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**STANDING COMMITTEE ON HOUSING
AND URBAN AFFAIRS
(2023-24)**

SEVENTEENTH LOK SABHA

MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS

SMART CITIES MISSION: AN EVALUATION

TWENTY FIRST REPORT

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI**

February, 2024/Magha, 1945 (Saka)

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STANDING COMMITTEE ON HOUSING
AND URBAN AFFAIRS
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(SEVENTEENTH LOK SABHA)

MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS

Smart Cities Mission: An Evaluation

Presented to Lok Sabha on 08.02.2024

Laid in Rajya Sabha on 08.02.2024

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI**

February, 2024/Magha, 1945 (Saka)

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ON HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (2023-24)

Shri Rajiv Ranjan Singh alias Lalan Singh - Chairperson

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2. Smt Archna Pathania   -   Director
3. Ms. Swati Parwal   -   Deputy Secretary
4. Sh Anunay Kumar   -   Executive Officer

INTRODUCTION

I, the Chairperson of the Standing Committee on Housing and Urban Affairs (2023-24) having been authorized by the Committee, present the Twenty First Report (17th Lok Sabha) on 'Smart Cities Mission: An Evaluation' of the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs.

2.   The Committee were briefed by the representatives of Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs on 30 November 2022. The Committee also took oral evidence of the representatives of Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs and CEOs of few Smart Cities on 30 November 2022 and 30 May 2023.

3.   The Committee wish to express their thanks to the officials of the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs and other witnesses for appearing before them and furnishing the information that they desired in connection with the examination of the subject.

4.   The Committee would also like to place on record their deep sense of appreciation for the invaluable assistance rendered to them by the Officials of Lok Sabha Secretariat attached to the Committee.

5.   The Committee considered and adopted Draft Report at their Sitting held on 06 February, 2024.

6.   For facility of reference, the observations/recommendations of the Committee have been printed in bold letters in the body of the Report.

Shri Rajiv Ranjan Singh
Alias **Lalan Singh**
New Delhi   **Chairperson**
06 February, 2024   **Standing Committee on**
17 Magha, 1945 (Saka)   **Housing and Urban Affairs**

REPORT

PART-I

I   INTRODUCTORY

According to Census 2011, the decadal growth of urban population was higher than rural population, with 31.2 percent of the population living in urban areas. There has been a dramatic increase in the number of large cities. As many as 53 cities in India had a million plus population. These numbers may have increased significantly today. While rapid urbanization brings in new opportunities of growth, it also poses several challenges. A comprehensive development of physical, institutional, social and economic infrastructure is required to sustain this urban growth. State interventions in the form of various policies and Schemes covering different sectors have played a catalyst role in urban development. In 2005, Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) was launched as a comprehensive and integrated urban development scheme with the aim to encourage reforms and fast track planned development of 65 identified cities. Focus was on efficiency in urban infrastructure and service delivery mechanisms, community participation, and accountability of ULBs/ parastatal agencies towards citizens. An investment of more than Rs.1,00,000 crore during the seven year period from 2005-06 to 2011-12 was envisaged in the mission. The share of Central Government was committed to be Rs.50,000 crore which was later revised to Rs.66,084.65 crore in 2009. The State Government and the Urban Local Bodies were expected to contribute the remaining Rs.50,000 crore. The Mission ended in March, 2014.

2.   To further escalate the momentum of urban development and to match the global aspirations and to incorporate the rising technological interventions, the Government launched the Smart Cities Mission (SCM) on 25 June, 2015 for a period of five years. The main objective of the Mission is to promote cities that provide core infrastructure, clean and sustainable environment and give a decent quality of life to their citizens through the application of 'smart solutions'. A total number of 100 cities have been selected for development as smart cities. State-wise list of 100 Smart Cities given at **Annexure I**.

3.   The Mission is operated as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme. Central Government gives financial support to the extent of Rs.48,000 crore over 5 years i.e. on an average

Rs.100 crore per city per year. An equal amount on a matching basis is being provided by the State/ULB. Additional resources are raised through convergence, from ULBs' own funds, grants under Finance Commission, innovative finance mechanisms such as Municipal Bonds, other government programmes and borrowings. Emphasis has been given on the participation of private sector through Public Private Partnerships (PPP). Citizens' aspirations were captured in the Smart City Proposals (SCPs) prepared by the selected cities.

4.   As 100 cities have been selected at different timelines during three years from 2015 to 2018, the timeline of five years for completion of the projects was set between 2019 and 2023. However, the Mission is now extended to June 2024. List of 100 Smart Cities selected in various rounds is given at **Annexure II**.

5.   With a view to study, assess and evaluate the progress and performance of the Mission and implementational challenges encountered by the Mission, the Committee took up this subject for examination and report. In the process, the Committee obtained background materials and took oral evidence of the representatives of the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs and CEOs of various Smart Cities and obtained post evidence written replies from the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs. Based on the written replies and oral depositions of the Ministry and representatives of various Smart Cities, the Committee have analysed various issues pertaining to the subject matter as enumerated in the succeeding paragraphs followed by the Committee's Observations/Recommendations.

(i)   Genesis of Smart Cities Mission

6.   Delving into the background of the Mission, the Ministry, during evidence on 30 November 2022, apprised the Committee as under:

> "The Mission was launched in 2015. However, much before the Mission was launched, there was a very important Committee set up in 2011 by the Ministry which was called the High-Powered Expert Committee. This created the roadmap for what urban investments are needed in the country over the next 20 years –2012 to 2031. To date, it remains one of the most outstanding documents about the projections of our needs on urban infrastructure going forward."

7.   **Clarifying the** point as to what differentiates the Mission from all other programmes, MoHUA further added:

"'अमृतमिशन' पानी और वेस्ट वॉटर पर काम कर रहा है, 'स्वच्छ भारत मिशन' स्वच्छता पर काम कर रहा है, प्रधानमंत्री आवास योजना आवासन पर काम कर रहा है, एनयूएलएम रोजगार के ऊपर काम कर रहा है। हमारा जो यह 'स्मार्ट सिटीज मिशन' है, इसमें सारे क्षेत्रों में काम हो रहा है। ये सारे क्षेत्र एचपीईसी की रिपोर्ट में बताए गए थे। उसके अलावा भी अनेक क्षेत्रो में काम हो रहा है।"

(ii)   Definition of 'Smart City' in India

8.   The Mission Statement & Guidelines say that there is no universally accepted definition of a Smart City and its conceptualization varies from city-to-city and country-to-country, depending on the level of development, willingness to change and reform, resources and aspirations of the city residents. The Mission Guidelines further add:

> "Some definitional boundaries are required to guide cities in the Mission. In the imagination of any city dweller in India, the picture of a smart city contains a wish list of infrastructure and services that describes his or her level of aspiration. To provide for the aspirations and needs of the citizens, urban planners ideally aim at developing the entire urban eco-system, which is represented by the four pillars of comprehensive development-institutional, physical, social and economic infrastructure."

9.   The Committee sought to know what exactly the idea of Smart Cities in Indian context is. The Ministry replied that there is no standard definition or template of a smart city. However, they provided a brief description of Smart Cities in a written reply as under:

> "Smart cities in common parlance are understood to be cities that use appropriate technologies for improving quality of lives of their citizens. Our Smart Cities are woven around the following 6 fundamental principles:

Community at the Core	More from Less	Cooperative & Competitive Federalism	Integration, Innovation, Sustainability	Technology as means, not the goal	Convergence
Communities at the core of planning and implementation	Ability to generate greater outcomes with the use of lesser resources	Cities selected through competition; flexibility to implement projects	Innovating methods; integrated and sustainable solutions	Careful selection of technologies, relevant to the context of cities	Sectoral and Financial convergence

3

The Ministry further added that these are robust guiding principles for the Smart Cities Mission which broadly will assist Smart Cities to address three core issues namely Liveability, Economic-ability and Sustainability."

10.   During oral evidence on 30 November 2022, the Ministry further clarified:

"कई बार लोग स्मार्ट सिटी की परिभाषा पर बात करते हैं। हम इस बात पर विश्वास रखते हैं कि जब केन्द्रबिन्दु पर आम नागरिक होगा, तब स्मार्ट सिटी का निर्माण होगा। यह न सिर्फ एक मिशन से पूरा होगा, बल्कि हमें सामाजिक व्यवस्था में भी बदलाव करने की जरूरत है। We have to prioritize the citizen in all our aspects."

11.   Emphasing further on citizen-centric aspect of the Mission, MoHUA added:

"We see the citizen-centric projects based on city context. In this Mission, 100 cities were selected first during three years from 2015 to 2018. No two cities have the same programme. Every city has a different list of projects. Every city is working in different areas. Every city has different priorities. And these have been decided among the local stakeholders. Some cities have prioritised health, some have prioritised mobility, some have prioritised housing, some have prioritised water, etc. That could be possible only because the project gave freedom to the cities to decide their agenda."

 (iii)   Distribution and Selection of Smart Cities

12.   MoHUA states that the selection process of Smart Cities was based on co-operative and competitive federalism and followed a challenge process to select cities in two stages. As on date, 100 cities have been selected through a City Challenge Process in four rounds as under:

Table 1: Round-wise selection of Smart Cities

Rounds	Round 1	Fast Track	Round 2	Round 3	Round 4
No. of cities selected	20	13	27	30	10
Date of selection	January 2016	May 2016	September 2016	June 2017	9 in January 2018 & 1 in June 2018

13.   Apprising the Committee about the criteria of distribution of 100 Smart Cities from among the States/UTs, the Ministry stated as under:

"100 potential Smart Cities were distributed among the States and UTs on the basis of an equitable criterion. The formula gives equal weightage (50:50) to urban population of the State/UT and the number of statutory towns in the States/UTs. Based on this formula, each State to have a certain number of potential Smart Cities, with each State/UT having at least one."

14.   Accordingly, the number of Cities selected from Indian States/UTs is given below:

Graph 1: State/UT-wise number of Smart Cities
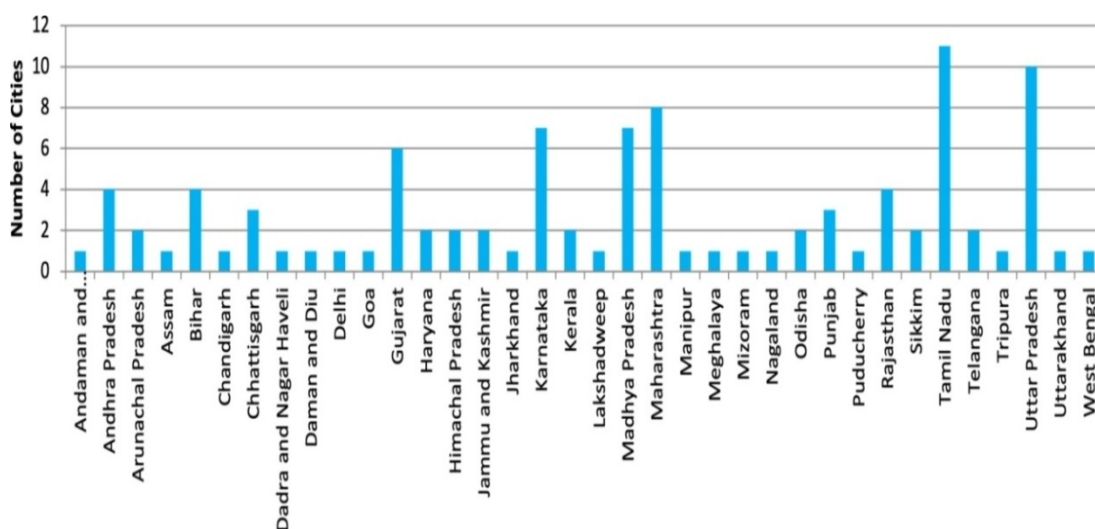
15.   It may be observed that a large number of selected cities are from the bigger States i.e., Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Karnataka and Gujarat. Three or four cities are chosen from Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Rajasthan, Chhattisgarh and Punjab. Remaining States including the smaller and hilly and north-eastern States have one or two.

16.   It may also be seen that both big and small cities, are part of the Mission. Rationalising the same, MoHUA explained as under:

"The important aspect is that there are big and small cities both as part of the Mission. 66 of the 100 cities are less than 10 lakh in population, and only 34 cities are above this. There is this one misconception that Smart Cities are bigger cities. But that is not the case. Our smallest cities are very small. Kavaratti is a city of almost 4000 population. Namchi is a city of 20,000 populations. We also

have Bengaluru, we also have Chennai, we also have Pune, etc. So, there is a wide range of cities."

Map 1- Location of 100 cities selected under the Smart Cities Mission

Source: Selected Cities under the Smart Cities Mission, India, Maps of India

(iv)   Extension of Smart Cities Mission

17.   The timeline of five years for completion of the projects was set between 2019 and 2023 as depicted below. However, the Mission is now extended to June 2024.

Table 2: Implementation Timelines

Smart City Challenge Round	Number of Smart Cities	Proposed Investments (Rs. Crore)	IMPLEMENTATION TIMELINES							
			FY:2015-16	FY: 2016-17	FY: 2017-18	FY: 2018-19	FY: 2019-20	FY: 2020-21	FY: 2021-22	FY: 2022-23
Round-1	20 Cities	₹ 48,064	26-Jan							
Fast Track	13 Cities	₹ 29,795		23-May						
Round-2	27 Cities	₹ 53,903		20-Sep						
Round-3	30 Cities	₹ 57,393			23-Jun					
Round-4	10 Cities	₹ 13,862			18-Jan					

It may be seen from the table above that the time-line for all 100 cities is over and they are in the extended time-line phase.

II.   DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY UNDER SMART CITIES MISSION

18.   The development strategies under Smart Cities Mission are:

(i)   Area-based development (ABD) -Redevlopment, Retrofitting and Greenfield

(ii)   Pan-city development

19.   The strategic components of Area-based development (ABD) in the Smart Cities Mission are city improvement (retrofitting) in an area consisting of more than 500 acres identified by the city in consultation with citizens, city renewal (redevelopment) consisting of an area of more than 50 acres identified by Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) in consultation with citizens and city extension (greenfield development) aimed at introducing Smart Solutions in a previously vacant area of more than 250 acres using innovative planning, plan financing and plan implementation tools (e.g. land pooling/land reconstitution) with provision for affordable housing, especially for the poor.

20.   In addition to the above, Pan-city development envisaged application of selected Smart Solutions to the existing city-wide infrastructure.

21.   Justifying the three-pronged strategy focusing on creating city-wide core infrastructure through convergence, applying Smart Solutions across such core services to improve service delivery and developing area-level models, the Ministry stated that substantial proportion of the investments planned will provide city-wide benefits. Of a total investment proposed by hundred selected cities, around Rs. 42,028 crore is earmarked for creating city-wide core infrastructure through convergence. The ICT-enabled Smart Solutions, with an aggregate investment of around Rs. 38,914 crores will also have a pan-city impact.

22.   The Ministry further added that the Area Based Development (ABD) starts with an "area" and is replicated to all other 'areas' of the Smart City. In this way, the "area" to be developed is a lighthouse for other Areas. Thus, the impact of these three strategic components of the Mission cannot be separately identified.

23.   Replying to a query on the extent of successful outcome of the three-pronged strategy, the Ministry stated as under:

> "The entire strategy of Smart Cities has been well planned to cater to the different level of development and aspirations of the Cities selected under the Mission. Extensive citizen consultations were done by each of the cities during the formulation of their SCPs including the vision, mission and goals which led to identification of project components and action plan articulated in the Smart City Plan (SCP)."

24.   The combined area of the 100 Smart Cities is 13,320 Sq. Km. As regards city-wise investments, out of the total investment of Rs. 2,05,018.05 crore proposed by Smart Cities, a major chunk i.e., Rs.1,64,104.30 crore was projected to be spent on ABD projects and an amount of Rs.38,913.76 crore on Pan City Development.

25.   It may be seen in **Annexure III** that as on December 2023, out of 7,970 smart city projects worth Rs.1,70,400 crore under implementation, 4,740 projects worth Rs.95,400 crore are ABD projects and 3,230 projects worth Rs.75,000 crore are pan city projects.

