated under Part-I of SASCI 2024-25. This amount should be used by the affected states for reconstruction of infrastructure preferably in disaster affected districts and for projects to mitigate future disasters.
- ii. The States who have utilised the first instalment under Part-I and have availed the 2nd instalment, may be provided additional allocation up to 100% of the original allocation under Part-I for North East and Hill States and 50% for the original allocation under Part-I for other states, on first-come-first-serve basis.

2. Amendment in SASCI 2024-25 Guidelines for Part-IV (incentive for scrapping of old vehicles)

On the recommendation of the Ministry of Road Transport & Highways (MORTH), the guidelines issued for Part IV of the Scheme vide letter dated 09.08.2024 are replaced with the new guidelines for this part which are placed at Annexure-I.

3. Amendment in SASCI 2024-25 Guidelines for Part-IX (State's Share of Centrally Sponsored Schemes including Urban and Rural Infrastructures Projects)

The deadline for submitting list of projects/schemes for availing funds under Part-IX of the Scheme is revised to 31.01.2025.

4. Amendment in SASCI 2024-25 Guidelines for Part-XI (Incentives for Implementation of SNA SPARSH Model for Just-in-Time Release of Funds under Centrally Sponsored Schemes)

In addition to incentives for onboarding 5 CSS on SNA-SPARSH, States will be given additional incentive of Rs. 50 crore per additional CSS onboarded on SNA SPARSH, subject to a maximum additional amount of Rs. 250 crore per state.

5. Amendment in SASCI 2024-25 Guidelines for Part-XII (Incentives for Achieving Target Fixed for Capital Expenditure for 2024-25)

In addition to States who qualify for incentives under Component-2 of Part XII for achieving more than 10% growth in capital expenditure in the first half of 2024-25, States who achieve growth rate of more than 10% in Q2 plus Q3 (i.e. July to December' 2024) of 2024-25 or in the first three quarters of 2024-25 over the growth rate in the corresponding period of 2023-24, will also be considered for grant of incentives, under Part XII.

6. Addition of New Part –

Part XIII (Urban Planning Reforms):

1. Objectives and Allocation: This part of the Scheme aims to catalyze urban planning as a major driver of development and foster sustainable urbanization through all reform measures stated hereunder. ₹5,000 Cr. is earmarked under this Part of the Scheme. This amount will be available to States as per these guidelines, as incentive for capital investment on the recommendations of Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA). 50% of the incentive amount will be released to all eligible states. Remaining 50% of the incentive amount recommended by MoHUA will be released to only those states who have availed the 2nd installment of funds for construction of Unity Malls. The incentive amount should be spent on specific purposes as indicated under various components of this scheme or capital projects in any sector by the State where not specifically mentioned.

2. Reform Roadmap and Timelines:

- i. The reforms undertaken between 1st April, 2024 to 15th January, 2025 shall be considered for incentives under this Part of the Scheme.
- ii. MoHUA shall reserve the right to issue clarifications to the guidelines and amend submission timelines in consultation with stakeholders/partnering States under intimation to DoE.

2.2.1 Release of incentives:

The release of incentives will be in a single installment. The claims shall be evaluated and recommended by MoHUA to DoE.

2.2.2 Grouping of States:

States have been divided into 2 groups as follows:

Other States		NE/Hilly States
Uttar Pradesh	Andhra Pradesh	Arunachal Pradesh
Maharashtra	Telangana	Himachal Pradesh
Kerala	Odisha	Tripura
West Bengal	Assam	Meghalaya
Madhya Pradesh	Bihar	Manipur
Tamil Nadu	Jharkhand	Nagaland
Rajasthan	Punjab	Uttarakhand
Karnataka	Chhattisgarh	Mizoram
Gujarat	Haryana	Sikkim
	Goa	

2.3 Conditions:

- i. The State shall submit the list of Capital projects to be undertaken from the incentive amount to Dept. of Expenditure in the prescribed format.
- ii. Recommendations to DoE will be made within the overall outlay under the scheme.

3. Reform Components:

- i. Implementation of Town Planning Scheme/ Land Pooling Scheme
- ii. Rationalization of Building Bye-laws/ Zoning initiatives
- iii. Comprehensive Parking Paradigm
- iv. Creative re-development of cities
- v. Planning for Peri-Urban areas
- vi. Transit-Oriented Development (TOD)
- vii. Technology based reforms
- viii. Climate Sustainability through urban planning
- ix. Comprehensive mobility plan for 'Ease of Transit' in cities (Only for NE/ Hilly States)

3.1 Implementation of Town Planning Scheme (TPS)/ Land Pooling Scheme:

3.1.1 Overview of the Reform: States shall take up development in green-field/ semi-Greenfield areas for planned urban expansion through TPS/ LPS/ any other mode of planning for urban expansion.

