



Enhancing Ease of Living

India's Journey to Viksit Bharat

June 20, 2025

Key Takeaways

- Government has sanctioned **3.78 crore rural** and **1.17 crore urban houses** under PMAY.
- Under the Smart Cities Mission, **7,545 projects worth ₹1.5 lakh crore** (93%) have been completed.
- PM Ujjwala Yojana provided **10.33 crore LPG connections**.
- UJALA Scheme distributed **36.87 crore LED bulbs**.

Jal Jeevan Mission- Tap water connections	<u>3.23 crore</u> (2019)	<u>15.62 crore</u> (2025)
Jan Dhan Yojana- Number of bank accounts	<u>14.72 crore</u> (2015)	<u>55.22 crore</u> (2025)

Introduction

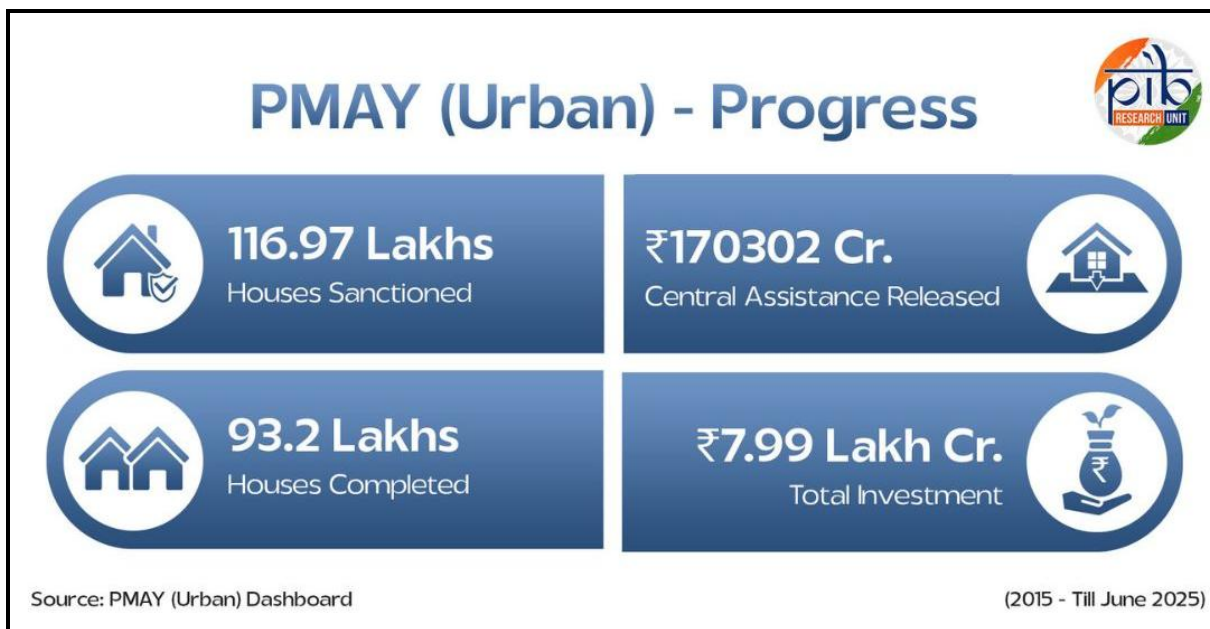
Over the past 11 years, India has steadily strengthened the principles of good governance. The government has focused on making life easier for every citizen through efficient and fair service delivery. Citizen-centric policies and responsive administration have improved public trust and brought the system closer to the people. Special attention has been given to including and empowering the poor and underserved. As a result, ease of living has become a key indicator of how effectively the nation serves its people.

1. Housing and Basic Amenities

Access to quality housing and essential amenities is key to ensuring a life of dignity for every citizen. Over the past 11 years, the government has launched several flagship initiatives to provide affordable housing, electricity, clean drinking water and sanitation; especially targeting underserved and rural populations.