Table 3: Pan City Projects vis-à-vis ABD Projects

	No. of projects	Cost (in crore)	Percentage of projects/cost vis-à-vis total number of projects/cost	
			Number-wise	Cost-wise
ABD Projects	4,740	95,400	59%	56%
Pan city projects	3,230	75,000	41%	44%

26.   Percentage of pan-city projects and ABD projects in Smart Cities, both in terms of their number and cost is as under:

Table 4: Percentage of Pan City Projects vis-à-vis ABD Projects

Percentage of pan-city and ABD projects in Smart Cities	Number of cities			
	Pan city Project-wise	ABD Project-wise	Cost-wise Pan-city projects	Cost-wise ABD Project
01-10%	6	00	7	00
11-20%	14	01	11	05
21-30%	15	05	14	06
31-40%	28	12	15	10
41-50%	13	08	15	17
51-60%	08	13	19	17
61-70%	10	28	09	13
71-80%	06	14	06	16
81% and above	00	19	04	16

Graph 2: Percentage of pan-city projects in Smart Cities

Percentage of pan-city & ABD projects in Smart Cities

- Number of cities Pan city Project-wise
- Number of cities ABD Project-wise
- Number of cities Cost-wise Pan-city projects
- Number of cities Cost-wise ABD Project
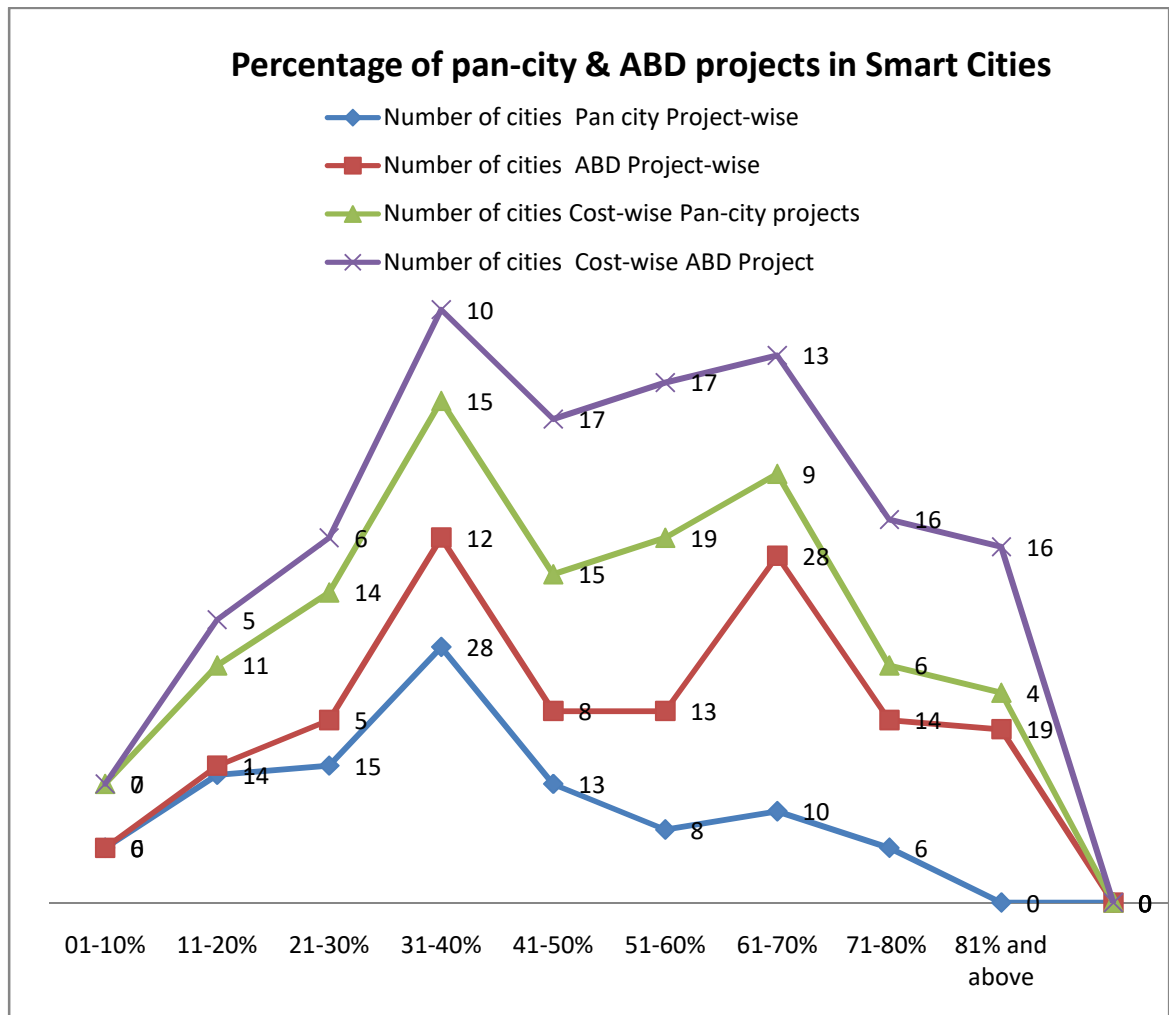
27.   It may be understood from the graph above that the number of ABD projects and their cost outweigh Pan City projects under the Mission. Majority of the cities have preferred to implement ABD projects.

III.   IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES UNDER SCM

(i)   Special Purpose Vehicles (SPVs)

28.   The Smart Cities Mission (SCM) Statement & Guidelines envisaged implementation of the Mission at the city level by a Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) created for the purpose. They plan, implement, operate and monitor their development projects. These SPVs are entities registered under The Companies Act, 2013, with 50:50 ownership of Urban Local Bodies and respective States.

29. The Board of Directors of SPV has representatives of Central Government, State Government, ULB and Independent Directors, in addition to the CEO and Functional Directors. The functions of Smart City CEO include overseeing and managing the general conduct of the day-to-day operations of the SPV subject to the supervision and control of the Board, entering into contracts or arrangements for and on behalf of the Company in all matters within the ordinary course of the Company's business, to formulate and submit to the Board of Directors for approval a Human Resource Policy that will lay down procedures for creation of staff positions, qualifications of staff, recruitment procedures, compensation and termination procedures, recruitment and removal of the senior management of the Company and the creation of new positions in accordance with the Company's approved budget and the recruitment or increase of employees in accordance with the Human Resource Policy laid down by the Board etc.

30. Smart Cities were required to incorporate SPVs within 3 to 6 months of their selection. When the Committee asked whether the SPVs in Smart Cities were established as per the timelines drawn for the purpose, the Ministry replied as given:

> "There have not been major hurdles or difficulties in establishment of SPVs. In majority of the Smart Cities, SPVs were established within the allotted time from date of selection. There are some exceptions, for example- New Town Kolkata which was selected as Smart City in June 2016 but the SPV was formed in October 2018."

31. Taking note of the concerns raised from various quarters that SPVs were diluting the power of ULBs, the Committee asked the Ministry to elaborate the steps taken to address them. The clarification provided by the Ministry, in their written reply to alleviate these concerns is as under:

> "The SPVs are entities registered under The Companies Act, 2013 with 50:50 ownership of Urban Local Bodies and respective States. The Board of Directors of these SPVs includes all the necessary entities within the city who are required for implementation of the projects. The structure of the SPV and its Board has allowed for quicker and efficient decision making in an integrated manner in order to fulfill the agenda of the citizens and the stakeholders. These SPVs are complementary to the ULBs and therefore have evolved as important entities supporting the overall development of their cities, especially in difficult and innovative sectors."

32.   The Committee sought to know the measures taken for framing and strengthening the Human Resource Policy for the SPVs. Apprising the Committee, the Ministry, in their written reply, submitted as under:

> "An Advisory has been issued by MoHUA on 4th July 2016 for 'Engagement of Key Managerial Posts and Human Resources in SPVs'. It is clarified here that this advisory is a guideline, and not a mandate. Smart City SPVs being companies, have full powers to appoint human resources as deemed fit with appropriate approvals from their Boards. Moreover, the context of each city is different. Therefore, there cannot be a one-size-fits-all policy in hiring of human resources. As capacity of some of the selected cities, mainly the smaller cities and cities selected in later rounds was relatively low, the Mission deemed it fit to create guidelines to support them as they went about taking their HR decisions. The advisory broadly laid down eligibility criteria for Key Managerial Posts i.e., Chief Executive Officer, Company Secretary, Chief Finance Officer, engineering staff etc. Further, it also suggested the options for engagement of human resource through direct recruitment, outsourcing etc. The Smart Cities have used the advisory as per their requirements."

33.   Secretary, MoHUA, during a sitting of the Committee on 30 May, 2023 stated that there were some paper SPVs which did not implement the projects directly but awarded the same to other organizations due to lack of capabilities. The Committee sought to know whether any evaluation of the capability and performance of SPVs have been carried out by the Ministry and how the Ministry assess the performance of the SPVs which have directly implemented the smart city projects and those which have leased out the projects to other organizations or entities for their implementation and execution. In their written reply, the Ministry submitted as under:

> "The Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs has initiated a study on the Special Purpose Vehicles in Smart Cities in association with National Institute of Urban Affairs (NIUA) and Centre for Policy Research (CPR). The study focuses on comprehensive analysis of the SPV's functioning, including its employees, involvement of the Board, key activities, etc. Currently the study is ongoing and expected to be completed by March 2024. 66 of the 100 total cities are smaller cities with less than 10 lakh population, meaning has limited capacity. In some of the findings coming out of the study, it is being noted that that these smaller cities have completed projects in same proportion with the bigger cities. This gives us an indication that the SPV model of development has increased the program implementation capacity of our cities."

(ii)   Smart City Advisory Forum (SCAF)

34.   Smart Cities Mission Guidelines provide for a structured mechanism for consultation with the public representatives. Each Smart City is expected to constitute a Smart City Advisory Forum which includes MP, MLA, Mayor, District Collector, CEO of SPV, local youths, technical experts, and at least one member from the area who is a,

    a.   President/Secretary representing registered Residents Welfare Association,

    b.   Member of registered Tax Payers Association/Rate Payers Association,

    c.   President/Secretary of slum level federation, and

    d.   Members of a Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) or Mahila Mandali/Chamber of Commerce/Youth Associations.

35.   Highlighting the role of public representatives in implementation of SCM, the Committee sought to know the guidelines regarding mandatory consultation with public representatives, etc. by SPVs. Apprising the Committee, the Ministry replied:

> "The Smart Cities Mission has maintained a fine balance to ensure timely feedback from public representatives and to implement the projects within set time frame. This is achieved through SPVs and Smart City Advisory Forums."

36.   Till September 2023, 778 SCAF meetings have been convened by the 100 Smart Cities. The number of meetings of SCAF held till September 2023 is given in **Annexure-IV.**

IV.   SMART CITIES –SOURCES OF FUNDING

37.   As per SCM Guidelines, Government of India (GoI) is providing financial support to the extent of Rs. 48,000 crores to the 100 Smart Cities over the mission period of five years i.e., on an average Rs. 100 crore per city per year. An equal amount on a matching basis is being contributed by the State Government/Urban Local Body (ULB), apart from 13 Himalayan and North-eastern States where the sharing ratio has been revised to 90:10. Apart from these grants, comprising around 45% of funding, close to 21% funding has been proposed through convergence with other Missions/programs, 21% from Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs), around 5% from loans, and remaining from other sources. The

GoI share to each city will be a maximum of Rs. 500 crores. Smart Cities Mission financial break-up is provided below:

Graph 3: Sources of Funding as defined in SCM guidelines
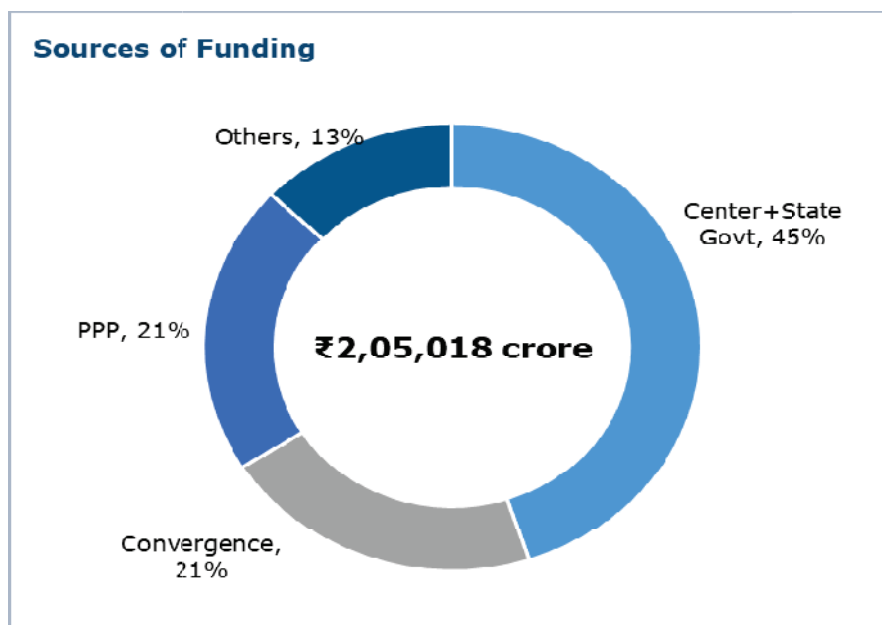
38. Accordingly, the distribution of funding of Rs. 2,05,018 crores envisaged from different sources, is as follows:

- Central and State government: Rs 93,552 crore (45%),
- Convergence funding from other missions, programs of the Central/State Governments and/or ULBs: Rs 42,028 crore (21%),
- Funds from PPP: Rs. 41,022 crore (21%),
- Loans/Debt: Rs. 9,843 crore (4%),
- Own sources: Rs. 2,644 crore (1%),
- Other sources: Rs. 15,930 crore (8%).

39. It may be seen that apart from financial support from Central and State Government, 55% of funds was envisaged to come from Convergence with Other Government Schemes, PPP and Loans etc.. The details of the investment flow from Central Government Funds, State &ULB Funds, Convergence, PPP, Loans and Others as on December 2023 are provided in **Annexure V**.

V. SMART CITIES – INVESTMENTAND FINANCIAL PROGRESS

(i) Funds released by Central Government

40.   The Ministry has submitted that out of its proposed share of 49,000 crore (total fund allocation is Rs.48000 crore), the Central Government has released 86%, i.e., Rs.42,055 crore under Smart Cities Mission upto December, 2023. **(Annexure V)**

41.   Out of the above, 45 Smart Cities have been released 100% i.e. Rs. 490 crore of their share of eligible Central funds. However, Lakshadweep, Daman and Diu, Puducherry, and Port Blair have been released below 50% of eligible central funds.

(ii) Funds released by State Governments/UTs/ULBs

42.   Under the Smart Cities Mission, an equal amount of funds on a matching basis is to be contributed by the State Government/Urban Local Body (ULB) except 13 Himalayan and North-eastern States where the State's sharing ratio has been revised to 10%. However, the release of funds has been below expectations and many States/UTs/ULBs are unable to match a counterpart share of funds. It may be seen in the data provided at **Annexure V** that as of December 2023, there are only 28 cities which have received 100% of their share of funds from States/ULBs. However, the Committee noticed that fund released by States/ULBs has been below 60% in many cities.

(iii) Funding through convergence

43.   The Ministry has submitted before the Committee that there is a strong complementarity between other Government of India Schemes and Smart Cities. At the planning stage and subsequently during implementation, cities have sought convergence in the Smart City Proposal (SCP) with AMRUT Scheme, Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM), National Heritage City Development and Augmentation Yojana (HRIDAY), Digital India, Skill development, Housing for All, etc.

44.   On being asked to explain the need for convergence of schemes, the Ministry submitted as under:

"Convergence is a desirable strategy under the Mission to foster leveraging of mechanisms, institutions, and financial resources available under various Missions and programs of Government of India. MoHUA is working on a hierarchy of programs across the spectrum of all towns and cities. At the first level, poverty alleviation, affordable housing and cleanliness are the three biggest issues being addressed in 4041 urban local bodies. The programs being implemented are DAY-NULM, PMAY (U), and SBM (U). At the second level, water supply, sewerage, green spaces, and capacity building on urban planning are the focus areas and are being implemented in 500 cities under the AMRUT program. Finally at the third level, 100 Smart Cities are working on improving urban infrastructure and services in an integrated manner. Area Based Development is an important strategy under the Mission and hence it is critical for all efforts under various Central Government, State Government and ULB programs to follow the principle of convergence to maximise benefits in the selected areas. These cities are meant to be light house cities which would enable us to expand learnings in the areas of use of digital technology, urban design, urban planning, and all sectors affecting quality of life, economy, environment, and innovative means of urban finance.
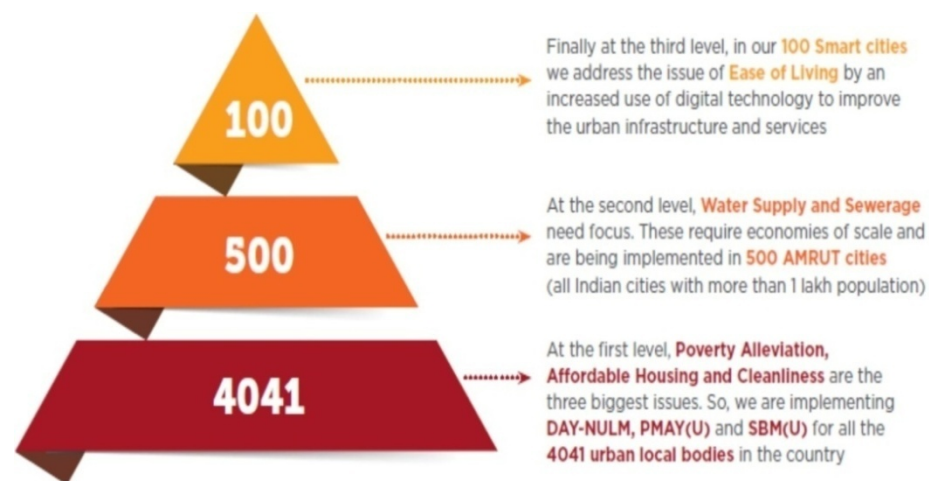
In consonance with our federal structure, differences in hopes and aspirations of citizens, current status of institutional, social, infrastructural and economic development across cities, it becomes pertinent to note that one size fits all approach will be detrimental in our pursuit to achieve urban development objectives. Hence it is important that the programs being implemented by the Ministry are reflective of the needs differential between cities. It is also to be noted that convergence as used under the Smart Cities Mission does not only comprehend leveraging of various programs under the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs, but also entails leveraging of programs of other ministries of Government of India, State Governments and Urban Local Bodies. Such leveraging of resources (both financial and institutional) through convergence is critical to optimise costs, create integrated solutions, improve sustainability, and above all, bring about maximisation of citizen benefit. Therefore convergence is one of the most important principles of the Smart Cities Mission."

45.   Under the Smart Cities Mission, it was envisaged that Rs.43,289 crore or 21% of total SCP funding will be met through Convergence with other missions, programmes of the Central/State Governments and/or ULBs. As of December 2023, a total number of 1274 projects worth Rs. 50,158 crores have been taken up thorough Convergence in 93 cities out of which 1156 projects worth Rs.45,689 crore is complete and 118 projects worth Rs. 4,468 crores are ongoing. Overall, cities have managed 29% of funding against the proposed 21% planned in their SCPs. The City-wise details of projects taken up under Convergence are in **Annexure VI**.

46.   As per data given at **Annexure VI**, 06 cities i.e., Kanpur, Indore, Kavarati, Aurangabad, Greater Warangal and Srinagar have spent more than 50% of their SCM funds thorough Covergence. However, 18 cities have spent below 10% of their SCM funds thorough Covergence. Further, 07 Cities i.e., Amaravati, Itanagar, Pasighat, Atal Nagar, Pimpri-Chichwad, Imphal and Jaipur could not manage funds at all, through Covergence.

(iv)   Funding from Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs)

47.   As per SCM Guidelines, close to 21% of project funding has been proposed from Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs). However, it can be seen from the data provided by the Ministry at **Annexure VII** that out of 100 cities, half of them could not undertake any project under PPP model. Overall, out of 7970 projects worth Rs.170,400 crore, Cities have taken up 207 projects worth Rs. 10,794 crore, i.e., 6% of their total cost under PPP. Out of which, 187 projects worth Rs. 8,699 crore are complete and 20 projects worth Rs. 2,095 crore are ongoing.