3.1.2 Milestones and incentive Allocated: In order to achieve this reform, States are required to make progress with reference to their baseline and increase TPS/LPS/etc. across cities/ no. of schemes for cities. Incentives shall be as per the following: -

SI. / Requirement	Category A: States without legal framework	Category B: States with legal framework in place and no TPS implemented	Category C: States with legal framework in place and have implemented ≤ 5 TPS	Category D: States that already have legal framework and have sufficient experience of implementing TPS, i.e., > 5 TPS
Objective	Initiate the reform	Deepen the reform	Deepen and widen the reform	
Interpretation	States that do not have any legal provisions in place for TPS/ Land Pooling Scheme up till 31 March 2024	States where legal provisions are in place on 31 March 2024 and no TPS/ Land Pooling Scheme has been implemented	States to increase TPS/ Land Pooling Schemes across cities/ number of schemes within each city	States to increase TPS/ Land Pooling Schemes across cities/ number of schemes within each city.
Milestones and incentive allocated	₹150 Cr. to each State shall be granted for formulating legal provisions (i.e., formulation of act, rules and implementing authority with clear roles & responsibilities). The State can also implement TPS, advancing to Category B	₹75 Cr. for each scheme for draft plan (published after due consultation) in place ₹100 Cr. (cumulative) for each scheme for draft approved and taking possession of land for at least one road. (Maximum 2 schemes will be considered)	₹50 Cr. for each scheme for draft approved and taking possession of land for at least one road. (Maximum 4 schemes will be considered)	₹25 Cr. for each TPS for reconstitution and taking possession of land for at least one road. (Maximum 8 schemes will be considered)

Note:

- TPS/LPS/other such schemes that were admitted during 2023-24 till Draft stage will be considered for incentives if the 'Draft scheme' is approved by the State Govt. during this scheme period @₹ 25 Cr./TPS (max. admissible will be 8 TPS).
- For ongoing schemes during 2022-24, incentive will be considered for those schemes that reach the 'Draft stage' during this scheme period, @25 Cr./TPS (max. admissible

- will be 4 TPS).
- States that already have notified policy/Act for implementation of TPS/LPS/other such schemes, amendment in the said Act/policy shall not be considered as new legislation and will not be incentivized.
 - Cities with 10 TPS already implemented, either draft stage approved, or final stage approved and implemented, shall not be considered for the incentive. TPS in other cities will be considered.
 - For steps and documentary evidence to be submitted for TPS/LPS/etc..
 - **Maximum admissible incentive under this reform component is Rs 200Cr.**
 - **The incentives given for this component should preferably be used for the development of master plan roads in the cities or creation/ augmentation of infrastructure in the town planning/local area plan scheme area/ Land pooling scheme area.**

3.2 Rationalization of Building Byelaws/ Zoning initiatives:

States are expected to review and amend their respective building byelaws to cover the following:

- Clear provisions for promotion of Affordable Housing
- Amendments in the State/ city Building bye-laws & zoning regulations,
- Implementation of Affordable Housing projects in cities.

3.2.1 Milestones and incentive Allocated:

Incentives admissible shall be as per the following:

Sl.	Reform Component	Amount (in Cr.)
1	Policy for Affordable Housing + amendment in State/city building bye-laws	₹10 Cr.
2	Implementation of Affordable Housing projects in States	
2a	States other than NE/ Hilly States (Maximum admissible @ ₹10 Cr./ projects, and max. 5 projects in each State) Minimum dwelling units in each project must be 50 and size of every dwelling unit should be up to 60 sqm. Project Plans approved by Competent Authorities	₹10 Cr./ project
2b	NE/ Hilly States (Maximum admissible @ ₹10 Cr./ projects, and max 2 projects in each State) Minimum dwelling units in each project must be 30 and size of every dwelling unit should be up to 60 sqm. Project Plans approved by Competent Authorities	₹10 Cr./ project

- **The incentive received under this component should preferably be used for providing civic amenities in affordable housing projects.**

3.3 Comprehensive Parking Paradigm (applicable for States other than NE/Hilly States):

3.3.1 Aspects of the Reform: The focus would be on identification of congestion hotspots and working towards decongesting those through off-street parking projects and differential pricing mechanism.