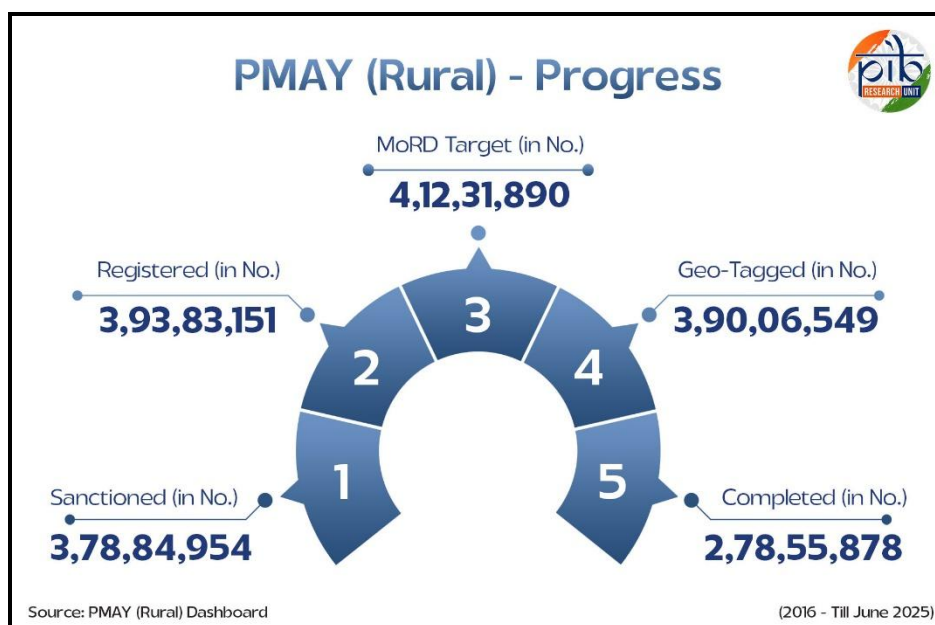
- **PM Awas Yojana (Urban)**

Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA) is implementing Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana – Urban (PMAY-U) since June 25, 2015 to provide pucca house with basic amenities to all eligible urban beneficiaries.



- PM Awas Yojana (Gramin)**

To achieve the goal of "Housing for All" in rural areas, the Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana–Gramin (PMAY-G) was launched on 1 April 2016. The scheme aims to provide housing with basic amenities to **4.95 crore eligible rural households by March 2029**. In June 2024, the Union Cabinet approved the construction of an additional 2 crore houses under PMAY-G for the period 2024-25 to 2028-29. As of 15 June 2025, a significant number of houses have already been completed under the scheme.



- **Smart Cities Mission (SCM)**

Launched on 25 June 2015, the Smart Cities Mission aims to enhance the quality of life in 100 cities through efficient services, strong infrastructure and sustainable solutions. It focuses on housing, transport, education, healthcare, and recreation.



Physical & Financial Progress: 7545 projects (93% of the total projects) worth ₹ 1,51,282 crore had been completed. The total allocated budget for the mission was ₹48,000 crore. 99.44% of total budgeted outlay (₹47,652 crore) have been released to 100 cities.

- **Atal Mission for Rejuvenation & Urban Transformation (AMRUT & AMRUT 2.0)**

Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) was launched on 25 June 2015 to improve basic infrastructure in 500 cities. Its second phase, AMRUT 2.0, began on 01 October 2021 with expanded coverage across all urban local bodies. The mission focuses on making cities water secure and self-reliant by ensuring universal sewerage and septage management.

PROGRESS UNDER		
AMRUT & AMRUT 2.0		
10 Years	Physical Progress	Financial Progress
	14,828 projects worth 2.73 lakh crore sanctioned.	Total outlay: ₹3.77 lakh crore.
	Work worth ₹1.12 lakh crore physically completed.	₹47,625 crore Central Assistance released.
In 2024-25	656 new projects approved worth ₹11,523 crore.	₹5,646 crore Central Assistance released.
	1,156 projects completed worth ₹9,735 crore.	₹19,780 crore spent on projects.