(v)   Funding from other sources

48.   It was proposed that 5% of total project funding will be managed through Loans which include commercial borrowings, debt and funding from International Financial Institutions. However, it can be seen from the data at **Annexure V** that except 6 cities namely, Bhopal, Hubbali-Dharwad, Kochi, Visakhapatnam, Chandigarh, and Srinagar, none of the cities could generate funds through loans for the smart Cities projects. Out of proposed Rs.9844 crore, cities managed Rs.5298 crore (54% of proposed funds) through Loans.

(vi)   Utilisation of funds

49.   The Ministry has submitted that out of its proposed share of Rs.49,000 crore, the Central Government has released 86% approximately, i.e., Rs. 42,055 crores under Smart Cities Mission upto December, 2023. Similarly, out of their proposed share of Rs.44,150 crore, the State Governments have released around 82%, i.e., Rs. 35,826 crores under Smart Cities Mission upto December, 2023. **(Annexure V)**.

50.   It can be seen from the data given at **Annexure VIII** that out of total implemented SCP cost of Rs.1,70,400 crore, combined pledged share of Central and State Governments stands at Rs.93,150 crore. Out of Rs.93,150 crore, cities have so far mobilised Rs.77,881 crore from Central and State Governments out of which approximately 91% i.e., Rs.71,118 crore has been utilized.

51.   A City-wise analysis of data provided at **Annexure VIII** that while Vadodara, Bhopal, Indore, Pimpri-Chinchwad, Pune and Coimbatore have utilized 100% of funds received from Central and State Governments, around 60 cities have spent more than 90% of central/State funds. Rest of the cities have utilized below 60% of funds. It has been noted that fund utlisation is 23% and 56% in Kavaratti and Puducherry.

VI.   PHYSICAL PROGRESS UNDER SCM

Physical Progress

52.   The Ministry has apprised the Committee that as on 01 December 2023, out of total number of 7970 projects worth Rs.1,70,400 crore taken up by Smart Cities, 6419 projects worth Rs.1,25,105 crore have been completed and 1551 projects worth Rs.45,295 crore are at Work Order Stage. The details of State-wise/City-wise progress of projects of Smart Cities are in **Annexure IX**.

53.   An analysis of city-wise status of data provided at **Annexure IX** that progress of work is from 80% to 100% in 57 cities amongst which Madurai is the only Smart City which has completed 100% of smart city projects by December 2023. However, progress of work is 50% or below 50% in 14 cities. Gangtok, Atal Nagar, Shillong, Silvassa, Itanagar, Puducherry, Saharanpur and Port Blair have completed only 16%, 23%, 24%, 28%, 31%, 32%, 35% and 39% of projects so far respectively.

54. Sector-wise status of some key projects, developed across Smart Cities as on 30 May 2023 is as under:

Smart Governance			Vibrant Urban Spaces		
	Completed	In Progress		Completed	In Progress
	499	139		1004	321
Smart Mobility			**Social Infra**		
	Completed	In Progress		Completed	In Progress
	1111	515		650	197
Economic Infra			**Smart Energy**		
	Completed	In Progress		Completed	In Progress
	608	330		564	112
WASH			**PPP**		
	Completed	In Progress		Completed	In Progress
	1114	392		173	57

55. The Committee, during evidence in May 2023 pointed out that the projects in many cities which are complete and more in numbers have lesser cost than those which are ongoing and lesser in number and sought the reason for the same. In reply to the same, the Ministry clarified as under:

> "As on 15 June 2023, the average project size of completed projects (5,802 projects worth Rs.1,07,709 crore) is Rs.19 crore per project *vis-a-vis* the average project size of Rs.35 crore per project of ongoing projects (2,095 projects worth Rs.72,418 crore). This shows that 73% of projects completed are relatively smaller projects in terms of its project cost.
>
> The ongoing projects are larger in scale and have higher inherit complexity in design and implementation, as compared to the already completed projects. Further, these ongoing projects (because of their scale and complexity) also require higher coordination with multiple government departments for necessary clearances as they are retrofit projects (meaning located in the heart of the city)."

56. The Committee noticed that out of 15 cities at the bottom of the ranking, 8 cities are from North-eastern part of India. City-wise physical progress of the Mission in North-Eastern States as of December 2023is as under:

Table 5: City-wise physical progress of the Mission in North-Eastern States as of December 2023

Sl. No.	Name of the Smart City	Rank	Total no. of Projects taken up for execution under SCP		Status of Projects planned under SCP								
			No.	Amount	Tender Stage			Work Order Stage			Project Completed		
					No.	Amount	% of SCP	No.	Amount	% of SCP	No.	Amount	% of SCP
1	Kohima	59	40	689	0	0	0	6	214	15%	34	476	85%
2	Namchi	72	25	1,255	0	0	0	12	716	48%	13	539	52%
3	Pasighat	86	43	512	0	0	0	21	386	49%	22	125	51%
4	Agartala	89	75	808	0	0	0	8	259	11%	67	549	89%
5	Itanagar	92	32	521	0	0	0	22	349	69%	10	172	31%
6	Shillong	93	17	765	0	0	0	13	715	76%	4	51	24%
7	Aizawl	94	43	513	0	0	0	25	343	58%	18	170	42%
8	Gangtok	95	38	1,216	0	0	0	32	1023	84%	6	194	16%
9	Guwahati	96	22	945	0	0	0	11	842	50%	11	103	50%
10	Imphal	97	25	513	0	0	0	13	458	52%	12	55	48%
	Total		360	7737	00	00	00	163	5305	--	197	2434	--

57.   It may be seen above that out of total number of 360 projects worth Rs. 7737 crores, almost half i.e., 163 projects worth Rs. 5305 crores are at work order stage. In Shillong and Gangtok, only 04 and 06 projects are complete while works on 17 and 38 projects are still going on respectively. Overall, the performance of the scheme in North-Eastern States appears to be dismal despite altered funding pattern.

VII.   ISSUES AND CHALLENGES AFFECTING THE PROGRESS OF SMART CITIES MISSION

(i)   Frequent changing and dropping of Smart City Projects

58.   It may be seen in the data provided at **Annexure X** that as on December 2023, overall, number of projects taken up for execution are more than the number of planned projects under Smart City Proposal (SCP). While the cities had initially planned to execute 5151 projects, they have, taken up 7970 projects for execution. The data, therefore, suggest that the total number of projects in the Mission has not reduced.

59.   However, City-wise scrutiny of data presents a different scenario which reveal that although 70 cities have taken up higher number of projects for execution, 30 cities have taken up lesser number of projects than the planned ones.

60.   It may also be seen in the **Annexure X** that the excess number of projects has not necessarily translated into increased spendings. On the contrary, the overall spending has gone down. It may be seen that the total cost of 7970 projects i.e., Rs. 170,400 crore is lesser than initially estimated cost of Rs. 205,018 crores for 5151 projects.

61.   However, the above scenario is not applicable to all the 100 Smart Cities. A City-wise scrutiny of data provided in Annexure reflects the following-

➤ overall spending has increased in 26 cities implementing higher number of projects than the planned ones.

➤ overall spending has decreased in 22 cities implementing lesser number of projects than the planned ones.

➤ overall spending has increased in 8 cities despite implementing lesser number of projects than the planned ones. Agra had planned 111 projects worth Rs. 2133 crore, however, the city is implementing 62 projects worth Rs. 2369 crore. Similarly, against the planned 132 projects worth Rs. 2270 crore, Varanasi has taken up 117 projects worh Rs. 3382 crores.

➤ overall spending has decreased in 44 cities despite implementing higher number of projects than the planned ones. Raipur had planned 72 projects worth Rs. 3940 crores, however, the city took up 340 projects worth Rs. 1734 crores which is less

than half of the estimated cost. Similarly, against the initially planned 43 projects worth Rs. 1897 crore, NDMC has taken up 134 projects worh Rs. 1019 crore only.

62.   Considering that Smart Cities were selected through competition on the basis of their smart city proposals, plan for mobilization of resources and intended outcomes in terms of infrastructure up-gradation and smart applications, the Committee sought the comments of the Ministry whether frequent change or shelving of certain projects at implementation or execution stage by certain Smart Cities have not belittled the entire selection process and criteria and thus, the objective and spirit of SCM. The Ministry, in written reply, submitted the following comments:

> "Subsequent to selection of the city, the SPV was established, Board of the SPV constituted and human resources including the CEO, key managerial staff and project engineers etc. hired. This team took on the task of actioning the initial SCP. It was, at this stage, that onground implementation challenges in the form of land availability, litigations, regulatory challenges, financial difficulties, technology selection issues were encountered in few projects. Continuous deliberations within SCAF and on-going citizen engagement also brought forward new priorities. Further, the COVID pandemic led to reprioritization in most cities, forcing them to include components of health, education, active living, walking, cycling and placemaking to name a few areas in their plans."

63.   The Ministry further added in their submission before the Committee that an Advisory 13, dated 21 January 2019, titled "Policy for Managing Variation in the projects in the Smart City Proposal" was issued. This Advisory provided flexibility to Smart Cities to undertake changes in the SCP, without disturbing the spirit of the Challenge process to ensure that the core value of the Mission, that of being citizen-centric, could be adhered to, and that hurdles encountered in few projects were overcome by either modifying them or replacing them with alternate ones meeting similar objectives. It can be said with a fair degree of confidence, that this flexibility has been one of the main reasons that cities of all sizes and capabilities under the Mission umbrellas have together been able to complete over 5,500 projects in such a short period of time. The Ministry, also submitted:

> "The intent of the Mission from the challenge stage has been to champion needs and aspirations of citizens. These needs and aspirations are not static, they evolve and by building in mechanisms to adapt their plans to emerging realities, smart cities have successfully adhered to the core value of the Mission- citizen-centricity."

64.   Secretary, MoHUA during the meeting of the Committee on Housing and Urban Affairs on 30 May 2023 stated that after discussion with many Smart Cities, they have changed, cut, or altered and dropped several unfeasible projects due to lack of capacity or time to finish them or otherwise. Fuirther, stating the reasons, MoHUA, in a written reply, submitted as under:

> "The implementation of SCM at the City level is monitored by SPVs created for the purpose. They plan, implement, operate, and monitor their development projects. In case of any unfeasible projects as identified by the Smart City, the SPV Board takes the decision regarding the same, whether the project is to continue or be dropped.
>
> In line with this, a critical analysis of the ongoing projects is conducted on a dynamic basis to identify projects with risks associated regarding their timely completion. During the regular review meetings with the cities, it has been observed that the projects of Smart Cities were progressing as per respective timelines. However, few projects in some cities have been delayed due to various reasons such as-
>
> - Projects, where there are on-ground issues like instances of resettlement/rehabilitation of local population such as housing and market redevelopment projects
>
> - Most of the projects are located in ABDs in the heart of the city, which has existing infrastructure laid, some of them are good and some need replacement. In integrated projects like Smart Roads and Complete streets there are many inter-dependent works like underground cabling and laying of all utilities, etc.
>
> - Some projects have delay, because of legal issues specifically related to land procurement etc."

(ii)   Lack of Adequate Financial Progress

65.   As stated above, out of its proposed share of Rs.49,000 crore, the Central Government has released approximately 86%, i.e., Rs. 42,055 crore under Smart Cities Mission upto December, 2023. However, cities like Lakshadweep, Daman and Diu, Puducherry, and Port Blair have been released below 50% of their eligible central funds under the Mission. As regards matching contribution by the State Government/ULBs, only 28 cities which have received 100% of their share of funds from States/ULBs. However, fund released by States/ULBs has been below 60% in 14 cities.

66. On being asked to explain slow transfer of funds from Government of India and States, the Ministry, during oral evidence in May, 2023 submitted as under:

"आपने एक बात फंड ट्रांसफर के बारे में कही थी कि भारत सरकार और स्टेट गवर्नमेंट के फंड ट्रांसफर क्यों नहीं किए गए हैं तो हम लोग फंड यूटिलाइजेशन की प्रोग्रेस के हिसाब से फंड ट्रांसफर करते हैं। यदि पहले दिए गए फंड पूरी तरह से यूटिलाइज नहीं हुए हैं तो आगे फंड ट्रांसफर नहीं करते हैं। इसलिए हमने काफी जगहों पर फंड ट्रांसफर नहीं किया है। इसमें डिपार्टमेंट ऑफ एक्सपेंडिचर के इंस्ट्रक्शंस भी हैं कि स्टेट्स के पास या एसपीवीज़ के पास फालतू पैसा नहीं पड़ा रहना चाहिए, क्योंकि भारत सरकार उनको बोरो करके फंड दे रही है। आंध्र प्रदेश के केस और काफी स्टेट गवर्नमेंट से फंड ट्रांसफर में डिले हो रहा था तो हमें स्टेट्स पर काफी दबाव डालना पड़ा। अमरावती के केस में तो अभी भी उनके पास पेंडिंग बिल्स है। स्टेट गवर्नमेंट ने हमारा फंड भी रिलीज नहीं किया था और स्टेट गवर्नमेंट का फंड भी रिलीज नहीं किया था तो हमें स्टेट पर काफी दबाव डालना पड़ा था। अब उन्होंने हमारा 500 करोड़ रुपये का फंड रिलीज कर दिया है और अब कह रहे हैं कि स्टेट गवर्नमेंट का फंड भी रिलीज कर रहे हैं।"

67. Asked to explain how delayed contribution from State Governments is being dealt with, the Ministry, in a written reply, submitted as under:

"The request for funds by SPV is assessed by Ministry for satisfactory project implementation and utilization of funds by the SPV. The fund release is done as per Ministry of Finance directives which may change from time to time. For delayed contribution from State Governments, MoHUA regularly interacts with the States/Smart Cities through video conferences, review meetings, field visits etc. at various levels to assess the performance of cities and handhold them for improving the same. The release of installments to the cities when they (i) City has received the entire GOI funds transferred from the State (ii) has received equal matching share from the State govt (iii) has made expenditure on more than 75% of the total funds (center + State) (iv) the city should have balance funds in the account of less than 25% of the annual allocation."

(iii)   Intercity disparity in physical progress of Smart City projects implementation

68. It can be seen from the data provided in Annexure IX that there is contrasting difference in the performance of the Smart cities. While cities like Surat, Agra, Ahmedabad, Bhopal Varanasi, Madurai, Ranchi, Pune, Indore, etc. are some of the best

performing cities, there has been slow progress of the Mission in many cities, including those in North-Eastern States despite altered funding pattern. As of December 2023,in comparison with an average 6% incomplete projects in the rank-wise 20 best performing cities, almost 47% projects are at work order stage in the 20 cities at the bottom of the ranking.

69.   On being asked whether any detailed assessment has been made to ascertain the reasons for delay in completion of projects in many cities, the Ministry in a written reply, submitted multiple reasons for the delay which are enumerated as under:

- "Delay has been witnessed in Convergence projects where there is an involvement of executing agency other than Smart City.
- Projects, where there are instances of resettlement/rehabilitation of local population such as housing and market re-development; and
- Integrated projects like Smart Roads and Complete streets where there is requirement for underground cabling and laying of all utilities, etc."

(iv)   Lack of Integrated Monitoring Mechanism for Convergence Projects

70.   On a query regarding the difficulties coming in the way of convergence of Smart Cities projects with other Schemes, the Ministry replied that the major concern for the SPV with regards to convergence projects is project monitoring. Since the convergence projects involve multiple stakeholders and implementation is done by different agency and not by the Smart City SPV, there have been instances of delay in implementation and receiving feedback regarding progress of convergence projects.

(v)   Lack of cross-city reference or cross-learning

71.   On being asked if there is any mechanism put in place for having a cross-city reference or cross-learning to learn from each-other. In reply, the Ministry stated as under:

"Smart Cities Mission has created multiple platforms for cross-learning both at State and National Levels as under:
- Sister Cities to bring together better performing cities and lagging cities for mutual learning.
- SAAR or "Smart cities and Academia towards Action and Research (SAAR)" along with NIUA and 15 premier planning colleges of India to document case studies of smart city projects.
- India Smart Cities Awards Contest or ISAC awards to recognize the good initiatives/projects of Smart cities. The best practices for cross-city reference and learning is also compiled and published every year.

- Conferences and workshops by State Urban Development Departments for Smart Cities within the State as well as by Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs at the National Level to facilitate cross learning among cities across identified themes. National/ regional conferences for peer -peer learning are held almost every quarter.
- Monthly discussions cum reviews *viz.* SAMVAD meetings with all 100 cities, where good and innovative practices of cities are discussed for mutual benefits.
- Creation of SmartNet, an online repository of articles, research papers, RFPs/tenders, guidelines, DPRs etc. published by the Smart Cities Mission to foster peer-peer learning."

72.   On being asked about the outcome of the 'Pairing of Smart Cities', the Ministry stated that the sister cities identified through the 20:20 formula conducted discussions, exchanged the details of projects, lined up visits for expediting Smart City projects, exchanged RFPs for ready reference and noted good practices and successful projects so as to use them as basis for framing their projects. However, following the emergence of COVID-19 pandemic, the projects got stalled as the cities were busy in combating the pandemic.