Reform shall be admissible in the following classes of cities:

- Cities with 1 – 4 Million population: Maximum 2 projects
- Cities with 4 Million plus population: Maximum 5 projects

3.3.2 Milestones and incentive allocated:

Incentives admissible shall be as per the following:

Sl.	Reform Component	% of Incentive	Amount (in `Cr.)
1	Implementation- Public Parking projects with differential pricing mechanism (maximum admissible @ ₹25 Cr./ approved project)		₹25 Cr./project
1a	Approved DPR	50%	₹12.50 Cr./project
1b	Work Order issued during the reform period/ Completion during reform period [documents required will include work order / Completion Certificate (with O&M agreement) + Photo/images of project location]	100%	₹25 Cr./project

- *The incentive received under this component should preferably be used for the development of master plan roads in the cities.*

3.4. Creative re-development of cities:

3.4.1 Aspects of the Reform: The focus would be on cities to undertake this reform

for redevelopment of core city areas, market areas, dilapidated warehouses, underutilized/ non-core assets through use of urban planning tools, etc.

It should promote reservation of land for public uses through proper Master planning,

resettle the existing population, retrofitting and augmentation of social and physical

infrastructure. Efforts should be made to integrate the redevelopment project with the TOD corridors.

Reform shall be admissible as per the following:

- In 1 million plus population for larger States and capital city/ 1 large city for NE/ Hilly States: ₹50 Cr. each. (maximum 10 projects in the country would be selected on **challenge mode** under this component. MoHUA shall constitute an expert committee to select 10 best projects among the applicant States.

3.4.2 Milestones and incentive allocated:

Incentives admissible shall be as per the following:

Sl.	Reform Component	Amount (in Cr.)
1	a) Identification of area (based on sound economic rationale) b) Preparation of a concept plan based on the principles of increasing space of the public realm.	₹50 Cr.

- *The incentive received under this component should preferably be used for the development of master plan roads/ town planning roads in the cities or augmentation of infrastructure in the proposed area where redevelopment is being undertaken.*

3.5. Planning for peri-urban areas:

3.5.1 Aspects of the Reform: Cities being economic magnets, are growth hubs and are expanding at a rapid pace. Peri urban areas are transitional zones that lie between urban and rural areas exhibiting characteristics of both. These areas are neither fully urban nor rural, but marked with rapid urbanization, complex socio-economic dynamics, and mixed land uses.

This reform aims to promote orderly development of peri-urban areas by focusing on the below mentioned activities:

- ✓ Earmark peri-urban growth centres
- ✓ Notification of the peri-urban areas as 'Planned area'
- ✓ Planning for Transit connectivity
- ✓ Planning for conservation of Blue-Green infrastructure
- ✓ Planning for social and physical infrastructure

Reform shall be applicable for **1 Million plus cities:**

- Maximum admissible **3 plans for each State, ₹50 Cr. each.**

(NE Hill States, can plan for State Capitals/ one large city)

3.5.2 Milestones and incentive allocated:

Incentives admissible shall be as per the following:

Sl.	Reform Component	Amount (in Cr.)
1	Notification- peri urban areas	₹10 Cr.
2	Draft Development plan of peri urban areas	₹15 Cr.
3	Final Development plan of peri urban areas	₹25 Cr.

- *The incentive received under this component should preferably be used for the development of master plan roads in the cities or augmentation of infrastructure in peri-urban/urban areas in the city where the plan is being made.*

3.6 Transit-Oriented Development (TOD):

3.6.1 Aspect of the reform: Densification and ease of Transit. The focus should be on providing seamless multi modal integration and reduced block size for pedestrian friendliness.

Reform shall be admissible as per the following:

- **Applicable for cities with population of 3million plus**

- **Ring-fencing of resources so that funds generated through urban planning tools like enhanced FSI, TDRs, etc. are used for strengthening of infrastructure in the TOD corridor.**

3.6.2 Milestones and incentive allocated:

Sl.	Reform Component	Amount (in Cr.)
1	Notification of TOD Corridors (Maximum 5 corridors)	₹10 Cr./ corridor
2	Prepare Local Area Plan (LAP) for densification of corridors (Maximum 2 corridors)	₹20 Cr./ corridor
3	Taking up public/private projects in TOD corridors (at least 2 projects)	₹50 Cr.

- *The incentive received under this component should preferably be used for augmentation of the infrastructure in the corridor.*

3.6.3 Pedestrian Street

Pedestrian streets play a crucial role in urban design, enhancing community engagement and making cities more livable.