Transforming Urban India under AMRUT & AMRUT 2.0 (Key Achievements)

1. Water and Sewerage Infrastructure

In 10 Years:

- **2.03 crore tap connections** and **1.5 crore sewer connections** provided.
- **4,734 MLD (Million Litres per Day) Water Treatment capacity**, 4,447 MLD Sewage Treatment and 1,437 MLD reuse capacity added.

In 2024–25:

- **42 lakh tap** and **25 lakh sewer** connections provided.
- 836 MLD WTP and 567 MLD STP capacity developed.

2. Green Spaces and Water Bodies

In 10 Years:

- **2,994 parks** developed across **6,869 acres**.
- **544 water bodies** rejuvenated covering **9,511 acres**.

In 2024–25:

- **388 parks** developed (1,851 acres).
- **391 water bodies** rejuvenated (7,166 acres).

3. Urban Mobility & Start-Up Innovation

In 10 Years:

- **120 Start-ups** mapped with **82 cities** to scale urban solutions.
- **381 'Drink from Tap' (DFT)** projects worth ₹23,490 crore sanctioned to benefit 8 lakh homes.

In 2024–25:

- 15 Start-ups mapped with 46 cities.
- **29 DFT projects** worth ₹1,270 crore approved.

4. Reforms and Capacity Building

In 10 Years:

- **99 lakh LED streetlights** installed

In 2024–25:

- **'AMRUT Mitra'**: 1,162 projects worth ₹95 crore approved.

- **'Jal Hi Amrit'**: 860 STPs enrolled, 4,500 plant operators trained.

2. Universal Access to Essentials

Over the past 11 years, the government has focused on ensuring universal access to basic services that are essential for a dignified life. Initiatives have aimed at reaching every household with clean water, sanitation, energy-efficient lighting and LPG connections.