73.   The Ministry, further, during evidence submitted as under:

"माननीय सदस्यों ने इस बिन्दु को उठाया कि क्रॉस लर्निंग को बढ़ावा दी जाए।जैसे अगर एक शहर में कोई काम बहुत अच्छा हुआ है तो उसे बाकी शहरों के साथ साझा किया जाए।इस सभी व्यवस्था को हम शीघ्र से शीघ्र कर देंगे।"

(vi)   Frequent Transfer of Smart City CEOs

74.   Upon flagging out the issue of frequent transfer of CEOs of SPVs, impeding the continuous and even progress of the projects in many cities, the Ministry, in agreement with the view of the Committee, submitted as under:

"हमने जो चुनौतियां दिखाई थीं, उसमें एक चुनौती यह भी थी कि सी.ई.ओ. का बहुत जल्दी ट्रांसफर हो रहा है। हम इसके लिए लगातार राज्य सरकार के साथ प्रयास करते हैं, मगर स्थानीय परिस्थितियों के चलते यह होता है। हम उन्हें पुन: इसके बारे में चिट्ठी लिखकर इसके लिए कोशिश करेंगे कि सी.ई.ओ. का जो टेन्योर है, वह कम से कम दो सालों का रहे, ताकि वे अपना काम ठीक तरीके से कर सकें।"

75.   Further, Secretary, MoHUA, during evidence sitting in May, 2023 also agreed on the matter and submitted as under:

"जो जनरल कैटेगरी के शहर हैं, उनमें जो सबसे पिछड़े हुए हैं, उनमें सबसे बड़ा कारण यह है कि वहां के स्मार्ट सिटी के सीईओज़ का बार-बार ट्रांसफर और तबादला होना है। वहां 6 महीने, हर 6 महीने या उससे कम में ट्रांसफर हुए हैं। नार्थईस्ट और स्मॉल यूटीज़ के अलावा जो केसेज़ हैं, उनमें खास तौर पर यह ट्रांसफर बहुत फ्रिक्वेंट हुए हैं और प्रोजेक्ट्स भी बहुत फ्रिक्वेंटली बदले गए हैं।"

(vii)   Lack of Defined Governance Structure and Monitoring Capacity of SPVs

76.   Pointing out performance of many smart cities with unsatisfactory/under-performance of SPVs and underlining the need for a strong and well defined governance structure and monitoring for the SPV, the Ministry were asked about the steps taken in this regard. The Secretary, MoHUA in an evidence deposed before before the Committee as under:

"मैंने सिटीज़ में एक डिफरेंस देखा है कि कई जगहों पर स्मार्ट सिटीज़ की जो एसपीवी बनाई गई हैं, उनमें कुछ पेपर एसपीवी हैं, वहां कुछ स्टाफ है, लेकिन एसपीवी इंप्लीमेंट नहीं कर रही हैं। एसपीवी सिर्फ डिसीजन लेती है, उसके बाद या तो प्रोजेक्ट को कॉर्पोरेशन को वापस दे देते हैं या कोई पीएचडी, इंजीनियरिंग ऑर्गेनाइजेशन, पीडब्ल्यूडी को दे देते हैं। जहां स्मार्ट सिटी में ऑर्गेनाइजेशन में अच्छा एचआर है, अच्छा स्टाफ है, कैपेबल स्टाफ है, इंजीनियरिंग स्टाफ है और खुद कर रहे हैं या फिर कॉर्पोरेशन में कैपेबिलिटी है और खुद कर रहे हैं, वहां तो काम ठीक हुआ है। जहां एसपीवी ने प्रोजेक्ट डिसाइड करके ऑर्गेनाइजेशंस में बांट दिए हैं, वहां पर मॉनिटरिंग करने की कैपेबिलिटी नहीं है।"

(viii)   Lack of consultation with Public Representatives

77.   Another issue impacting the progress of the Mission is the lack of consultation with the public representatives, especially MPs. It can be seen from that data provided at Annexure IV that meetings of SCAF have not been conducted regularly in many Smart Cities and thus depriving the public representatives of being part of the decision-making process. It can also be noted that the majority of Smart Cities could conduct only 01 to 08 meetings of SCAF till September 2023. In Smart Cities like Amaravati and Imphal, no SCAF meeting was conducted at all.

78.   Further on the issue of non-representation of Members of Parliament at the Smart City State Level Advisery Forums, the Ministry at the sitting held in November, 2022 deposed as under:

"एक सुझाव आया था कि माननीय सदस्यों को राज्यस्तरीय समिति का सदस्य बनाने के लिए राज्य सरकारों को लिखा जाए। हम निश्चित रूप से उन्हें लिखेंगे, ताकि अगर एक निर्वाचित जनप्रतिनिधि वहां जाएंगे, तो उन संस्थाओं के आउटपुट की गुणवत्ता भी निश्चित रूप से बढ़ेगी क्योंकि अपने क्षेत्र की जितनी जानकारी निर्वाचित जनप्रतिनिधियों को होती है, उतनी जानकारी शायद अधिकारियों को नहीं होती है।"

(ix)   Lack of Execution Capability in smart cities of Himalayan and North-East region and Small UTs

79.   From the data received from the Ministry, (Annexure IX), out of the 20 worst performing cities, 8 cities belong to North-Eastern India. Further, cities like Shimla (ranked 90), Dharamshala (ranked 84), Diu (ranked 91), Port Blair (ranked 98), Puducherrry (ranked 99) and Kavaratti (ranked 100) also find mention at the bottom of the ranking. Addressing the issue, Secretary, MoHUA, during the course of an evidence submitted before the Committee as under:

"हमने करीब 20 स्मार्ट सिटीज़ आईडेंटिफाइड की थीं, जिनमें प्रोग्रेस काफी खराब है। उनमें से काफी नॉर्थ ईस्ट के शहर हैं और कुछ बहुत छोटे यूटीज़ हैं। ... वहां ऐसे प्रोजेक्ट्स ले लिए गए, जिनमें कुछ डिफिकल्ट थे और ऑर्गेनाइजेशन में कैपेसिटी बिल्कुल नहीं थी।
नॉर्थईस्ट और स्माल यूटीज़ में उनके साइज को देखते हुए, उनकी कैपेसिटी को देखते हुए हजार करोड़ का बड़ा अमाउंट था तो हमने नॉर्थईस्ट में चेंज किया है। हमने कहा कि हम 500 करोड़ का अपना शेयर रखते हैं और उनका शेयर घटाकर 50 करोड़ कर देते हैं तथा टोटल प्रोजेक्ट साइज 550 करोड़ का कर देते हैं। इससे वह 90:10 का अनुपात हो जाएगा। नॉर्थईस्ट के शहरों की किसी भी स्थिति में हजार करोड़ कि कैपेसिटी नहीं है। नॉर्थईस्ट के सभी शहरों में हमने 550 करोड़ का ऑप्शन दिया था। अगर स्टेट के द्वारा 50 करोड़ से ज्यादा लाना चाहते हैं तो ठीक है और अगर नहीं लाना चाहते हैं तो मिनिमम 50 करोड़ लेकर और हमारा

500 करोड़ का अमाउंट लेकर इंप्लीमेंट कर दें। इस डिसीजन को लेने के बाद नार्थईस्ट में प्रोग्रेस ठीक होने लगी है, क्योंकि उसमें क्लेरिटी आ गई है।

जो छोटे यूटीज़ हैं, हमने उनसे चर्चा कर के उनमें काफी प्रोजेक्ट्स काट दिए हैं। हमने कहा कि इंप्लीमेंट करने की आपकी कैपेसिटी नहीं है,आपके शहर में इतनी जरूरत भी नहीं है और अब टाइम भी नहीं है तो काफी प्रोजेक्ट्स, जो बचे हुए पीरियड में करने में प्रोजेक्ट वाइज फिजिबल नहीं हैं, वे प्रोजेक्ट्स काट दिए हैं। उसमें रीजनेबल अमाउंट, जैसे 700 करोड़ रुपये, किसी का 400 या 500 करोड़ रुपये पर ले आए हैं, जो उस छोटे शहर के लिए उपयुक्त अमाण्ट है। उसके बाद से काफी जगहों पर ठीक प्रोग्रेस हो रही है।"

80.   Upon being asked whether non-completion of projects is because of lack of funds or laxity, the Ministry replied as under:

"यह लैक ऑफ़ फण्ड्स के कारण नहीं है, इसमें लैक ऑफ़ कैपेबिलिटी और एग्जिक्यूशन एबिलिटी मेन कारण है। एक तो स्टेबिलिटी कम होना और लैक ऑफ़ एग्जिक्यूशन कैपेबिलिटी है। हमारी काफी म्युनिसिपालिटीज में यह प्रॉब्लम है कि एग्जिक्यूशन कैपेबिलिटी नहीं है।आप पासीघाट का उदाहरण ले लीजिए, वहां न तो कांट्रेक्टर्स हैं और न लेबरफोर्स है। उस एरिया में यह प्रॉब्लम है। एग्जिक्यूशन कैपेबिलिटी स्टेट में नहीं है, ऐस्टीमेट बनाने की एबिलिटी कम है, टेंडर करने की कम एबिलिटी है, उसके बाद कॉन्ट्रैक्टर्स में एबिलिटी नहीं है कि सीवेज जैसे टाइप के प्रोजेक्ट्स कर सकें।"

(x)   Impractical or Unimplementable projects

81.   Secretary, MoHUA also enlisted taking up of many impractical or unimplementable projects by Smart Cities as one of the reason for the delay in completion of projects. During a meeting on 30 May 2023, he submitted before the Committee:

"जो बाकी शहर हैं, जैसे त्रिवेंद्रम है और भी ऐसे शहर हैं, यहां पर उन से यह चर्चा हो रही है कि प्रोजेक्ट्स को बदलकर ऐसे प्रोजेक्ट्स लाएं, जो इंप्लीमेंट किए जा सकते हों। अगर आपका एक साल बाकी है और आपने सीवेज का प्रोजेक्ट शुरू नहीं कर पाए हैं, लेकिन वह इंप्लीमेंट करना है तो उसके कंप्लीट होने की कोई संभावना नहीं है। आप ऐसे प्रोजेक्ट्स लें, जो प्रोजेक्ट्स इंप्लीमेंट किए जा सकें। हमने उनके साथ बैठ कर काफी प्रोजेक्ट चेंजिंग की है, ताकि बचे हुए पीरियड में ठीक से

कंप्लीशन कर सकें और जो प्रोजेक्ट नहीं किए जा सकते हैं, उनको ड्रॉप कर दिया जाए। हमने ये तीन चार एप्रोच ली हैं। इसमें 80 शहर तो ठीक चल रहे हैं, लेकिन लास्ट 20 वाले शहरों की प्रॉब्लम्स को रिजॉल्व कर सकें।"

(xi)   Lesser emphasis on core infrastructure projects

82.   Creation of core infrastructure through application of smart solutions is at the core of Smart Cities Mission. As on 1 May 2023, 7864 projects have been taken up under SCM which reflect the above features. MoHUA apprised the Committee of some of the key projects being developed across Smart Cities. The details are as under:

Graph 4: Core Infrastructure Projects
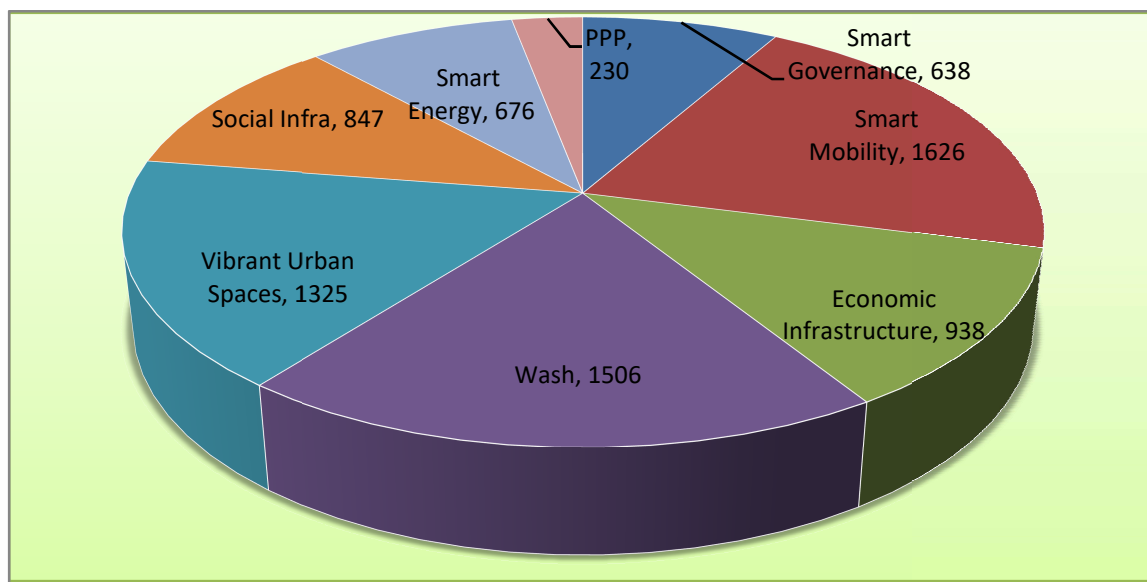
83.   On being asked to apprise the Committee about the Sector-wise investment made by various Smart Cities in terms of providing the core infrastructure elements, the Ministry stated that Smart City Plan of each city is unique and reflects the aspirations and need of its citizen. The details of core infrastructure elements created and investment made thereon are placed at **Annexure XI**.

84.   Further, out of total number of 7970 projects worth Rs. 1,70,400 crore, 5754 projects worth Rs. 1,27,576 crores are relating to core infrastructure elements. A city-wise analysis of ratio of projects relating to core infrastructure out of the total number of projects taken up by the Smart Cities shows that 06 cities have implemented almost 100% of

projects for development of core infrastructure while the ratio is between 80% to 99% in around 41 cities, 60% to 80% in 31 cities. In 13 cities, ratio of core infrastructure projects is below 50 percent.

VIII. GOVERNMENT'S ACTION PLAN FOR TIMELY COMPLETION OF PROJECTS

85.   On being asked to apprise the Committee of the action plan drawn by the Government for timely completion of the projects, the Ministry informed that out of approximately 7900 projects, work on approximately 5700 projects are complete. The Mission period has been extended upto June 2024 and all smart cities are expected to complete the remaining 2200 projects well within the extended period. During an oral evidence, the Ministry explained the completion plan of SCM projects as under:

"टोटल प्रोजेक्ट्स 7900 के आसपास हैं। उनमें से 73 परसेंट यानी 5700 प्रोजेक्ट्स पूरे हो गए हैं। जो बचे हुए 2200 प्रोजेक्ट चल रहे हैं, हमलोगों ने उनका प्रोजेक्ट बाई प्रोजेक्ट, सिटी बाई सिटी एनालिसिस किया है। हमने ऐसा पाया कि 2200 में से 400 के आस पास जो प्रोजेक्ट्स हैं, इनके दिसंबर 2023 से ऊपर जाने की संभावना है। इसलिए हमलोगों ने पहला काम तो यह किया कि जून 2024 तक एक्सटेंशन किया। अब हमारा जो लक्ष्य है, वह यह है कि 2200 में से जो 400 प्रोजेक्ट्स दिसंबर से ऊपर जा रहे हैं, चूंकि हमने ऐसा भी नहीं रखा कि हम मार्च के ऊपर के प्रोजेक्ट्स को देखें, बल्कि हम दिसंबर से ऊपर के प्रोजेक्ट्स को मॉनिटर कर रहे हैं।अगर दो क्वार्टर्स में डिले भी होता है तो जून तक खत्म हो जाएंगे। इसलिए इन 400 प्रोजेक्ट्स को सिटीवाइज डिवाइड किया है। जैसा सर ने कहा है कि कुछ सिटीज में जो प्रोजेक्ट होता हुआ नहीं दिख रहा था, जैसे मान लीजिए स्लम रीडिवेलपमेंट था, हम वहां पर पुनर्विकास की योजना बना रहे हैं, लेकिन किसी कारणवश वहां पर वह पुनर्विकास संभव नहीं हो पा रहा है तो उसको हमने ड्रॉप किया। अगर कहीं पर कोई रास्ता है, लेकिन वहां पर जमीन की कोई दुविधा हो रही है, हमने वहां पर उसको कम कर दिया। इस तरह से 400 प्रोजेक्ट्स हमलोगों ने रीवैलिडेट किए हैं। उनमें कुछ प्रोजेक्ट्स त्रिवेंद्रम के रीवैलिडेट हो गए हैं, पटना के भी हो गए हैं और अन्य जगहों के भी हुएहैं। अब जो यह लिस्ट बन रही है, हम लोग इस को दो-तीन तरीके से मॉनिटर कर रहे हैं। हमारी मिनिस्ट्री के डायरेक्टर्स हर बोर्ड में नॉमिनी डायरेक्टर्स हैं। जो ये 400 प्रोजेक्ट्स हैं, इनमें से 70

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परसेंटप्रोजेक्ट्स 40 सिटीज़ में हैं और उन 40 नॉमिनी डायरेक्टर्स को हम लोगों ने 10 जून तक की अवधि दी है। प्रत्येक प्रोजेक्ट के लिए उनकी दो दिन की विजिट रखी है, उसके बाद वहां के स्टेकहोल्डर से चर्चा और उनकी फाइनल रिपोर्ट हमको प्राप्त हो जाए कि इस प्रोजेक्ट को खत्म करने के लिए किस तरह की ट्रबल शूटिंग करने की जरूरत है। इन 400 प्रोजेक्ट्स का हमारा पूरा डैशबोर्ड बन रहा है। उसके बाद क्वार्टर्ली नॉमिनी डायरेक्टर्स तो जाएंगे ही, लेकिन सेक्रेटरी सर के स्तर पर भी यूटीज़ और नार्थईस्टर्न स्टेट्स के चीफ सेक्रेटरी और एडवाइजर की मीटिंग हर महीने सबके साथ में करते हैं।

इसके अलावा बहुत सारे डिसीजन स्टेटगवर्नमेंट के लेवल पर भी पेंडिंग रह जाते हैं। इस कारण से भी डिले होता है।जो मेरे स्तर पर होता है, वहां पर हमलोग प्रिंसिपल सेक्रेट्रीज और सीईओज़ के साथ इन प्रोजेक्ट्स को रिव्यू कर रहे हैं। हमारे पास सिटी वाइज लिस्ट है कि कौन से प्रोजेक्ट्स में क्या दिक्कत है, वह कब तक हो जाएगा। अभी आप देखेंगे कि ये सभी सीईओज़ प्रेजेंटेशन करेंगे। जो इनके प्रोजेक्ट्स चल रहे हैं, ये किस क्वार्टर में खत्म होंगे और उनकी लिस्ट वगैरह इनके पास में उपलब्ध है,क्योंकि हमलोगों ने इनके साथ डिटेल एनालिसिस कर ली है।

हमारा प्रयास यह है कि कुल मिलाकर मार्च तक इन 400 में सेकरीब 320 प्रोजेक्ट्स पूरे हो जाएंगे। बचे हुए जो 80 प्रोजेक्ट्स हैं, उनके जून तक हो जाने की सम्भावना हैं। हम ऑलमोस्ट मार्च तक ही कम्पलीट कर लेंगे और करीबन 7500 के ऊपर हमारी संख्या चली जाएगी। जो बचे हुए प्रोजेक्ट्स हैं, हमलोग जून तक कम्पलीट करने का प्रयास कर रहे हैं। हमने उस तरह से पूरा नियोजन कर रखा है।"

86.   Seeking details of 400 projects which may take longer time for their completion beyond December 2023 and the action plan drawn by the Ministry to complete the undergoing and remaining projects in time, MoHUA, in a written reply, stated as under:

"The total cost of the 400 projects is Rs. 22,814 crores. (**Annexure XII**). The mission period of SCM has been extended upto June 2024 and all smart cities are expected to complete their projects within the stipulated time.
Smart Cities Mission has laid down a monitoring mechanism at the National, State and City level to track the Mission progress. The implementation of SCM at the City level is monitored by SPVs created for the purpose. At the State level, Mission implementation is coordinated by the State level High Powered Steering Committee (HPSC). At the National level, implementation of SCM is monitored by an Apex Committee headed by the Secretary, Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA). Nominee Directors of MoHUA on the Boards of SPVs monitor

progress in respective cities on a regular basis. MoHUA regularly interacts with the States/Smart Cities through video conferences, review meetings, field visits, regional workshops etc. at various levels to assess the performance of cities and handhold them for improving the same. All the physical and financial progress across 100 Smart Cities are regularly monitored through the real-time Geospatial Management Information System (GMIS)."