States other than NE/Hilly shall be incentivized with ₹20 Cr. for planning of and starting work on one complete pedestrian friendly street of not less than 2 kms, with access to transit.

Hilly/NE States shall be incentivized with 10 Cr. for planning of and starting work on one complete pedestrian friendly street of not less than 1 km, with access to transit.

3.7.A GIS-based Utility Mapping (Water, Sewerage and Storm Drainage Network):

3.7.A1 Aspect of the reform: Under AMRUT, GIS-based maps at 1:4000 scale have been created using high-resolution satellite data. Some States may have also created their geo-database using State resources. Mapping of water/ sewerage/ storm water drainage network would enhance resource management, improve public health, mitigate environmental impacts, and enable cities to respond effectively to both present needs and future challenges.

- ✓ Only AMRUT Cities shall be eligible under this reform
- ✓ States are expected to map/digitize the existing water network, storm water drainage and sewerage network layers on the final GIS-based base layers created under AMRUT GIS Sub-Scheme or any other government scheme or initiative.
- ✓ All networks should be created on GIS platform. Its GIS data structure and content may be in adherence to the Design & Standards published by MoHUA in May 2016.

3.7.A2 Milestones and incentive allocated:

- ✓ Eligible Incentive of Rs.3 Cr. per City (Rs.1 Cr. per utility)
- ✓ Funds will be approved as per details below:

Sl.	Reform Component	% of incentive	Amount (in Cr.)	Remarks
1	Initiation of mapping (evidence to be submitted)	25%	₹ 0.75 Cr./ city	One Utility = 33% Two Utilities = 66% All Utilities: 100%
2	Minimum 50 per cent utility network digitized on GIS	50%	₹ 1.5 Cr./ city	
3	Full utility network digitized on GIS	100%	₹ 3 Cr./ city	

Note: The total length of the network (water/ sewerage/ storm water) in the AMRUT city should be submitted along with the claim.

3.8 Climate sustainability through urban planning:

3.8.1 Overview of the reform: The reform is to be taken up in million plus cities and capital cities of NE/Hilly States as indicated below.

A. Promoting Urban Forest: Cities are expected to increase green footprints, integrate Blue-Green infrastructure/urban forests with overall planning framework.

Cities with population >1 million shall be incentivized under this reform component.

Sl.	Reform Component (maximum 5 cities from each State, Area-1Ac.)	Amount (in Cr.)
1	Taking up projects of Urban Forest within scheme period (Submission of work orders as evidence and geo tagged location of the site)	₹ 5 Cr./ city
2	Additional incentive for involving women SHGs for development/protection & Maintenance of Urban Forest	₹ 1 Cr./city

B. Risk Informed Master Planning (Only for NE/ Hilly States):

Northeastern/ Hill States to take up preparation of Risk informed Master Plans by way of mapping/earmarking of vulnerable prone areas to mitigate the natural disasters. Such areas should have restricted and controlled development or should not be densified further. For example, construction activities in highly vulnerable areas like steep slopes should not be allowed, earmarking buffer areas near water bodies prone to flooding should be included as part of planning.

C1: Milestones and incentive allocated.

- Preparation of Risk Informed Master Plan (RIMP) by earmarking of vulnerable areas/disaster prone areas for maximum 2 largest/tourist cities. The Master Plan should include contour-based Drainage Plan, mapping of Low Risk/High areas, earmarking of buffer zones near water bodies and preparation of mitigation plan.

- In order to maintain continuity with the SSASCI of 2023-24 for NE/Hilly states, the cities that had initiated preparation of Risk Informed Master Plans shall be incentivized for reaching next stage as per the following graded framework.

Allocation of Incentives:

Sl.	Reform Component	Incentives
C1	Level of achievement of milestones with proportionate funding	
A	Preliminary Report prepared duly endorsed by the Competent Authority + document	₹ 12.50 Cr.
B	Draft notification of RIMP with copy of notification / G.O.	₹ 25.00 Cr. (Cumulative)
C	Final Notification of Master Plan copy of notification/ G.O.	₹ 50 Cr. (Cumulative)

3.9: Comprehensive mobility plan for ‘Ease of Transit’ in cities (Only for NE/Hilly States):

“Ease of transit” for hilly and North-Eastern cities implies planning for better traffic management, smooth vehicular movement, and facilities for pedestrians in an integrated/seamless manner.