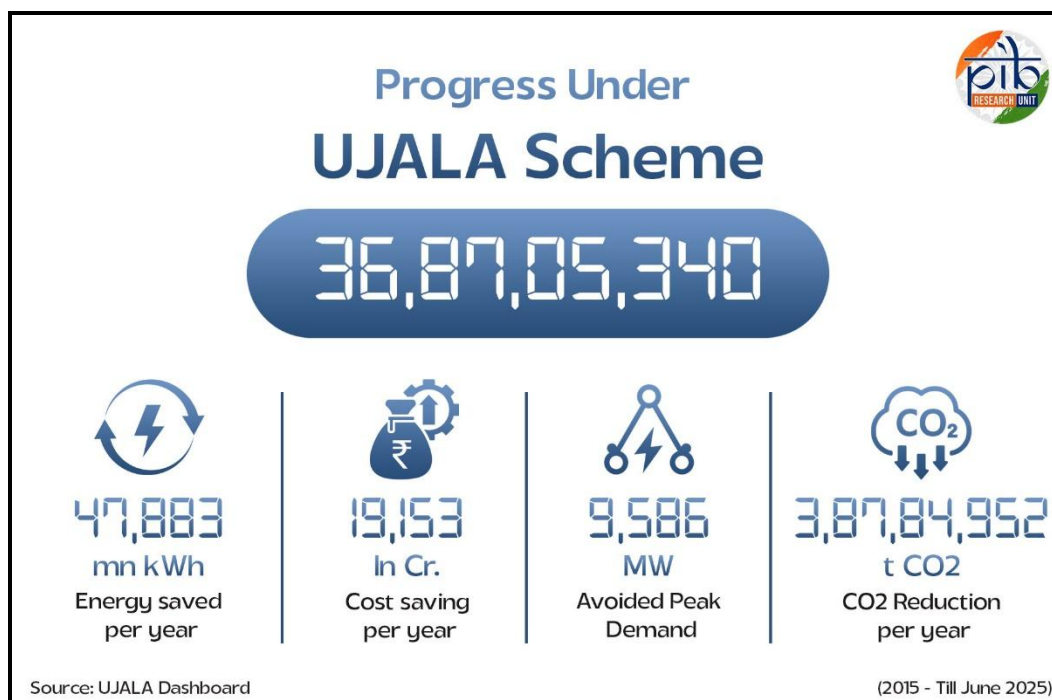
- **PM Ujjwala Yojana**

Launched in May 2016, the Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY) provides deposit-free LPG connections to adult women from poor households, promoting health and clean cooking. Ujjwala 2.0 was launched in August 2021 to cover remaining households, achieving 1.60 crore new connections by December 2022. **An additional 75 lakh connections were approved for FY 2023-24 to 2025-26 and completed by July 2024.** As of 1 March 2025, India has **32.94 crore active domestic LPG consumers, including 10.33 crore PMUY beneficiaries.**



- **UJALA Scheme**

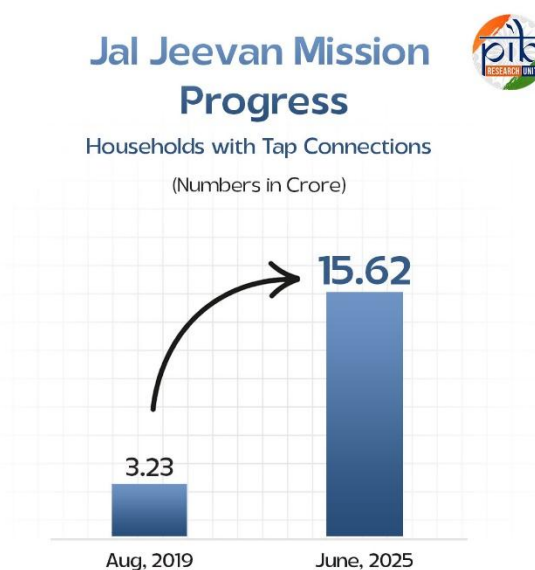
Launched on 5 January 2015, the Unnat Jyoti by Affordable LEDs for All (UJALA) scheme aims to promote energy efficiency by providing affordable LED bulbs, tube lights and fans to households. Initially introduced



as the Domestic Efficient Lighting Programme, it was later rebranded as UJALA. **As of 15 June, 36.87 crore LED bulbs** have been distributed across the country.

- **Jal Jeevan Mission**

Launched on 15 August 2019, the Jal Jeevan Mission aims to provide tap water to every rural household. At launch, only 3.23 crore households had tap connections. **Today, 15.62 crore rural homes are benefitting.** The mission's outlay has been increased to ₹67,000 crore and extended till 2028 to achieve 100% coverage.



Source: JJM Dashboard

- **Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban & Rural)**

The Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM), launched by Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi on October 2, 2014, represents a paradigm shift towards achieving universal sanitation coverage in India.

The Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban) (SBM-U), launched on October 2, 2014, has significantly transformed urban sanitation and cleanliness in India.

- SBM – Urban 1.0:** The total cost of implementation of SBM – Urban based on unit and per capita costs was Rs. 62,009 Cr. The Government of India share amounts to Rs. 14,623 Cr. Out of this Rs. 11,905 Cr. has been claimed by the States/UTs.
- SBM – Urban 2.0:** The total cost of implementation SBM based on unit and per capita costs is Rs. 1,41,600 Cr. Out of the total mission allocation of Rs. 32,610 Cr., central share for State/UTs, a total of Rs 28,328 Cr. (86%) has been approved and Rs. 6,603 Cr has been claimed by the States/UTs.

Phase	Budget Outlay
SBM-U (2014-2021)	Rs. 62,009 Crore
SBM-U 2.0 (2021-2026)	Rs. 1,41,600 Crore

Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) aims to improve rural sanitation and end open defecation.

- i. **Phase-I (2014–2019)** focused on building toilets and making villages Open Defecation Free (ODF).
- ii. **Phase-II**, launched on April 1, 2020, focuses on ODF sustainability and proper Solid and Liquid Waste Management (SLWM). The goal is to make all villages ODF Plus by 2025–26.