87.   The Committee further sought to know the future of the incomplete projects if any, after the completion of the Mission in June, 2024. Secretary, MoHUA, in an oral evidence, submitted before the Committee as under:

"मिशन को इससे आगे ले जाने का हमारा कोई तात्पर्य नहीं है। हम नहीं चाहते कि इससे आगे मिशन जाए। ... ऐसा तो हो नहीं सकता कि 100 परसेंट प्रोजेक्ट्स जून, 2024 में कम्पलीट हो। कुछ प्रोजेक्ट्स बचे रहेंगे, वे हमें as is where is बेसिस पर क्लोज करने पड़ेंगे। स्टेट गवर्नमेंट भुगतेगी या अपने फंड लगाकर इम्प्लिमेंट करेगी। हर स्कीम में ऐसा ही होता है। लास्ट में कुछ प्रोजेक्ट्स तो बचते ही हैं। इसके अलावा और कोई उपाय होगा नहीं। ... इम्प्लिमेंटिंग एजेंसी तो स्टेट गवर्नमेंट ही है। अगर आप 5 साल में भी स्कीम इम्प्लिमेंट नहीं कर पा रहे हैं तो और क्या उपाय हो सकता है।"

88.   The Ministry, further, submitted before the Committee:

"एक सवाल फ्यूचर ऑफ प्रोजेक्ट्स के बारे में पूछा गया था। जैसा आपने बताया कि हमें स्टेट गवर्नमेंट के साथ बैठकर डिस्कस करना पड़ेगा कि उन प्रोजेक्ट्स का क्या किया जाए। हम काफी समय से स्टेट गवर्नमेंट को कह रहे हैं कि जिन प्रोजेक्ट्स को आप कंप्लीट नहीं कर सकते हैं, ऐसे प्रोजेक्ट्स को आप ड्रॉप कर दीजिए। हमने लिखित में भी कहा है और यूटीज़ से केस ड्राप करवाए हैं। कई स्टेट्स के केस में प्रोजेक्ट्स ड्रॉप करवाए हैं और प्रोजेक्ट्स चेंज करवाएं हैं। अब हम एक राउंड और डिस्कशन स्टेट के साथ करेंगे कि ऐसे प्रोजेक्ट्स का क्या किया जाए जो हमें लग रहे हैं कि कंप्लीट नहीं हो पाएंगे और उनकी क्या जिम्मेदारी ली जाए।"

IX   FUTURE OF SMART CITIES MISSION (SCM)

(i)   Launch of Phase II of the SCM

89.   On the issue of possibility of launching the Phase II of the Smart Cities Mission (SCM) in order to consolidate the gains of the Mission and to carry forward the developmental initiatives, the Ministry in the Sitting held on November, 2022 submitted as under:

> "एक बिन्दु यह आया था कि अभी बहुत-से काम अधूरे पड़े हैं और उनको पूरा करने में अभी बहुत समय लगेगा तो जून, 2023 की जो समय-सीमा है, उसे बढाई जाए। मैं इससे पूर्णत: सहमत हूं। हम इस पर कार्य कर रहे हैं कि न केवल इनकी समय-सीमा बढ़ाई जाए, बल्कि इस पूरे कार्यक्रम से, जैसे कि हम वर्ष 2015 से वर्ष 2023 में आ गए हैं तो हमने जो कुछ लर्निंग्स ली हैं, उन लर्निंग्स को इसके फेज-2 में ले सकें, ताकि हम अपने शहरों को और बेहतर बना सकें।"

(ii)   Continuation of SPVs post-SCM

90.   The Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV), implementing the Smart Cities Mission at the city level has the mandate to plan, appraise, approve, release funds, implement, manage, operate, monitor, and evaluate the Smart City development projects. The Committee sought to know if any decision has been taken on the future of SPVs after completion of projects under SCM. The Ministry, in a written reply, submitted as under:

> "The decision as to whether SPVs will continue post-SCM is that of its shareholders, which includes the State Government and ULBs. The Ministry is developing a framework to assess how ready are the SPVs to continue and what kind of support is required to help SPVs to continue, should they choose to do so. The Ministry is regularly conducting workshops and brainstorming discussions with the CEOs of the smart cities to incorporate their inputs related to the future of smart cities' SPVs."

(iii)   Integrated Command and Control Center (ICCC)

91.   Integrated Command and Control Centres (ICCCs) are built to provide centralised monitoring of various functions of the city and use of digital technology for faster and improved decision-making. Devices such as sensors and cameras installed at various locations (streets, poles, trash bins etc.) in the city and provide information through a

network to the central facility where applications convert the data into useful outputs. Thus, the ICCC enables city administrators to respond to situations on a real time basis, thereby helping in delivering civic services in an efficient & transparent manner.

92.   On being asked to provide the present status of Integrated Command and Control Centre (ICCC) in each selected Smart City, the Ministry replied that under the Smart Cities Mission, Integrated Command and Control Centers (ICCCs) have been operationalized in all the 100 Smart Cities, which are acting as the brain and nerve center of the cities by enabling a decision support system for enhancing municipal service delivery, urban management and improving quality of life for its citizens.

93.   The Ministry further added that ICCCs help cities to do 'more with less' by the use of realtime data, centralized monitoring and decision making, which is driving cities towards inclusion, efficiency and innovation. They are the hub of innovation as it facilitates effective management of city operations, exceptional scenarios and disaster mitigation using information and communication technologies (ICT) in a robust manner. ICCCs have enabled city authorities in collecting and analyzing vast quantities of data to automate administrative processes, improve municipal service quality, and enhance the livability of the cities immensely. The use cases operating from ICCCs span across multiple urban sectors such as Safety and Security, Solid Waste Management, Environment, Health, Education, Sanitation, Energy, Traffic Management, Municipal Finance, Property Tax, Grievance Redressal, Water SCADA, Livestock Monitoring, Planning, etc. This has helped cities to improve governance, efficiency of operations, efficacy of results, citizen engagement, better coordination between stakeholders, and take timely action using data driven insights. Further, continuous upgradation to the system of ICCC is being made and therefore cities are evolving based on the emergent needs of their citizens.

94.   On the issues of sustainability, maintenance and future utilization of ICCC, the Ministry submitted as under:

> "जब मिशन में यह अनाउंस हुआ था कि हमें आईसीसीसी करना है तो literally, we started it from zero. उसके बाद हमारे सारे शहर आज की डेट में आईसीसीसी के जो स्ट्रक्चरल इश्युज़ हैं, उसको समझने के लिए we made the

ICCC Maturity Assessment Framework. हम कैसे समझें कि हमारा आईसीसीसी कितना मैच्योर है। उसके चार-पाँच पिलर्स हैं। ऑपरेशनल पिलर है, उसका गवर्नेंस का पिलर है। वह कितने डिपार्टमेंट्स से अंगेज्ड हैं, उसमें वह एक पिलर है। उसके जो एसओपीज़ बने हैं कि अगर फायर को हैंडल करना है या किसी साइक्लोन को हैंडल करना है, फ्लड को हैंडल करना है या सॉलिड वेस्ट मैनेजमेंट को हैंडल करना है तो उसके एसओपीज़ कितने मैच्योर्ड हैं। उसमें काफी सारा काम हुआ है और हर सिटी अपने आईसीसीसी के दो डॉक्युमेंट्स बार-बार अपग्रेड कर रही है। पहला, एसओपी, जो उसकी फंक्शनिंग के बारे में है। दूसरा, एक बिजनैस प्लान, where how it will, at least, support its existing functioning which is the cost of running the ICCC, cost of human resources, and it will also continuously keep adding technology to the city because there is no end to how you can use technology. So, that business plan is coming out excellently well in, let us say, one-third of the cities. अहमदाबाद जैसा शहर है, विशाखापट्टनम जैसा शहर है, जो बड़े-बड़े शहर हैं, जैसे भोपाल में उन्होंने ई-चालान अब शेयर करना शुरू कर दिया है, गुजरात ने शेयर करना शुरू कर दिया है। उससे करोड़ों में पैसा उनके पास आ जाता है। ये सब मिलाकर कुछ सिटीज़ हैं, जोकि अब ऐसी स्थिति में आ गई है कि उनको अगर हम पैसा न भी दें तो कम से कम उनकी आईसीसीसी चलती रहेगी और आगे बढ़ती भी रहेगी। हमारा प्रयास है कि हम बाकी शहरों के साथ काम कर रहे हैं।"

95.   Further, regarding the action plan drawn to ensure that ICCC platform is used by various government and private agencies for various services, the Ministry submitted as under:

"The ICCC platform is being used by government and private agencies for providing various services to citizens. ICCCs brings multiple departments from government on a common platform to deliver an end-to-end service to the citizens which includes implementing use cases such as monitoring of solid waste, water, waste-water by municipal corporations, monitoring of safety & security by police departments, monitoring of city traffic by traffic department, monitoring of smart streetlights by electrical department, monitoring of health situation by health departments, implementation of the Emergency Rapid Response system by disaster department, etc. Additionally, ICCCs are also using the expertise of private agencies including Project Management Consultancy and Master System Integrators to establish and manage the ICCC efficiently. ICCCs have also implemented innovative solutions through Smart Procure guidelines by onboarding several innovators from various start-ups through the platform of City Innovation Exchange.

An action plan has been laid out to encourage the usage of ICCC platform by government and private agencies. The key elements of the action plan include formation of interdepartmental task forces, procurement through SmartProcure (via City Innovation Exchange), Standardized data formats and protocols and Knowledge Sharing."

96.   On being asked about the agency/agencies which would be responsible to maintain and monitor all city services in the ICCCs, the Ministry, in a written reply highlighted that ICCCs are currently under Operation and Maintenance (O&M) contract with external agencies, known as Master System Integrator (MSI). ICCCs have a   multi-departmental function (e.g. – Police, traffic, transport, health, water supply, disaster management etc.). The ICCCs brings multiple departments on a common platform to deliver an end-to-end service to the citizens. Upon completion of the O&M period, the ULBs/Smart city SPVs, in coordination with the different government departments, shall maintain the different functions provided by the ICCC. Ministry has been guiding the capacity building of the ULBs officials through conferences, workshops, creating Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs), facilitating peer-to-peer learning, etc. to effectively manage the ICCCs. The decision regarding the management and control of ICCC at the pan city level and resolving any conflict with regard to the jurisdiction shall be taken by the board of Smart city SPV.

97.   Secretary, MoHUA, during an oral evidence further clarified on the matter as under:

"एक सवाल बहुत अच्छा पूछा गया था कि स्मार्ट सिटी के प्रोजेक्ट्स के खत्म हो जाने के बाद इस ICCC को कौन चलाएगा। ... सर, हमारा स्मार्ट सिटी फेस टू का काफी विचार चल रहा था और उसके लिए हमने डिपार्टमेंट ऑफ एक्सपेंडिचर को एक प्रपोजल भी भेजा है। अभी कुछ 100 शहरों में हमने ICCC वगैरह बनाए हैं, बाकी शहरों में, जो खास तौर पर दो लाख या तीन लाख की ऊपर की आबादी के शहर है, उनमें हम ICCC का कांसेप्ट लेकर आए हैं। यह ICCC एक सर्विस की तरह है। स्टेट में एक ICCC ऐसी हो,जो एक ही जगह रहकर ऐसे सभी शहरों को सर्विस प्रोवाइड करे। वहां जगह-जगह ICCC बनाने के बजाय वह सर्विस प्रोवाइड करे। वहां सेंसर लगाकर उनका डाटा ICCC में आए और वह म्युनिसिपल कॉर्पोरेशन या डिफरेंट ऑर्गेनाइजेशन पुलिस वगैरह को उसका डाटा दे, उसका

एनालिटिक्स दे और उपयोग करे। एसपीवीज़ यह काम भी कर सकते हैं या यह काम प्राइवेट एन्टिटी से भी करवाया जा सकता है।

दूसरा विचार यह था कि जो ऑनलाइन सर्विसेज़ म्युनिसिपालिटीज देती हैं, उनमें कई स्टेट्स में बहुत अच्छा काम हुआ है। इसमें 12-13 ऑनलाइन सर्विसेज हैं, जो सारे सिटीजन्स के लिए होती हैं। इनमें प्रॉपर्टी टैक्स से लेकर मॉनिटरिंग, एनुअल अकाउंट मेंटेनेंस आदि इस तरह की चीजें काफी स्टेट्स में ऑनलाइन होती हैं। कॉमन सर्वर पर जाकर अपना अकाउंट मेंटेन करेंगे, कागज पर अकाउंट मेन्टेन नहीं करते हैं तो उसके काफी फायदे होतेहैं। हम चाहते हैं कि सभी यूएलबीज़ में यह फैसिलिटी हो। हम एज ए फेस टू ऑफ स्मार्ट सिटीज़ चाहते हैं कि सभी स्टेट्स में डाटा एंट्री ऑपरेटर भी प्रोवाइड करें, सर्वर, सॉफ्टवेयर, सिस्टम्स वगैरह हों, ताकि सभी यूएलबीज़ में सारे ऑपरेशन्स ऑनलाइन हों। यह काम भी एसपीवीज़ कर सकती हैं और स्टेट में उसका इंप्लीमेंटेशंस कर सकती हैं।ऐसे कुछ काम के लिए स्टेट से हमारी चर्चा हो रही है कि एसपीवीज़ करें और वे ICCC का मेन्टेनेंस भी कर सकती हैं। इस पर किसी न किसी को रेवेन्यु मॉडल चाहिए होगा कि उनको पैसे कौन देगा। इस ICCC में कई स्टेट्स में यह निकाला गया है कि ट्रैफिक चालान से इनकम होती है। जैसे भोपाल भी ट्रैफिक के चालान से अच्छी इनकम हो जाती है, अहमदाबाद में भी ट्रैफिक के चालानों से अच्छी इनकम हो रही है। उसका एक सरटेन परसेंटेज जाता है। यह मैंने भोपाल और अहमदाबाद जैसे कुछ शहरों में देखा है।"

(iv)   **Monitoring and Maintenance of physical and digital assets/infrastructure created under SCM after the completion of the Mission**

98.   As regards the digital infrastructure created under the Smart Cities Mission (SCM), the Ministry provided an illustrative list of digital assets created as given:

"•ICCCs (Integrated Command and Control Centers) that act as a centralized centre to monitor, coordinate, aggregate information, manage and report on all functions of the city administration.
•Integrated Traffic Management System (ITMS)
• Adaptive Traffic Control System (ATCS)
• Red Light Violation Detection (RLVD)
• Automatic Number Plate Recognition System (ANPR)

- Digital Assets for Solid Waste Management
- Digital Assets for water distribution Management
- Digital Assets for wastewater management
- Digital Assets for monitoring of air quality, floods
- Public Wifi systems
- Smart Education and Smart Health systems and facilities
- Mobile applications of various kinds
- Optical Fiber networks
- CCTV surveillance systems
- Emergency response systems
- Early warning and disaster response systems

City wise list of such projects relating to digital infrastructure under SCM is available at https://smartcities.gov.in/cities-profiles."

99.   On being asked about the agency/agencies which will own, control, monitor and maintain these physical and digital assets/infrastructure after the completion of the Mission, the Ministry submitted as given:

"The implementation of SCM at the City level is done by SPVs created for the purpose. They plan, implement, operate, and monitor their development projects. These SPVs are board-run entities registered under The Companies Act, 2013 with 50:50 ownership of Urban Local Bodies and respective States. The context, priorities, capacities of institutions of every city is different. Therefore, different mechanisms suitable to their context are being worked out in different States and cities regarding the control, monitoring and maintenance of physical and digital assets/ infrastructure created under the Mission. These decisions are taken in the Board of the SPVs".

100.   About the steps taken for capacity building of the agency/agencies which will own, control, monitor and maintain these physical and digital assets/infrastructure after the completion of the Mission, the Ministry responded as under:

"The Smart Cities Mission Management Unit headed by the Mission Director conducts regular capacity building and peer to peer learning sessions/interaction with the Smart Cities for the benefit of Smart City Chief Executive Officers (CEOs) and other officials of Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) officials from Smart Cities who are responsible for controlling, monitoring and maintaining the physical and digital infrastructure.

The mission has also worked with all 100 Smart Cities to create Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) and Business/Value Proposition plans for their Integrated Command and Control Centres (ICCCs) in order to ensure effective functioning and long-term sustenance of digital infrastructure after the completion of the Mission.

Multiple technical workshops and handholding sessions have been organized for Smart City SPVs as part of capacity building efforts to help them on various aspects such as security and privacy, use case effectiveness, maintenance of digital assets as well as financial sustainability of these projects. Additionally, the Mission conducted various "Implementathons" to fast track project completion, released various monitoring and evaluation frameworks to identify gaps and provide feedback to cities, created various technology platforms to enable cities in easy adoption of technology, conducted multiple challenges to promote healthy competitions among cities and has leveraged National Urban Learning Platform (NULP) to strengthen cities and build their capacities which shall enable them to control, monitor and maintain the physical and digital assets/infrastructure after the completion of the mission."