3.9.1 Milestones and incentive allocated.

- Preparation of city Comprehensive Mobility Plan - up to 2 cities (largest 2 cities in the state) (₹ 5 Cr./ CMP per city).
- Public Parking project including bus depots and amenities for public, e.g., waiting sheds (maximum 3 projects @ ₹ 5 Cr./project)
- One Public Transport/Shared transit Project preferably encouraging the use of electric vehicles in order to de-congest the city and prevent overcrowding in public spaces (maximum 1 project @ ₹ 5 Cr).
- Any innovative new transit system, e.g., escalators, public lifts, ropeways etc. (maximum 1 project @ ₹ 5 Cr)
- In order to maintain continuity with the SSASCI of 2023-24 for NE/Hilly states, the cities that had initiated reforms under this head during 2023-24 scheme period, shall be incentivised for reaching next stage as per the following graded framework:

Sl.	Reform Milestones	Max. incentive	Incentive (In Cr.)
	Planning for better traffic and pedestrian facilities	Level of achievement	
1	Preparation of City Mobility Plans (max. 2 largest cities @ ₹ 5 Cr./ city)	₹ 5 Cr./ city	-
1a	Agency in place for making CMP (copy of order	25%	

	required)		
1b	Draft CMP Document duly endorsed by the Competent Authority	50%	
1c	Final CMP document with Notification/G.O.	100%	
2	Public Parking Project (including Bus Depots & amenities, up to 3 approved projects @5 Cr./ projects)	₹ 5 Cr./ project	-
2a	Tender awarded/ Work Order issued	100%	₹ 5 Cr.
3	One Public Transport/ Shared Transit Project (encouraging EVs) (max 1 project)	₹ 5 Cr.	-
3a	Tender awarded/ Work Order issued	100%	₹ 5 Cr.
4	Innovative Transit Systems (escalators/ public lifts/ Ropeways etc.) (max 1 project)	₹ 5 Cr.	-
4a	Tender awarded/ Work Order issued	100%	₹ 5 Cr.
	Total maximum incentive allocated for each State	₹ 35 Cr.	

3.9.2 Steps for implementing Town Planning Schemes/ Land Pooling Schemes:

Sl. No.	Steps	Documentary Evidence
I	Declaration of intent	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification of area for TPS • Copy of notified declaration¹
II	Inception/ preliminary work: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Area demarcation • Listing of landowners • Revenue records collation • Listing of stakeholders for consultation • Appointment of Planning Officer who would lead this in the local body/ DA • Survey of scheme area including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Land parcels ○ Contour/ Topography ○ Utilities & Features ○ Green & Blue infrastructure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Copy of Preliminary proposal/ inception report indicating: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Areas delineated for proposed TPS ○ High quality photographs of all identified sites ○ Demarcation of roles, responsibilities, and powers of implementing agency ○ Land records and related documents ○ Report on all Stakeholders consulted, with sample size and photographs (owners' meeting) ○ Map showing approach roads • Copy of all survey maps (land, contour, utility, green-blue, etc.) • Mapping of all the green areas and water areas

¹ NOTE: All declarations to have a date stamp

III	<p>Reconstitution stage:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Planning of road network • Numbering of original plots • Reconstitution of plots into final plots 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Copy of draft plan incorporating all sub-points • Appropriating plots for public utilities, and earmarking plots for development of green spaces • Identification of plots for green spaces, social infrastructure, rainwater harvesting, etc. <p>NOTE: The land-use of this area should <u>mandatorily</u> cover:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Green area ○ Fairly distributed plots for social housing ○ Road network with hierarchy of roads ○ Plots for utilities for social and commercial purposes <p>NOTE: The selected road should mandatorily be connected to either a principal arterial road or a bus route (main road) – suitable evidence to be provided</p>
IV	Publication of reconstituted plan	Copy of notice published.
V	Owners' meeting: Inviting suggestions and objections	• Copy of notification inviting objections and suggestions on draft TPS
VI	Consideration of suggestions and objections, and taking final call	
VII	Finalization of draft plan	Copy of draft plan
VIII	Approval of draft plan and sending it to State Government	Copy of communication
IX	Appointment in Planning Officer by State Government to hear suggestions and objections	Copy of draft plan approval and draft plan
X	Consideration of suggestions and finalization of the TPS	
XI	Taking possession of roads and infrastructure plots	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Final layout of draft TPS with roads • Transfer of land for roads and public utilities to local body
XII	Final approval of TPS by the State Government	Copy of final approval
XIII	Infrastructure work to be started	DPR or tender or start of work.