3. Financial Inclusion

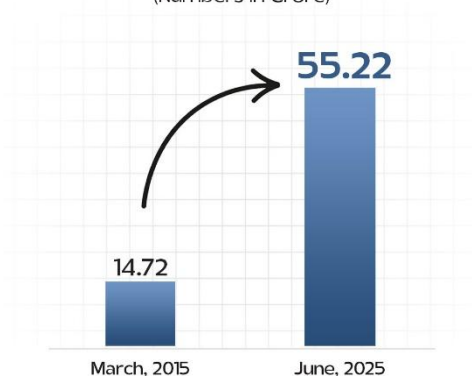
In the last 11 years, financial inclusion has emerged as a powerful tool for empowering citizens and bridging socio-economic gaps. By bringing banking and digital services to the doorstep, it has enabled secure savings and greater financial independence.

- **Jan Dhan Yojana**

Launched in August 2014, the Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY) aimed to bring the unbanked into the formal financial system by expanding access to savings accounts, credit, remittance, insurance and pensions. The number of Jan Dhan accounts grew from **14.72 crore** in March 2015 to **55.22 crore** by June 2025.

Growth of Jan Dhan Accounts

(Numbers in Crore)

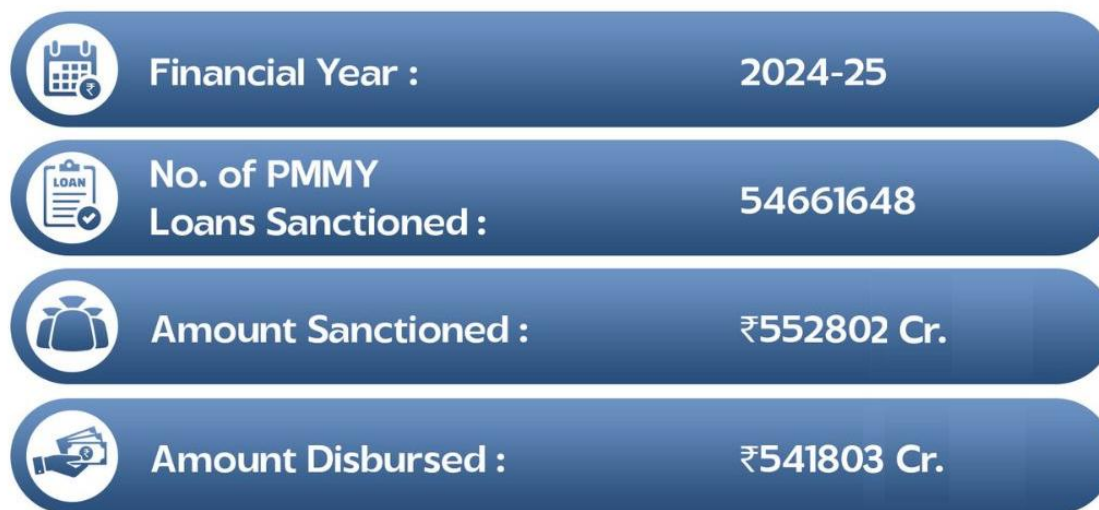


Source: PMJDY Dashboard

- **PM Mudra Yojana**

Launched on 8th April 2015, the Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana (PMMY) is a flagship programme of the Prime Minister aimed at providing financial support to unfunded micro enterprises and small businesses. By removing the burden of collateral and simplifying access, MUDRA laid the foundation for a new era of grassroots entrepreneurship.