101. In comparison to physical infrastructure, digital infrastructures disintegrate rapidly if not calibrated, and serviced regularly. Such digital infrastructures require regular and continuous investment and expenditure in operation and maintenance (O&M). About the measures taken to ensure the same, the Ministry replied as following:

"In order to ensure regular and continuous investment and expenditure in operation and maintenance (O&M) of the digital infrastructure the Smart Cities Mission (SCM) has taken several measures such as making a provision for the five year O&M component being built into the project cost, creating Model RFP document and modifying them at regular intervals which will help cities to undertake all the requisite upgradations in alignment with it, developing Smart Procure guidelines and CiX platform through which cities can procure innovation in the form of use cases or applications in an agile manner, and working with cities to enhance their human resource capacity as cities are continuously investing in upskilling of their City Data Officers (CDOs), Technology Teams and creating their City Data Policies. These measures have built the capacity of cities to slowly take over this digital infrastructure and ensure sustenance of these projects beyond the mission period."

(v)   Cyber security and protection of data generated under Smart City digital infrastructure

102. The Ministry was asked to elaborate the plan for protecting digital infrastructure and smart solutions created under SCM from cyber-terror/theft/threat, to which they responded as given:

"MoHUA has taken several steps to protect digital infrastructure and smart solutions under SCM from cyber-terror theft, etc., which, inter alia, includes:

- Releasing a 'Model Framework for cyber security' in 2016

- Releasing a 'Model RFP 1.0' in 2016 and 'Model RFP 2.0' in 2021 to guide cities on specific features, clauses, works, services, and infrastructure to be included in tenders, including cyber security provisions. This Model RFP is reviewed periodically to include new findings in the area of security.
- A pilot Cybersecurity assessment was conducted in 5 cities by STQC (Standard Testing and Quality Control) directorate, Ministry of Electronics & Information Technology (MeitY) based on which certain gaps were identified and were captured in a report. The report was further shared with all 100 cities in the form of an advisory followed by capacity building of cities through multiple meetings and two 100 city conferences were conducted in the month of Oct'22 and Jan'23 to ensure the compliance of cyber security. The mission is also working with cities to take necessary corrective action in this regard and has asked all cities to submit their compliance report on cyber security by June 2023.
- The Mission is also conducting an assessment of ICCCs in 12 cities to assess the effectiveness of the safety and security provisions provided in the public places by the city ICCCs for the citizens. The findings of this assessment shall be shared in the form of recommendations to all 100 smart cities following which all cities will be required to adhere to the above recommendations to further strengthen the ICCC infrastructure and operations in cities.
- The mission also released a document on ICCC Maturity Assessment Framework (IMAF) in 2021 which is a self-assessment tool kit developed to assess the maturity of Integrated Command and Control Centres (ICCC) across key aspects of functionality, technology, governance and citizen/stakeholders engagement. This framework has given special emphasis and weightage to the cyber security component within the city leading to effective cyber security compliance in the city.

In addition to above, MoHUA constantly engages with cities and shares the best practices through workshops, online meetings, webinars, conferences etc. with an objective to make the digital infrastructure highly secure in the cities."

103.   Smart cities are expected to generate and use large volumes of data from varied sources including CCTV etc. and many of them being raw sensitive public and private data must be protected. When asked as to what steps have been taken to ensure the same, the Ministry replied as stated:

"To leverage and utilize valuable data being generated in cities via network of intelligent devices and systems, the Smart Cities Mission, MoHUA launched the DataSmart Cities (DSC) Initiative across 100 Smart Cities. The DSC uses a three-pronged approach – People, Process, Platform – to imbibe a culture of data awareness and data usage in city functioning. This initiative recently won the Platinum Digital India Award under Data Sharing and Use for Socio Economic Development category conferred by the Hon'ble President of India and the World

Smart Cities Award for Innovation at Smart City Expo World Congress 2022 in Barcelona, Spain. The program institutionalizes Data Ecosystem in cities through appointment of 100 City Data Officers and Data teams (People) along with Data Policy frameworks and guidelines (Processes). These City Data Offices undergo regular capacity building on urban data management practices. The Smart Cities Mission has also developed a reference guide for cities to create their own City Data Policies which, inter alia, includes aspects of Data Categorization and Classification to ensure that sensitive public and private data is adequately protected and safeguarded. The Mission also conducts yearly exercise for assessment of Data Maturity in cities across the Components of Policy, People, Process, Technology and Outcomes. Propagating the importance of data for accelerating the power of city's existing initiatives, various digital platforms (Platforms) such as Smart Cities Open Data Portal (SCODP), India Urban Observatory (IUO), India Urban Data Exchange (IUDX), Assessment & Monitoring Platform for Liveable, Inclusive & Future-ready urban India (AMPLIFI) and Geo-spatial Management Information System (GMIS) have been developed to enable cities better manage, share and leverage available data. These platforms together host 100,000+ datasets and 1,400+ APIs engaging 15 Lakh+ users for evidence-based planning, cross-city assessments, multi-disciplinary research and improving socio-economic outcomes. These measures have instilled capacities in the Smart Cities to better leverage, manage, use and share data from varied sources and put in place 'systems' to maintain sensitivity of privacy of data. It has also led to generation of numerous data-driven innovative use cases in collaboration with various stakeholders that are being utilized by cities for better functioning and citizen engagement.

Reference guide on Designing a City Data Policy and Data Smart Cities is available online on following web links: https://dsc.smartcities.gov.in/uploads/resource/resourceDoc/Resource_Doc_166375 3612_SC MCityDataPolicy_Guidance_Nov2020_compressed.pdfhttps://smartnet.niua.org/dsc/pdf/DataSmart_Cities_Strategy.pdf"

PART II

(Recommendations/Observations)

Observation No. 1

The Government of India launched the Smart Cities Mission(SCM) on 25 June, 2015 with the main objective to promote cities that provide core infrastructure, clean and sustainable environment and give a decent quality of life to their citizens through the application of smart solutions. A total number of 100 cities have been selected in different rounds during three years period *i.e.* from 2015 to 2018. The Mission is operated as Centrally sponsored scheme with a Central Government Support to the extent of Rs. 48000 crore over 5 years. An equal amount on a matching basis is being provided by the State/ULBs. In case of North-Eastern States where the contribution of Central and State Government is in the ratio of 90:10.The timeline of five years for completion of the projects was set between 2019 and 2023. However, due to slow physical progress, the Mission has been extended to June 2024. The Committee have been apprised that the Ministry has identified 400 projects with a total cost of Rs. 22,814 crore which may take longer time for their completion beyond December 2023, and are expected to be completed within the extended time frame. The Committee hope that the Ministry shall achieve the Mission target by June, 2024.

Recommendation No. 1

Frequent change or shelving of projects at implementation/execution stage

The Committee note that the selection process of Smart Cities was based on co-operative and competitive federalism and followed a challenge process to select cities in two stages. However, during the course of examination of city-wise progress and performance, the Committee noted frequent changes, dropping or shelving of projects. In this regard, the Ministry explained that at the time of implementation of the smart city projects, on-ground implementation challenges in the form of land availability, litigations, regulatory challenges, financial difficulties, technology selection issues were encountered in few projects. The Ministry has further stated that the Covid pandemic led to reprioritization in most cities forcing them to include

components of health, education, active living, walking and cycling to name a few areas in their plan. The Ministry has further issued an Advisory 13, dated 21 January 2019, titled "Policy for Managing Variation in the projects in the Smart City Proposal" wherein the flexibility was provided to Smart Cities to undertake changes in the SCP, without disturbing the spirit of the Challenge process to ensure that the core value of the Mission and hurdles encountered in few projects were overcome by either modifying or replacing them with alternate ones meeting desired objectives.

The Committee, while appreciating the fact that the Smart Cities have been given flexibility to undertake changes in the Smart City Projects in order to ensure the completion of projects, desire that the selected and planned projects must be completed in time.

<u>Recommendation No.2</u>

<u>Master Plan for Greenfield Development</u>

The strategic components of Area-based development (ABD) in the Smart Cities Mission are city improvement (retrofitting) in an area consisting of more than 500 acres identified by the city in consultation with citizens, city renewal (redevelopment) consisting of an area of more than 50 acres identified by Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) in consultation with citizens and city extension (greenfield development) aimed at introducing Smart Solutions in a previously vacant area of more than 250 acres using innovative planning, plan financing and plan implementation tools (e.g. land pooling/land reconstitution) with provision for affordable housing, especially for the poor.

It is stated that Greenfield development are required around cities in order to address the needs of the expanding population. Unlike retrofitting and redevelopment, greenfield developments could be located either within the limits of the ULB or within the limits of the local Urban Development Authority (UDA). The Committee desire that under the Greenfield development model, area within the radius of 10 km around the city should be developed in a structured manner in different pockets so as to meet the future need of urbanization with well conceived/

drafted Master Plans. The task of preparation of the Master Plans for the proposed Greenfield area may not be left with the Urban Local Bodies alone as many of them lack the desirable expertise for the job. Rather the Ministry should spearhead the planning and provide expertise for preparing the same. Even though the focus is on city-specific needs, a minimum basic infrastructure development model incorporating sustainable green technologies should be prepared and with States/ULBs.

<div align="center">Recommendation No. 3</div>

Fixed tenure of CEOs for Special Purpose Vehicles (SPVs)

The Smart Cities Mission at the City level is executed by SPVs created to plan, implement, operate, and monitor the development projects. The SPVs are entities registered under the Companies Act, 2013, with 50:50 ownership of Urban Local Bodies and respective States. The Board of Directors of SPV has representatives of Central Government, State Government, ULB and Independent Directors, in addition to the Chief Executive Officers (CEO) and Functional Directors. The Ministry has also issued an advisory for 'Engagement of key managerial posts and human resources in SPVs. The Committee have been given to understand that one of the main challenges faced in execution of Smart Cities Mission is frequent transfer of CEOs and lack of clear guidelines and directions for dedicated CEOs with fixed tenure. The Committee, therefore, recommend for appointment of dedicated CEOs with a minimum fixed tenure along with a clear and strong governance structure for the SPVs that also includes representation from the city administration, local self-government, experts in urban development and concerned stakeholders which will ensure clear accountability, decision-making and transparency in working of SPVs.

<div align="center">Recommendation No.4</div>

Need to launch next phase of Smart Cities Mission covering larger number of cities and areas and utilizing experience and expertise of Special Purpose Vehicles (SPVs) for the purpose

The Committee have been apprised that many SPVs such as Surat, Indore, Visakhapatnam etc. are generating revenue from the projects developed by them,

which may complement their financial sustenance. Post completion of the Mission, the respective State Governments may decide on the utilization of the experience and expertise of the SPVs in Urban development initiatives in the respective States/UTs. It has also been informed that MoHUA is in the process of evaluating these SPVs and framing guidelines in this regard. The Committee feel that majority of Indian cities are at a low level of development where city planning and governance need to be strengthened. The Committee note that 500 cities are covered under AMRUT Scheme and 4041 ULBs under DAY-NULM and, therefore, the Smart Cities Mission like structure, after completion of SCM, may be useful for them, too. The Committee, therefore, recommend that the Ministry should get the third party assessment of the various projects undertaken in the Smart Cities Mission and thereafter, consider to launch next phase of the Mission.

Further, the Committee are of the opinion that the experience and expertise gained by the SPVs in Urban development initiatives must be leveraged and possibility should be explored for utilizing their expertise in other projects, such as AMRUT, DAY-NULM etc. undertaken for the growth and development of cities and sub-urban areas/satellite towns/growth centres around the city or elsewhere.

The Committee also intend to emphasize that in the next phase of the Smart Cities Mission, thrust should be on tier 2 cities, located between 50 to 100 kilometer from capital cities and tourist cities, if not already covered. This will not only de-congest the capital cities but also act as a fillip factor for tier 3 cities for their growth.

<u>Recommendation No. 5</u>

<u>Need for deeper engagement of public representatives in execution of Smart Cities Mission</u>

Smart Cities Mission Guidelines provide for a structured mechanism for consultation with the public representatives through Smart City Advisory Forum (SCAF) which includes MP, MLA, Mayor, District Collector, CEO of SPV and others. However, the Committee are constrained to note that meetings of SCAF were not conducted in many smart cities regularly. The meetings took place in the range of 01 to 08 in these five years and extended tenure upto September 2023. Further, in Amravati and Imphal, no meeting took place. Thus, the majority of the Smart Cities

failed to leverage the expertise and grass root connection of Members of Parliament and other representatives/experts by not convening the meetings of Smart City Advisory Forum (SCAF) regularly. The Committee further note that Members of Parliament have not been placed in State level Advisory body. These have resulted in delay in completion and changing/dropping of many projects across various Smart Cities. The Committee, therefore, desire that the Members of Parliament, being public representatives and having grass-root level expertise must be the member of advisory committee, not only at city level but at State level too. Prior consultation with the Members of Parliament be made in identification, selection and implementation of projects for augmenting the viability of the projects and eliminating unnecessary hurdles. Further, the SCAF meetings should be held regularly-quarterly/bi-annually. This will give MPs sufficient time to review the proposals, gather inputs from their constituents and prepare for meaningful discussions during the meetings.

<u>Recommendation No. 6</u>

<u>Greater need for Pan City projects focusing on implementing technology-driven solutions across the entire city for ensuring comprehensive and holistic development</u>

The strategic components of Smart Cities Mission comprise Area-Based Development (ABD) projects and Pan-city initiative. Area Based Development (ABD) projects with focus on improving specific areas or neighborhoods within a city, typically targeting physical infrastructure development, such as transportation, housing, and public spaces are important for revitalizing specific areas and addressing local challenges. Pan city projects address common challenges faced by all the city residents, such as traffic management, waste management, sewerage system, drinking water supply system and energy efficiency.

The Committee observe that that as on December 2023, out of 7,970 smart city projects worth Rs.1,70,400 crore under implementation, 4,740 projects worth Rs.95,400 crore are ABD projects and 3,230 projects worth Rs.75,000 crore are pan city projects. Further, pan-city projects do not comprise more than 50 percent of total projects in 76 out of 100 smart cities. The Committee are of the view that Smart Cities Mission should put greater emphasis on Pan City projects focusing on

implementing technology-driven solutions across the entire city for ensuring comprehensive and holistic development. By implementing smart solutions at a city-wide level, the cities may optimize resource allocation, reduce wastage, and enhance overall efficiency which leads to cost savings, environmental sustainability, and improved quality of life for residents. Further, by leveraging technology and innovation across the entire city, India can achieve sustainable, citizen-centric urban development that serves as a Benchmark for Future Cities. The Committee, therefore desire that adequate emphasis should also be given to Pan City Development in order to ensure comprehensive and holistic development of a city.

<div align="center"><u>Recommendation No. 7</u></div>

<u>Sustenance and optimal use of Integrated Command and Control Centres (ICCCs) in public delivery</u>

Under the Smart Cities Mission, Integrated Command and Control Centres (ICCCs) have been operationalized in all the 100 Smart Cities, which are acting as the brain and nerve center of the cities by enabling a decision support system for enhancing municipal service delivery, urban management and improving quality of life for the citizens. The Committee appreciate setting up of Integrated Command and Control Centres (ICCCs) with smart features for monitoring and managing cities. The operationalisation of ICCCs as crisis management rooms during Covid-19 pandemic has been noticeable and worth mentioning.

In order to broaden the scope of ICCCs and fully utilize their potential, the Committee recommend that the role of ICCCs in cities should be expanded by enabling them to provide a variety of services in the field of health, internal security, waste management, traffic management, disaster management and e-governance etc. Regular flow of funds may also be ensured for the purpose. Integration of these services should be made possible with regular and continuous smarter technological integrations in these centres. Further, assessment should be done about the number of ICCC platform required in various cities of a State and thereafter steps should be taken to create a state level ICCC for connecting and putting together all the ICCCs in the State to create a common e-governance platform.

Recommendation No. 8

Ensure protection of the right to privacy and to prevent surveillance and misuse of data.

The Committee appreciate the steps taken under SCM for digital infrastructure such as Integrated Command and Control Centers (ICCCs), Adaptive Traffic Control System (ATCS), Red Light Violation Detection (RLVD), Automatic Number Plate Recognition System (ANPR), Digital Assets for Solid Waste & wastewater Management and water distribution Management, Smart Education and Smart Health systems and facilities, Mobile applications of various kinds, Optical Fiber networks, CCTV surveillance systems, Early warning and disaster response systems, etc. However, the same is expected to generate and use large volumes of data from these varied digital sources which necessitates putting in place a mechanism to protect digital infrastructure and smart solutions from cyber-terror/ theft/threat and to maintain sensitivity/privacy of data. The Committee, therefore, recommend that a robust system should be put in place to protect digital platforms from cyber attack and to ensure that sensitive public and private data is adequately protected and safeguarded.

The Committee have been informed that MoHUA has taken several steps to protect digital infrastructure and smart solutions under SCM from cyber-terror theft, etc., which, inter alia, includes 'Model Framework for cyber security' in 2016, 'Model RFP 2.0' in 2021, pilot Cybersecurity assessment in 5 cities by STQC (Standard Testing and Quality Control) directorate, ICCC Maturity Assessment Framework etc. Similarly, it has been apprised that in order to instill capacities in the Smart Cities to better leverage, manage, use and share data from varied sources and put in place 'systems' to maintain sensitivity of privacy of data, MoHUA has launched the Data Smart Cities (DSC) Initiative across 100 Smart Cities using a three-pronged approach – People, Process, Platform and institutionalising Data Ecosystem in cities through appointment of 100 City Data Officers and Data teams (People) along with Data Policy frameworks and guidelines (Processes). The Committee desire to be apprised of the status of appointment of City Data Officers and Data teams and the city-wise implementation status of Data Policy frameworks and guidelines (Processes).

<center>**Recommendation No. 9**</center>

<u>Government asked to draw a plan for maintenance of infrastructure and digital assets created under the Smart Cities Mission and their timely upgradation</u>

A large number of infrastructure and digital assets/infrastructure are created under the Smart Cities Mission. The Committee have been informed that to control, monitor and maintain physical and digital assets/ infrastructure created under the Mission, different mechanisms suitable to their context are being worked out in different States and cities.

The Committee are of the view that the assets-physical as well as digital, are the very basis of Smart Cities Mission and feel that greater efforts are indeed required for maintenance of infrastructure assets created under the Mission. Considering that these infrastructures, particularly digital infrastructure require regular and timely calibration and servicing, the Committee recommend that comprehensive framework and Operation & Maintenance (O&M) strategies should be worked out to ensure increased lifetime utility, value of infrastructure/assets and their timely upgradation.