4. State Government(s) after achieving prescribed reforms under various components of this Part shall submit a report to MoHUA for further examination and submission of recommendations to the Department of Expenditure.

5. MoHUA will examine the submissions by the State governments and make recommendations to the DoE for release of incentive amount to each State.

This issues with the approval of the competent authority.

Yours faithfully

 20/12/2024

(Chinmay Pundlikrao Gotmare)

Director (PF-S)

Ph.: 011-2309 5647

Copy to:

1. Secretary, Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs, Nirman Bhawan, C - Wing, Maulana Azad Road, New Delhi-110011.
2. Secretary, Ministry of Road Transport and Highways, Ground Floor, Transport Bhawan, 1, Parliament Street, New Delhi, Delhi, 110001.

Revised Guidelines on Part IV (Incentives for Scrapping of Old Vehicles) under ‘Scheme for Special Assistance to States for Capital Investment 2024-25’.

Objectives:

1. The Ministry of Road Transport & Highways (MoRTH) has launched the Voluntary Vehicle-Fleet Modernization Program (V-VMP), also known as ‘Vehicle Scrapping Policy’. This policy aims to reduce vehicular pollution by phasing out old, unfit, and polluting vehicles. The implementation of the policy requires the establishment of a network of Registered Vehicle Scrapping Facilities (RVSFs) and Automated Testing Stations (ATSS) across the country. The objective of this Part of the Scheme is to promote voluntary scrapping of unfit and polluting commercial and passenger vehicles based on their fitness and to incentivize better roads, passenger, and vehicular safety and reduction in pollution.

Financial Allocation:

2. An amount of **Rs. 3,000 crore** is allocated for Part-IV of the Scheme available to State Governments on ‘First-Come-First-Served’ basis.

Key Actions required from State Governments:

3. To promote the ‘Vehicle Scrapping Policy’, States are required to issue Government order scrapping Government-owned vehicles older than 15 years and set up a network of Registered Vehicle Scrapping Facilities (RVSFs) and Automated Testing Stations (ATSS)
4. MoRTH may issue detailed procedural/operational guidelines, if needed. States must achieve the following milestones to be eligible for incentives under this Part of the Scheme:

Initiative-A: Facilitate Vehicle Scrapping at Registered Vehicle Scrapping Facilities (RVSFs):

Milestone1:

5. States will be eligible to receive 50 percent of the admissible amount of incentive, as shown in Table-1, upon completion of the following activities by 31.01.2025:
 - i. States will be eligible to receive 30 percent of the admissible amount of incentive, as shown in Table-1, for announcement of Motor Vehicle (MV) tax concession on Vahan for new vehicles registered against Certificate of Deposit (CD).
 - ii. States will be eligible to receive 20 percent of the admissible amount of incentive, as shown in Table-1, for implementation of Motor Vehicle (MV) tax concession on Vahan for new vehicles registered against Certificate of Deposit (CD).

(Rs. in crore)

Table-1: Admissible Amount of Incentive under Initiative-A				
Category	1	2	3	4
Admissible Amount	200	100	50	7

List of states	1. Karnataka	1. Andhra Pradesh	1. Assam	7. Arunachal Pradesh	15.
	2. Tamil Nadu	2. Gujarat	2. Bihar	8. Goa	
	3. Uttar Pradesh	3. Haryana	3. Chhattisgarh	9. Manipur	
		4. Kerala	4. Himachal Pradesh	10. Meghalaya	
		5. Madhya Pradesh	5. Jharkhand	11. Mizoram	
		6. Maharashtra	6. Uttarakhand	12. Nagaland	
		7. Odisha		13. Sikkim	
		8. Punjab		14. Tripura	
		9. Rajasthan			
		10. Telangana			
		11. West Bengal			

Milestone 2:

6. States will be eligible to receive the remaining 50 percent of the admissible amount as per Table-1 above for auctioning Government-owned vehicles older than 15 years to the RVSFs, latest by 31.01.2025. However, for the purpose of disbursing the remaining admissible amount under this milestone, the total vehicles scrapped will be prorated (capped at 100 percent) against the target number of Government owned vehicles older than 15 years that are required to be scrapped. This target shall be specified by the State Government to MoRTH in a Government order/official letter issued by a competent authority for the respective State.
7. If any State Government doesn't issue a Government order / official letter to communicate the scrapping target number of Government owned vehicles older than 15 years to MoRTH, then for the purpose of disbursing the admissible amount under this milestone, the total vehicles scrapped will be prorated (capped at 100 percent) against Government vehicles older than 15 years for the respective State available in Vahan, less Government vehicles scrapped by the end of the financial year 2023-24.
8. All Government vehicles older than 15 years must be scrapped at RVSFs, and proof of scrapping in the form of auction data/CD/written communication from State shall be used for calculating the eligible incentive amount. Additionally, States will be eligible for a multiplier on the first claim of eligible admissible amount under Milestone-2 of Initiative-A for scrapping priority category Government vehicles older than 15 years, i.e., police vehicles, fire tenders, buses, and ambulances, as per Table-2.