PMMY Achievements



Source: PMMY Dashboard

Since 2015 - March 2025

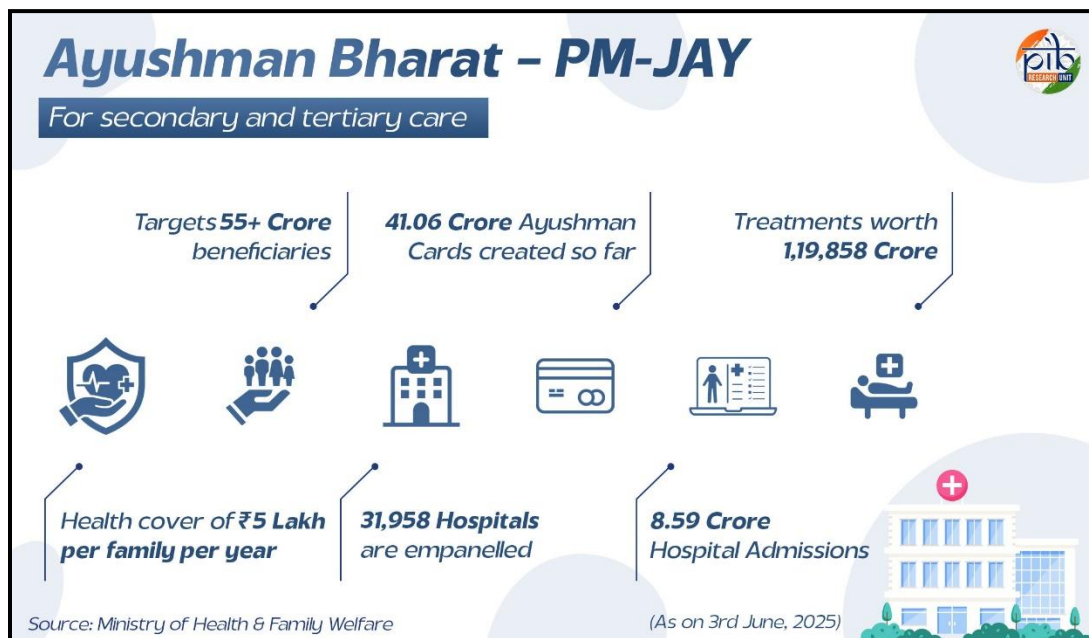
4. Healthcare Access

Over the past 11 years, India has strengthened its healthcare system with a focus on accessibility, affordability, and dignity. From financial protection to targeted support for the vulnerable, the emphasis has been on making quality healthcare a right, not a privilege.

- **Ayushman Bharat- Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (PM-JAY)**

In 2018, the government launched Ayushman Bharat- Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (PM-JAY), the world's largest health assurance programme, with an aim at protecting economically vulnerable Indians from catastrophic healthcare expenditures. Targeting the bottom 40% of India's population, the scheme covers approximately 12.37 crore families; benefiting nearly **55 crore individuals**.

Not just this, this scheme also targets the frontline heroes of India's public health system, **ASHA workers, Anganwadi Workers (AWWs), and Anganwadi Helpers (AWHs)** ensuring their health and wellbeing as they serve the nation. AB-PMJAY is not just a health scheme, it is a social revolution in healthcare access, empowering India's most vulnerable with dignity, care, and financial protection.



5. Transport & Connectivity

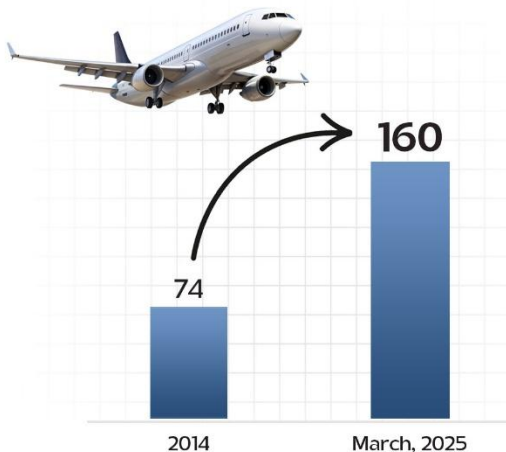
In the last 11 years, India has seen rapid expansion in highways, railways, ports, and airports. Improved connectivity has reduced travel time, enhanced logistics efficiency, and boosted regional development.