<center>**Recommendation No. 10**</center>

<u>Reasons for slow progress of the Mission in certain Smart Cities to be identified</u>

The Committee notice that larger cities having efficient organizational and financial structure like Surat, Agra, Ahmedabad, Bhopal, Varanasi, Madurai, Pune, Indore, Jaipur, etc. have performed well. However, progress of the Mission is slow in many small cities including those in North-Eastern States where city administration lacks robust organizational and financial structure for sustenance. The Ministry also admitted that many Smart Cities didn't have capacity to plan and spend thousand crore projects under the Mission. It is with this view that the Centre-State share ratio for 13 Himalayan States and North-eastern States was revised from 50:50 to 90:10. However, even after the altered funding pattern, out of the 15 cities at the bottom of the ranking, 8 cities are from North-eastern States. Further, as of December 2023, in

<center>50</center>

comparison to an average 6% incomplete projects in the rank-wise 20 best performing cities, almost 47% projects are at work order stage in the 20 cities at the bottom of the ranking. The Committee desire that the reasons for slow progress should be identified and analysed. The Committee further desire that a plan should be chalked out to strengthen the capabilities of the ULBs in small cities for those not reaping the benefit of the Mission so that projects under the SCM get completed.

Recommendation No. 11

Need for Central Government to assist State Governments and Cities so as to strengthen their organizational and financial structures to make them capable of tapping economic potential of cities

The Committee feel that most of the large and relatively developed Smart Cities have performed better in attracting and utilizing the funds under the Mission including through Convergence, PPP and Loans. However, smaller Smart Cities, particularly, from north-eastern States and the UTs have found it difficult to attract and utilize funds other than those received from the Central and State Government.

The Committee are of the view that all the cities, large or small, possess huge untapped economic potential which should be leveraged to create wealth and economic opportunities for all. Greater efforts therefore are required, particularly, from State governments and Cities to mobilize funds. The Committee, therefore, desire that the Central Government must assist State Governments and Cities which are in dire need of organisational restructuring, training and capacity building of their personnel on strategic governance and financing systems so that they can tap economic potential of a city through innovative finance mechanisms such as municipal bonds with credit rating of ULBs, Pooled Finance Mechanism, Tax Increment Financing (TIF), etc.

<div align="center">**Recommendation No. 12**</div>

Central Government asked to put in place a robust mechanism to ensure coordination with other related government schemes for smooth and harmonized monitoring of smart cities projects undertaken through Convergence

Convergence is one of the most important principles of the Smart Cities Mission under which funds of several other national schemes are being converged for Smart City projects so as to optimize costs, create integrated solutions, improve sustainability and bring about maximization of citizen benefit. However, delay has been witnessed in Convergence projects owing to involvement of executing agency other than Smart City or non-defined role of SPVs in implementation of Convergence projects. The Committee are of the view that the Ministry, in all its Schemes where convergence of various schemes is proposed, should put in place a robust mechanism to ensure coordination with other Government schemes for smooth and harmonized monitoring, preferably at District Collector level. This will bring about positive convergence and ward off duplication and wastage of resources.

<div align="center">**Recommendation No. 13**</div>

Expected funds could not be generated through Public Private Partnership (PPP)

Investments worth Rs.2,05,018 crore have been proposed in 100 Smart Cities as a part of their smart city plans. Out of the total proposed investment of Rs. 41,022 crore, i.e., 21% funds were envisaged from Public-Private Partnership (PPP). However, half of the Smart Cities could not undertake any project under PPP model. Out of 7970 projects worth of Rs.170,400 crore, cities have taken up 207 projects worth Rs.10,794 crore only which is 6% of their total cost under PPP. The Committee are of the view that public sector alone cannot act as the driving engine for infrastructural growth of cities. It is essential for government at every level to attract and involve private player/sector as private sector not only infuses funds but also provides the state of the art technology. Further, the Government should analyze the reasons of not harvesting the benefit of PPP by remaining cities and required remedial measures should be introduced.

<u>**Recommendation No. 14**</u>

<u>**Need for change in the outlook of the Ministry**</u>

The Committee have been apprised that 400 projects worth Rs.22,814 crore may take longer time for completion beyond December, 2023. The Mission has been extended upto June, 2024 for completion of these projects. The Ministry has stated before the Committee that in case of non-completion of these projects within the extended time frame, the concerned State governments will be responsible and they will have to complete those incomplete projects at their own cost. In this connection, the Committee are of the strong opinion that the Ministry's role should not be confined to transfer of their share regarding Mission/scheme/project, but they have to remain watchful for the execution and successful completion of the projects. Thus, in respect of States which are continuously lagging behind, the Ministry needs to intervene timely to handhold them and facilitates with required inputs and expertise. The Committee would like to know the steps taken in the matter and the progress made regarding completion of 400 pending projects.

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Annexure I

State-wise list of Smart Cities

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	No. of cities Selected	Names of Smart Cities
1	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	1	1. Port Blair
2	Andhra Pradesh	4	1. Visakhapatnam 2. Tirupati 3. Kakinada 4. Amravati
3	Arunachal Pradesh	2	1. Pasighat 2. Itanagar
4	Assam	1	1. Guwahati
5	Bihar	4	1. Muzaffarpur 2. Bhagalpur 3. Biharsharif 4. Patna
6	Chandigarh	1	1. Chandigarh
7	Chhattisgarh	3	1. Raipur 2. Bilaspur 3. Naya Raipur
8	Daman & Diu	1	1. Diu
9	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1	1. Silvassa
10	Delhi	1	1. New Delhi Municipal Council
11	Goa	1	1. Panaji
12	Gujarat	6	1. Gandhinagar 2. Ahmedabad 3. Surat 4. Vadodara 5. Rajkot 6. Dahod
13	Haryana	2	1. Karnal 2. Faridabad

14	Himachal Pradesh	2	1. Dharamshala 2. Shimla
15	Jammu and Kashmir	2	1. Jammu 2. Srinagar
16	Jharkhand	1	1. Ranchi
17	Karnataka	7	1. Mangaluru 2. Belagavi 3. Shivamogga 4. Hubballi-Dharwad 5. Tumakuru 6. Davanagere 7. Bengaluru
18	Kerala	2	1. Kochi 2. Thiruvananthapuram
19	Lakshadweep	1	1. Kavaratti
20	Madhya Pradesh	7	1. Bhopal 2. Indore 3. Jabalpur 4. Gwalior 5. Sagar 6. Satna 7. Ujjain
21	Maharashtra	8	1. Pimpri Chinchwad 2. Nashik 3. Thane 4. Solapur 5. Nagpur 6. Kalyan-Dombivali 7. Aurangabad 8. Pune
22	Manipur	1	1. Imphal
23	Meghalaya	1	1. Shillong
24	Mizoram	1	1. Aizawl
25	Nagaland	1	1. Kohima
26	Odisha	2	1. Bhubaneshwar 2. Raurkela

27	Puducherry	1	1. Puducherry
28	Punjab	3	1. Ludhiana 2. Jalandhar 3. Amritsar
29	Rajasthan	4	1. Jaipur 2. Udaipur 3. Kota 4. Ajmer
30	Sikkim	2	1. Namchi 2. Gangtok
31	Tamil Nadu	11	1. Tiruchirapalli 2. Tirunelveli 3. Chennai 4. Thanjavur, 5. Tiruppur, 6. Salem, 7. Vellore, 8. Coimbatore, 9. Madurai, 10. Erode, 11. Thoothukudi
32	Telangana	2	1. Karimnagar 2. Greater Warangal
33	Tripura	1	1. Agartala
34	Uttar Pradesh	10	1. Moradabad 2. Aligarh 3. Saharanpur 4. Bareilly 5. Jhansi 6. Kanpur 7. Allahabad 8. Lucknow 9. Varanasi 10. Agra
35	Uttarakhand	1	1. Dehradun
36	West Bengal	1	1. New Town Kolkata

Annexure II

List of 100 Smart Cities selected in various round of selection

	Jan-16 20 selected from 97		May-16 13 selected from23		Sep-16 27 Selected from 63		Jun-17 30 selected from 45		Jan-18 10 selected from15
S. No.	Round 1	S. No.	Fast Track	S. No.	Round 2	S. No.	Round 3	S. No.	Round 4
1	Bhubaneswar	1	Lucknow	1	Amritsar	1	Thiruvananthapuram	1	Silvassa
2	Pune	2	Warangal	2	Kalyan-Dombivali	2	Rajkot	2	Erode
3	Jaipur	3	Dharamshala	3	Ujjain	3	Naya Raipur	3	Diu
4	Surat	4	Chandigarh	4	Tirupati	4	Amaravati	4	Biharsharif
5	Kochi	5	Raipur	5	Nagpur	5	Patna	5	Bareilly
6	Ahmadabad	6	NTKolkata	6	Mangaluru	6	Karimnagar	6	Itanagar
7	Jabalpur	7	Bhagalpur	7	Vellore	7	Muzaffarpur	7	Moradabad
8	Visakhapatnam	8	Panaji	8	Thane	8	Puducherry	8	Saharanpur
9	Solapur	9	PortBlair	9	Gwalior	9	Gandhinagar	9	Kavaratti
10	Davanagere	10	Imphal	10	Agra	10	Srinagar	10	Shillong*
11	Indore	11	Ranchi	11	Nashik	11	Sagar		*Selected in June 2018
12	NDMC	12	Agartala	12	Raurkela	12	Karnal		
13	Coimbatore	13	Faridabad	13	Kanpur	13	Satna		
14	Kakinada			14	Madurai	14	Bengaluru		
15	Belagavi			15	Tumakuru	15	Shimla		
16	Udaipur			16	Kota	16	Dehradun		
17	Guwahati			17	Thanjavur	17	Tiruppur		

18	Chennai			**18**	Namchi	**18**	Pimpri-Chinchwad		
19	Ludhiana			**19**	Jalandhar	**19**	Bilaspur		
20	Bhopal			**20**	Shivamogga	**20**	Pasighat		
				21	Salem	**21**	Jammu		
				22	Ajmer	**22**	Dahod		
				23	Varanasi	**23**	Tirunelveli		
				24	Kohima	**24**	Thoothukudi		
				25	Hubballi-Dharwad	**25**	Tiruchirapalli		
				26	Aurangabad	**26**	Jhansi		
				27	Vadodara	**27**	Aizawl		
						28	Prayagraj		
						29	Aligarh		
						30	Gangtok		

Annexure III

Projects under Area Based Development (ABD) and Pan-City Development under SCM

Amount in. ₹ Crore

S. No.	Name of State/UT	Name of Smart City	Area of the City (Sq. Km.)	Area taken up for development under SCM		ABD Projects				Pan City Projects			
				Area under SCM (Sq. Km.)	Percentage of total area of the city	No. of ABD projects	Total Cost of ABD projects	Percentage of ABD projects		No. of Pan city projects	Total Cost of Pan city projects	Percentage of Pan city projects	
								Number-wise (%)	Cost-wise (%)			Number-wise (%)	Cost-wise (%)
1	Tripura	Agartala	54.80	54.80	100%	54	499	72%	62%	21	308	28%	38%
2	Uttar Pradesh	Agra	120.60	120.60	100%	56	1,888	90%	80%	6	481	10%	20%
3	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	469.00	469.00	100%	23	1,197	33%	45%	46	1,458	67%	55%
4	Mizoram	Aizawl	139.40	139.40	100%	26	273	60%	53%	17	240	40%	47%
5	Rajasthan	Ajmer	219.40	219.40	100%	109	1,287	61%	58%	69	937	39%	42%
6	Uttar Pradesh	Aligarh	40.30	40.30	100%	42	1,608	81%	87%	10	233	19%	13%
7	Andhra Pradesh	Amaravati	217.20	217.20	100%	5	448	26%	48%	14	482	74%	52%
8	Punjab	Amritsar	136.00	136.00	100%	20	1,766	45%	68%	24	828	55%	32%
9	Chhattisgarh	Atal Nagar	95.00	95.00	100%	37	613	71%	65%	15	327	29%	35%
10	Maharashtra	Aurangabad	138.50	138.50	100%	16	543	35%	19%	30	2,292	65%	81%
11	Uttar Pradesh	Bareilly	106.00	106.00	100%	32	886	36%	60%	56	590	64%	40%
12	Karnataka	Belagavi	99.60	99.60	100%	89	770	40%	23%	131	2,624	60%	77%
13	Karnataka	Bengaluru	741.90	741.90	100%	34	734	71%	71%	14	300	29%	29%

S. No.	Name of State/UT	Name of Smart City	Area of the City (Sq. Km.)	Area taken up for development under SCM		ABD Projects				Pan City Projects			
				Area under SCM (Sq. Km.)	Percentage of total area of the city	No. of ABD projects	Total Cost of ABD projects	Percentage of ABD projects		No. of Pan city projects	Total Cost of Pan city projects	Percentage of Pan city projects	
								Number-wise (%)	Cost-wise (%)			Number-wise (%)	Cost-wise (%)
14	Bihar	Bhagalpur	31.00	31.00	100%	21	666	78%	44%	6	838	22%	56%
15	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	285.90	285.90	100%	18	1,235	22%	40%	65	1,870	78%	60%
16	Odisha	Bhubaneswar	135.00	135.00	100%	21	1,189	64%	57%	12	894	36%	43%
17	Bihar	Biharsharif	23.50	23.50	100%	32	938	64%	66%	18	486	36%	34%
18	Chhattisgarh	Bilaspur	28.30	28.30	100%	91	1,395	69%	77%	40	411	31%	23%
19	Chandigarh	Chandigarh	105.70	105.70	100%	38	556	40%	17%	58	2,666	60%	83%
20	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	175.00	175.00	100%	17	451	35%	41%	31	646	65%	59%
21	Tamil Nadu	Coimbatore	105.60	105.60	100%	39	1,251	54%	86%	33	204	46%	14%
22	Gujarat	Dahod	23.30	23.30	100%	26	525	70%	53%	11	473	30%	47%
23	Karnataka	Davanagere	77.10	77.10	100%	67	627	52%	31%	62	1,386	48%	69%
24	Uttarakhand	Dehradun	71.60	71.60	100%	21	744	64%	65%	12	400	36%	35%
25	Himachal Pradesh	Dharamshala	13.00	13.00	100%	66	522	81%	79%	15	136	19%	21%
26	Daman and Diu	Diu	40.00	40.00	100%	45	933	83%	88%	9	126	17%	12%
27	Tamil Nadu	Erode	109.50	109.50	100%	44	1,264	81%	97%	10	41	19%	3%
28	Haryana	Faridabad	204.00	204.00	100%	37	670	82%	72%	8	262	18%	28%
29	Gujarat	Gandhinagar	205.00	205.00	100%	14	260	33%	25%	28	786	67%	75%
30	Sikkim	Gangtok	19.10	19.10	100%	24	741	63%	61%	14	476	37%	39%

| S. No. | Name of State/UT | Name of Smart City | Area of the City (Sq. Km.) | Area taken up for development under SCM | | ABD Projects | | | | Pan City Projects | | | |
| | | | | Area under SCM (Sq. Km.) | Percentage of total area of the city | No. of ABD projects | Total Cost of ABD projects | Percentage of ABD projects | | No. of Pan city projects | Total Cost of Pan city projects | Percentage of Pan city projects | |
								Number-wise (%)	Cost-wise (%)			Number-wise (%)	Cost-wise (%)
31	Telangana	Greater Warangal	197.80	197.80	100%	45	509	63%	31%	27	1,107	38%	69%
32	Assam	Guwahati	219.00	219.00	100%	11	393	50%	42%	11	552	50%	58%
33	Madhya Pradesh	Gwalior	173.70	173.70	100%	49	958	58%	59%	36	669	42%	41%
34	Karnataka	Hubballi-Dharwad	213.40	213.40	100%	66	2,786	85%	98%	12	71	15%	2%
35	Manipur	Imphal	27.70	27.70	100%	20	251	80%	49%	5	262	20%	51%
36	Madhya Pradesh	Indore	172.40	172.40	100%	77	1,381	33%	36%	154	2,465	67%	64%
37	Arunachal Pradesh	Itanagar	34.60	34.60	100%	20	279	63%	54%	12	241	38%	46%
38	Madhya Pradesh	Jabalpur	152.50	152.50	100%	35	1,463	27%	60%	96	960	73%	40%
39	Rajasthan	Jaipur	484.60	484.60	100%	116	1,385	68%	55%	55	1,145	32%	45%
40	Punjab	Jalandhar	101.40	101.40	100%	16	177	20%	11%	63	1,419	80%	89%
41	Jammu and Kashmir	Jammu	112.00	112.00	100%	59	1,629	47%	45%	66	1,952	53%	55%
42	Uttar Pradesh	Jhansi	169.00	169.00	100%	55	1,209	70%	65%	24	661	30%	35%
43	Andhra Pradesh	Kakinada	57.00	57.00	100%	49	679	52%	36%	45	1,231	48%	64%
44	Maharashtra	Kalyan-Dombivali	57.10	57.10	100%	9	1,108	53%	80%	8	284	47%	20%
45	Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur	266.70	266.70	100%	62	1,448	68%	47%	29	1,613	32%	53%
46	Telangana	Karimnagar	24.00	24.00	100%	36	834	72%	75%	14	283	28%	25%