Percentage of priority category Government vehicles scrapped against total Government vehicles scrapped	Multiplier on the eligible admissible amount under Milestone 2 of Initiative-A
Upto 10 percent	0.0
11 percent to 20 percent	1.1
21 percent to 30 percent	1.2

31 percent to 40 percent	1.3
41 percent to 50 percent	1.4
51 percent or more	1.5

9. States will be further eligible for an incentive amount per each slab as mentioned in Table 3 for scrapping non-Government owned vehicles in the RVSFs established in the respective states. The proof of scrapping in the form of CD generated through vscrap portal shall be used to calculate the eligible incentive amount.

Table 3: Incentive amount for scrapping non-Government owned vehicles Under Initiative A, Milestone 2	
Slabs for number of non-Government vehicles scrapped at RVSFs of the State	Incentive amount per each non-Government vehicle per each slab
Up to 500 vehicles	5,000
501 – 1000 vehicles	7,500
1001 – 1500 vehicles	10,000
1501 – 2000 vehicles	12,500
2001 – 5000 vehicles	15,000
Above 5000 vehicles	20,000

The above-mentioned incentive for scrapping of non-government vehicles shall be subject to the ceiling of maximum of 10,000 (Ten Thousand) vehicles per state.

Illustrative example: If a state scraps 1200 non-Government vehicles in the RVSFs established in the State, then the eligible incentive is Rs. 5000 per vehicle for first 500 vehicles, Rs. 7,500 per vehicle for the next 500 vehicles, Rs. 10,000 per vehicle for the next 200 vehicles, which amounts to a total incentive of Rs. 82,50,000.

Initiative-B: Award of Work and Operationalization of Automated Testing Stations (ATSs):

10. States will be incentivized for award of work and operationalization of ATSs under Initiative-B. A total of 250 districts have been identified as high priority due to their higher testing loads. Establishment of ATSs in these high priority districts will attract higher incentives as provided in Table-4. State-wise details of the 250 high-priority districts was issued to all States by the MoRTH vide DO No. RT-23013/4/2024-T dated 13th September 2024.

Milestone-1:

11. States will be eligible to receive 25percent of the admissible amount per ATS awarded as per Table-5 in accordance with ATS rules notified by MoRTH vide GSR 652 (E) dated 23.09.2022, amended vide GSR 797 (E) dated 31.10.2022 and GSR 195 (E) dated 14.03.2024, for recognition, regulation, and control of ATSs based on the following criteria:
- i. States must approve on National Single Window System (NSWS) (in the case of direct investment mode) / award (in the case of PPP mode) / initiate construction (in the case of State-owned) of ATSs by 31.01.2025. The maximum number of ATSs for which this incentive shall be granted is capped at the State's remaining ATS to be awarded as per details provided in Table 5.

- ii. States must issue a notification to stop manual fitness testing at Regional Transport Office(s) in districts where ATS are operational by 28.02.2025 to be eligible for incentive amount under Milestone 1 of Initiative B.

Milestone-2:

12. States will be eligible to receive the remaining 75 percent of the admissible amount per ATS operationalized as per details provided in Table-4 by 31.01.2025 based on the following criteria:

- i. Testing should have commenced at the operational ATSs through Automatic Fitness Management Station (AFMS). The State must set-up and operationalize a minimum of 20 percent of target number of ATSs as specified in Table-5 to be eligible for the incentive amount under Milestone-2 of Initiative-B.
- ii. The maximum number of ATS for which this incentive shall be granted is capped at the State's remaining ATS to be awarded as provided in Table-5

(Rs. in crore)

District	Admissible amount per ATS	
	North-Eastern States (except Assam)	Other States
High Priority	9.0	6.0
Others	7.5	5.0