- **(RCS) UDAN Scheme: Regional Connectivity Scheme (RCS) UDAN (Ude Desh Ka Aam Nagrik)**

Launched under the National Civil Aviation Policy (2016), the UDAN scheme aims to make regional air travel affordable and economically viable. Operational airports in India have **increased from 74 in 2014 to 160 by March 2025**. The Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs approved ₹4,500 crore for reviving unserved and under-served airports, while the Expenditure Finance Committee sanctioned ₹1,000 crore for developing 50 additional airports, heliports, and water aerodromes. Further:

UDAN Scheme

Operational Airports

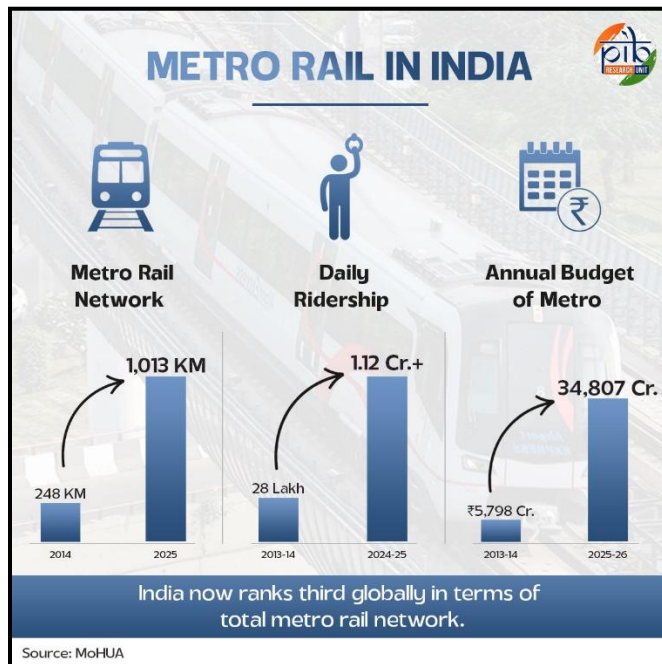


Source: Ministry of Civil Aviation

- **625** routes have been operationalized;
- **88** unserved and underserved airports have been activated (including 13 heliports and 2 water aerodromes);
- **Over 1.51 crore** passengers have flown on RCS flights;
- **3.05 lakh** flights have been operated; and
- **Rs. 4,029 crore** viability gap funding has been disbursed.

The scheme ensures equitable regional connectivity, with heavy focus on North East India, hilly terrain, and tribal belts. For the North East region, **90 RCS routes** and **12 airports/Heliports/Water Aerodromes** have been operationalised.

- **Metro Expansion**



Metro rail is now either running or being built in 23 cities. By **May 2025**, India had **1,013 km of metro lines** in operation, up from just 248 km in 2014. That is an addition of 763 km in just eleven years. India now ranks **third** globally in terms of total metro rail network. In this period, 34 metro projects spanning 992 km were approved.

Daily ridership, which stood at 28 lakh in 2013-14, has now crossed **1.12 crore**. The pace of commissioning new lines has grown nine times. On average, 6 km of metro lines are now operationalised every month, compared to just 0.68 km per month before 2014. The annual budget for metro rail has also increased more than six times, rising from ₹5,798 crore in 2013-14 to **₹34,807 crore** in **2025-26**.

In addition to metro networks, India has also made significant strides with the introduction of the **Regional Rapid Transit System (RRTS)**. The **Namo Bharat trains** operating on the **Delhi-Meerut RRTS corridor** are a prime example of India's commitment to modernising mass transit systems, offering faster and more efficient travel across regions.

Conclusion

The Government of India is committed to making life easier and more dignified for every citizen, aligning with the vision of Viksit Bharat. Through initiatives like affordable housing, universal access to water, electricity and sanitation, it is building a stronger, more inclusive nation. By focusing on responsive governance and citizen-centric policies, the government ensures that every Indian has access to opportunities and essential services, fostering a brighter, sustainable future for all.

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