State	Total ATS target	ATS awarded till FY2023-24	ATS operationalized till FY2023-24	Remaining ATS award target for FY2024-25	Remaining ATS operationalization target for FY2024-25
Andhra Pradesh	26	6	0	20	26
Arunachal Pradesh	1	0	0	1	1
Assam	8	5	1	3	7
Bihar	25	13	3	12	22
Chhattisgarh	8	8	3	0	5
Goa	2	0	0	2	2
Gujarat	33	33	25	0	8
Haryana	21	0	0	21	21
Himachal Pradesh	5	0	0	5	5
Jharkhand	11	2	1	9	10
Karnataka	40	3	0	37	40
Kerala	28	9	4	19	24
Madhya Pradesh	21	11	0	10	21
Maharashtra	47	0	0	47	47
Manipur	1	0	0	1	1
Meghalaya	1	0	0	1	1
Mizoram	1	0	0	1	1
Nagaland	3	0	0	3	3
Odisha	18	0	0	18	18
Punjab	13	0	0	13	13

Rajasthan	23	6	2	17	21
Sikkim	1	0	0	1	1
Tamil Nadu	42	0	0	42	42
Telangana	37	0	0	37	37
Tripura	1	0	0	1	1
Uttar Pradesh	36	20	1	16	35
Uttarakhand	4	4	3	0	1
West Bengal	22	0	0	22	22

Initiative-C: Registered Vehicle Scrapping Facilities (RVSFs) in North-Eastern States (except Assam):

13. The North-Eastern States (except Assam) have lesser density of End-of-Life Vehicles (ELVs). Consequently, private investors are not keen to setup RVSFs in these States. Therefore, to ensure geographical coverage under the Vehicle Scrapping Policy and create an ecosystem of phasing out unfit and polluting vehicles in an eco-friendly manner, funds will be allocated to these States for establishment of RVSF. These States may submit a comprehensive proposal to MoRTH outlining total requirement of funds for establishment of RVSF including detailed cost estimates, project timelines, equipment requirements, and any other pertinent information necessary for evaluation. A maximum amount of Rs. 8.0 crore for one RVSF capable of scrapping more than 25,000 vehicles per year will be provided under Initiative-C. The comprehensive proposal for establishment of RVSF under Initiative-C, of this part shall not include cost of land. MoRTH will assess the comprehensive proposal and provide recommendations to the DoE. The decision of the DoE on the comprehensive proposal submitted by the State shall be final.
14. If a State has achieved any of the milestones under initiative A and/or Initiative B of this Scheme for 2022-23 and under Part-A/Part-B of Part-II of the Scheme for 2023-24 and has been provided incentives in the financial years 2022-23 and/or 2023-24, the amounts already released to the State in those financial years will be deducted from the eligible admissible amount of incentive under Initiative-A and Initiative-B of Part-IV of the Scheme for 2024-25
15. State Governments after achieving milestones under initiative A and/or Initiative B of this part shall submit a report to MoRTH. MoRTH will examine the submissions by a State and thereafter make recommendations to the DoE for the release of incentive amount.
16. The states will be free to propose any capital investment project from the incentive amount, including replacement of old scrapped vehicles with less pollution vehicles, preferable, Electric vehicles (EVs). However, the eligible incentive amount under Initiative-C of the Part shall be used only for setting up RVSFs. The State government shall provide a list of capital projects for which it ends to utilize eligible incentive amount provided under this part of the Scheme in the format prescribed in Annexure-2 of FOE's letter No. 44(1)/PF-S/2024-25 (CAPEX) dated 26.02.2024.

Release of Funds:

17. The amount approved by the Government of India will be released in a single installment.

F.No.44(1)/PF-S/2024-25 (CAPEX) -Part I-Addl

Government of India
Ministry of Finance
Department of Expenditure
Public Finance – States Division

North Block, New Delhi
Dated the 28th February, 2025

To,
The Chief Secretary,
All State Governments
(As per list attached)

Subject: Modifications in the guidelines of the 'Scheme for Special Assistance to States for Capital Investment 2024-25'

Madam / Sir,

The undersigned is directed to inform that in partial modification of the guidelines of the Scheme for Special Assistance to States for Capital Investment 2024-25 dated 20.12.2024, the States who have suffered from natural disaster which has been categorised as of 'severe nature' by the Inter Ministerial Central Team deputed by the Ministry of Home Affairs in either the FY 2024-25 or in FY 2023-24 shall be eligible for additional allocation of up to 50% of their original allocation under Part-I of the Scheme, on first-come-first-serve basis.

This issues with the approval of competent authority.

2-28/25
11.2
Com(Fin)
Secy(AM)

Yours faithfully,

Feb 28/02/25
(Chinmay Pundlikrao Gotmare)
Director (PF-S)
Phone: 011-2309 5647