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| | | | | Area under SCM (Sq. Km.) | Percentage of total area of the city | No. of ABD projects | Total Cost of ABD projects | Percentage of ABD projects | | No. of Pan city projects | Total Cost of Pan city projects | Percentage of Pan city projects | |
								Number-wise (%)	Cost-wise (%)			Number-wise (%)	Cost-wise (%)
47	Haryana	Karnal	87.00	87.00	100%	42	161	38%	16%	70	869	63%	84%
48	Lakshadweep	Kavaratti	4.20	4.20	100%	6	11	75%	81%	2	3	25%	19%
49	Kerala	Kochi	107.10	107.10	100%	75	1,547	84%	88%	14	209	16%	12%
50	Nagaland	Kohima	11.00	11.00	100%	15	135	38%	20%	25	555	63%	80%
51	Rajasthan	Kota	527.00	527.00	100%	58	1,032	67%	48%	29	1,121	33%	52%
52	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow	348.80	348.80	100%	68	1,537	66%	72%	35	589	34%	28%
53	Punjab	Ludhiana	159.40	159.40	100%	28	726	36%	46%	50	841	64%	54%
54	Tamil Nadu	Madurai	52.00	52.00	100%	11	569	69%	30%	5	1,331	31%	70%
55	Karnataka	Mangaluru	151.90	151.90	100%	77	1,483	75%	56%	26	1,184	25%	44%
56	Uttar Pradesh	Moradabad	92.00	92.00	100%	18	377	46%	25%	21	1,124	54%	75%
57	Bihar	Muzaffarpur	26.70	26.70	100%	26	966	90%	84%	3	183	10%	16%
58	Maharashtra	Nagpur	217.60	217.60	100%	15	827	50%	42%	15	1,142	50%	58%
59	Sikkim	Namchi	7.20	7.20	100%	18	448	72%	36%	7	807	28%	64%
60	Maharashtra	Nashik	259.10	259.10	100%	36	888	69%	27%	16	2,395	31%	73%
61	Delhi	NDMC	42.70	42.70	100%	36	538	27%	53%	98	481	73%	47%
62	West Bengal	New Town Kolkata	28.00	28.00	100%	150	1,314	66%	82%	76	291	34%	18%

S. No.	Name of State/UT	Name of Smart City	Area of the City (Sq. Km.)	Area taken up for development under SCM		ABD Projects				Pan City Projects			
				Area under SCM (Sq. Km.)	Percentage of total area of the city	No. of ABD projects	Total Cost of ABD projects	Percentage of ABD projects		No. of Pan city projects	Total Cost of Pan city projects	Percentage of Pan city projects	
								Number-wise (%)	Cost-wise (%)			Number-wise (%)	Cost-wise (%)
63	Goa	Panaji	53.70	53.70	100%	31	484	63%	46%	18	570	37%	54%
64	Arunachal Pradesh	Pasighat	14.60	14.60	100%	33	276	77%	54%	10	236	23%	46%
65	Bihar	Patna	107.10	107.10	100%	34	1,321	87%	79%	5	359	13%	21%
66	Maharashtra	Pimpri-Chinchwad	177.30	177.30	100%	7	486	28%	36%	18	850	72%	64%
67	Andaman Nicobar Islands	Port Blair	17.90	17.90	100%	15	251	83%	49%	3	261	17%	51%
68	Uttar Pradesh	Prayagraj	82.00	82.00	100%	104	1,214	75%	61%	34	772	25%	39%
69	Puducherry	Puducherry	19.50	19.50	100%	60	690	63%	73%	36	254	38%	27%
70	Maharashtra	Pune	276.40	276.40	100%	32	874	67%	48%	16	949	33%	52%
71	Chhattisgarh	Raipur	226.00	226.00	100%	159	607	47%	35%	181	1,127	53%	65%
72	Gujarat	Rajkot	104.90	104.90	100%	45	1,351	63%	62%	26	811	37%	38%
73	Jharkhand	Ranchi	176.00	176.00	100%	15	1,052	54%	53%	13	928	46%	47%
74	Odisha	Rourkela	53.30	53.30	100%	44	867	69%	57%	20	646	31%	43%
75	Madhya Pradesh	Sagar	33.80	33.80	100%	41	1,389	51%	78%	39	393	49%	22%
76	Uttar Pradesh	Saharanpur	73.00	73.00	100%	79	960	69%	75%	35	327	31%	25%
77	Tamil Nadu	Salem	91.30	91.30	100%	103	1,592	94%	85%	7	276	6%	15%
78	Madhya Pradesh	Satna	71.40	71.40	100%	49	940	60%	68%	32	450	40%	32%

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| | | | | Area under SCM (Sq. Km.) | Percentage of total area of the city | No. of ABD projects | Total Cost of ABD projects | Percentage of ABD projects | | No. of Pan city projects | Total Cost of Pan city projects | Percentage of Pan city projects | |
								Number-wise (%)	Cost-wise (%)			Number-wise (%)	Cost-wise (%)
79	Meghalaya	Shillong	10.36	10.36	100%	16	553	94%	72%	1	213	6%	28%
80	Himachal Pradesh	Shimla	35.30	35.30	100%	148	706	67%	72%	73	270	33%	28%
81	Karnataka	Shivamogga	76.70	76.70	100%	75	1,012	69%	73%	34	367	31%	27%
82	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Silvassa	17.20	17.20	100%	15	495	52%	58%	14	358	48%	42%
83	Maharashtra	Solapur	178.60	178.60	100%	30	503	63%	40%	18	754	38%	60%
84	Jammu and Kashmir	Srinagar	246.00	246.00	100%	69	1,742	41%	45%	100	2,094	59%	55%
85	Gujarat	Surat	335.80	335.80	100%	45	1,975	55%	75%	37	664	45%	25%
86	Maharashtra	Thane	128.20	128.20	100%	39	1,198	75%	65%	13	648	25%	35%
87	Tamil Nadu	Thanjavur	36.30	36.30	100%	95	811	91%	81%	9	190	9%	19%
88	Kerala	Thiruvananthapuram	214.90	214.90	100%	54	762	68%	61%	25	481	32%	39%
89	Tamil Nadu	Thoothukudi	91.20	91.20	100%	66	980	93%	92%	5	81	7%	8%
90	Tamil Nadu	Tiruchirappalli	167.20	167.20	100%	73	1,412	88%	91%	10	136	12%	9%
91	Tamil Nadu	Tirunelveli	108.70	108.70	100%	74	1,767	88%	96%	10	77	12%	4%
92	Andhra Pradesh	Tirupati	28.90	28.90	100%	77	1,168	74%	59%	27	828	26%	41%
93	Tamil Nadu	Tiruppur	159.40	159.40	100%	24	2,843	86%	99%	4	27	14%	1%

S. No.	Name of State/UT	Name of Smart City	Area of the City (Sq. Km.)	Area taken up for development under SCM		ABD Projects				Pan City Projects			
				Area under SCM (Sq. Km.)	Percentage of total area of the city	No. of ABD projects	Total Cost of ABD projects	Percentage of ABD projects		No. of Pan city projects	Total Cost of Pan city projects	Percentage of Pan city projects	
								Number-wise (%)	Cost-wise (%)			Number-wise (%)	Cost-wise (%)
94	Karnataka	Tumakuru	64.30	64.30	100%	119	1,263	53%	59%	107	874	47%	41%
95	Rajasthan	Udaipur	56.90	56.90	100%	59	705	42%	41%	82	1,015	58%	59%
96	Madhya Pradesh	Ujjain	92.70	92.70	100%	61	1,057	64%	64%	35	599	36%	36%
97	Gujarat	Vadodara	270.20	270.20	100%	18	635	36%	33%	32	1,309	64%	67%
98	Uttar Pradesh	Varanasi	82.10	82.10	100%	84	1,441	72%	43%	33	1,942	28%	57%
99	Tamil Nadu	Vellore	11.70	11.70	100%	45	2,054	85%	98%	8	42	15%	2%
100	Andhra Pradesh	Visakhapatnam	514.00	514.00	100%	35	439	57%	22%	26	1,587	43%	78%
		Total	**13,320**	**13,320**	**100%**	**4,740**	**95,400**	**59%**	**56%**	**3,230**	**75,000**	**41%**	**44%**

Smart City Advisory Forum (SCAF) - Smart Cities Mission

S. No.	State	Smart City	No. of meetings	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
1	Andaman Nicobar Islands	Port Blair	2	-	-	-	-	18-Mar	-	4-Feb	
2	Andhra Pradesh	Amaravati	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
3	Andhra Pradesh	Kakinada	3	-	-	-	-	30-Jun, 03-Sep	-	24-Aug	
4	Andhra Pradesh	Tirupati	13	-	-	15-Feb	30-Jan, 22-Feb, 27-Dec	17-Jan, 29-Feb, 20-Mar, 19-Aug, 02-Nov	12-Jan, 21-May, 13-Jul	27-Jan	
5	Andhra Pradesh	Visakhapatnam	3	-	-	-	19-Feb	28-Aug, 10-Sep	-	-	
6	Arunachal Pradesh	Itanagar	2	-	-	21-Nov	-	14-Jan	-	-	
7	Arunachal Pradesh	Pasighat	4	-	-	-	-	03-Jan, 06-Oct, 29-Dec	17-Dec	-	
8	Assam	Guwahati	6	-	-	-	-	05-Feb, 22-Jun, 23-Sep	13-Aug	8-Aug	28-Jan
9	Bihar	Bhagalpur	10		-	14-Mar, 04-Aug	15-Jan, 31-Aug	07-Mar, 19-Mar, 23-Jun	25-Jan, 23-Feb, 02-Aug	-	
10	Bihar	Biharsharif	6		-	10-Oct, 26-Nov		18-Aug, 14-Sep, 04-Dec	12-Jan	-	
11	Bihar	Muzaffarpur	2	-	-	-	-	-	02-Feb, 30-Dec	-	
12	Bihar	Patna	7	-	-	-	25-Feb	20-Aug, 09-Sep,	16-Jan	17 May, 28-	-

S. No.	State	Smart City	No. of meetings	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
								28-Nov,		Dec	
13	Chandigarh	Chandigarh	19	-	-	06-Sep, 02-Nov	22-Jan, 13-Aug, 23-Dec	24-Feb, 09-Jun, 24-Sep, 04-Dec	24-Mar, 30-Jun, 12-Oct	30-Mar, 13-May, 25-Aug, 26-Dec	5-Jan, 2-Jun, 18-Sep
14	Chhattisgarh	Atal Nagar	1	-	-	-	-	16-Mar	-	-	
15	Chhattisgarh	Bilaspur	1	-	-	-	-	-	23-Sep	-	
16	Chhattisgarh	Raipur	4	-	-	24-Apr	-	31-Aug, 05-Oct	-	-	25-Jan
17	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Silvassa	11	-	-	-	21-Aug, 11-Oct	09-Jun, 15-Sep	14-Dec, 29-Jan, 15-Jun, 21-Dec	15-Mar, 15-Jun, 30-Dec	
18	Daman and Diu	Diu	13	-	-	-	03-Jan, 25-Jan, 25-Feb, 08-Mar, 26-Apr, 14-May	18-Mar, 08-Sep, 11-Sep, 30-Dec	30-Mar, 28-Jun, 21-Sep	-	
19	Delhi	NDMC	4	-	-	-	-	03-Sep, 15-Sep, 26-Sep	-	20-Jan	
20	Goa	Panaji	8	-	-	06-Jul, 03-Sep, 18-Sep, 14-Nov, 15-Nov, 16-Nov	-	-	-	30-Mar, 24-June	
21	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	14	-	-	-	22-Feb	04-Jan, 28-Feb, 07-Mar, 21-Mar	18-Mar, 25-Mar, 26-Mar, 30-Mar, 06-Sep, 28-Dec,	22-Feb, 29-Jun, 12-Sep	
22	Gujarat	Dahod	14	-	-	18-Dec	03-Jul, 04-Sep, 30-Dec	11-Jun, 15-Oct	10-Mar, 18-Mar, 30-Jun, 16-Sep, 09-Dec	16-Mar, 28-Jun, 7-Sep	
23	Gujarat	Gandhinagar	10	-	-	10-Oct	26-Jan	10-Feb, 10-Jul, 06-Nov, 31-Dec	02-Jan, 11-Feb, 10-Mar	22-Mar	

S. No.	State	Smart City	No. of meetings	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
24	Gujarat	Rajkot	18	-	-	24-Sep, 25-Oct, 26-Nov, 26-Dec	26-Jan, 28-Feb	03-Jan, 28-Feb, 06-Mar, 21-Mar	23-Jul, 09-Aug, 13-Aug	30-Mar, 11-Jul, 9-Nov	28-Mar, 30-Jun
25	Gujarat	Surat	20	-	-	03-Mar, 01-Dec	02-Mar	04-Jan, 27-Jan, 07-Mar, 14-Mar, 04-Sep, 05-Dec,	04-Mar, 23-Mar, 11-Jun, 04-Sep, 26-Nov	1-Jan, 29-Jun, 3-Sep, 19-Oct	3-Jun, 2-Sep
26	Gujarat	Vadodara	8	-	-	25-Sep	28-Jan, 05-Mar	06-Jan, 03-Feb, 08-Sep	18-Dec	29-Jan	
27	Haryana	Faridabad	4	-	-	15-Jun	04-Sep	01-Mar	18-Jun	-	
28	Haryana	Karnal	10	-	-	-	11-Jan	06-Mar, 30-Apr, 02-Jul, 25-Jul, 25-Nov	25-Mar, 24-Jun, 27-Sep, 27-Dec	-	
29	Himachal Pradesh	Dharamshala	5	-	-	-	-	03-Jan, 10-Aug	20-Jan, 05-Jul	14-Sep	
30	Himachal Pradesh	Shimla	4	-	-	-	22-Feb	17-Feb, 30-Sep	-	7-Sep	
31	Jammu and Kashmir	Jammu	5	-	-	-	-	07-Nov	29-Mar, 11-Nov	06-Sep	28-Feb
32	Jammu and Kashmir	Srinagar	11	-	-	27-Nov	-	20-Aug, 29-Jul	21-Aug, 30-Oct	2-Feb, 28-Jun, 23-Aug, 21-Dec	20-Mar, 20-Jun
33	Jharkhand	Ranchi	5	-	-	-	-	05-Mar, 07-Sep, 12-Sep, 06-Oct	02-Nov	-	
34	Karnataka	Belagavi	9	-	-	25-Aug	30-Jun	12-Jan, 27-Jul, 05-Sep	31-May	19-Feb, 27-Jun	1-Jun
35	Karnataka	Bengaluru	8	-	-	-	26-Jan	10-Mar, 15-Jun, 11-Sep, 23-Nov	17-Jul	5-Feb	21-Jan
36	Karnataka	Davanagere	14			17-Sep	24-Jan, 17-	30-Jun, 14-Sep,	25-Jan, 29-Jun, 27-Sep,	31-Mar,17-Jun,	

S. No.	State	Smart City	No. of meetings	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
				-	-		Dec	08-Dec	30-Dec	8-Sep, 5-Dec	
37	Karnataka	Hubballi-Dharwad	25	-	-	05-Jul, 14-Aug, 03-Oct, 23-Nov, 28-Nov	28-Jan, 19-Feb, 20-Jun, 16-Sep, 09-Nov, 15-Dec	21-Feb, 20-Jun, 16-Oct, 24-Dec	06-Feb, 05-Jun, 30-Jun, 29-Jul, 10-Dec, 10-Jan,	6-Mar, 29-Jul, 28-Nov	20-Feb
38	Karnataka	Mangaluru	15	-	-	07-Feb, 29-Sep, 27-Oct, 24-Nov, 12-Dec	06-Jan, 17-Aug, 19-Oct	18-Jan, 04-Jun, 19-Sep	21-Jun, 13-Jul	10-Jan, 10-Oct	
39	Karnataka	Shivamogga	8	-	-	03-Oct, 26-Dec	-	05-Jan, 04-May, 07-Jul, 24-Dec	02-Nov	10-Jan	
40	Karnataka	Tumakuru	17	9-Jun	-	-	04-Jan, 17-Aug, 02-Nov	21-Mar, 04-Jun, 07-Sep, 31-Dec	30-Mar, 28-Jun, 29-Sep, 28-Dec	28-Mar,29-Jun, 29-Sep, 13-Dec	27-Jun
41	Kerala	Kochi	8	-	-	24-Sep	22-Jan, 09-Dec	-	01-Jul, 16-Aug, 11-Dec	-	19-Jun, 22-Aug
42	Kerala	Thiruvananthapuram	16	-	-	25-May, 14-Jun, 23-Jul, 14-Aug, 06-Sep, 17-Sep, 03-Oct, 14-Dec	21-Jan, 18-Nov	11-Feb, 14-Aug, 05-Nov	03-Feb	25-Jun	27-Jun
43	Lakshadweep	Kavaratti	6	-	-	-	23-Aug, 17-Dec	06-Feb, 06-Jul, 29-Dec	19-Aug	-	
44	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	6	-	-	-	-	03-Sep, 06-Sep, 12-Sep, 01-Oct	01-Feb	24-Feb	
45	Madhya Pradesh	Gwalior	9	-	-	21-Jun	23-Feb, 12-Jun	20-Feb, 21-Mar, 10-Jul, 17-Dec	14-Mar	29-Mar	
46	Madhya Pradesh	Indore	13	13-Oct	24-Apr	-	26-Jan, 28-Nov, 23-Dec	09-Jan, 06-Feb, 21-May, 02-Jul	19-Mar, 10-Jun, 13-Aug, 24-Dec	-	
47	Madhya Pradesh	Jabalpur	8	-	-	17-Jan	28-Jan	26-Feb, 11-Jul, 30-Aug	20-Jan, 03-Apr, 23-Jul	-	

S. No.	State	Smart City	No. of meetings	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
48	Madhya Pradesh	Sagar	11	-	-	29-Jun	21-Aug, 04-Dec	26-Jun, 25-Jul, 12-Nov	08-Jan, 27-Feb, 09-Jun, 12-Oct	6-Jan	
49	Madhya Pradesh	Satna	7	-	-	21-Jul	28-Nov, 27-Dec	26-Jun	27-Mar, 10-Jun, 18-Nov	-	
50	Madhya Pradesh	Ujjain	8	-	-	27-Apr	-	15-Jul, 12-Sep	13-Jul, 01-Dec	4-Feb, 12-Mar	
51	Maharashtra	Aurangabad	4	-	-	-	-	09-Sep, 12-Sep, 09-Nov	04-Sep	-	
52	Maharashtra	Kalyan-Dombivali	4	-	-	-	23-Jan	21-Jan, 13-Sep, 24-Oct	-	-	
53	Maharashtra	Nagpur	14	-	-	18-May, 14-Dec	29-Jan, 28-Feb, 08-Mar	13-Jan, 18-Sep, 28-Sep	26-Mar, 21-Jun, 24-Sep	31-Mar, 29-Jun, 28-Dec	
54	Maharashtra	Nashik	4	-	-	-	30-Jan	18-Jan, 30-Sep	-	-	
55	Maharashtra	Pimpri-Chinchwad	10	-	-	31-Aug, 29-Dec, 31-Jul	-	14-Jan, 29-Sep, 29-Sep	05-Jan, 21-May, 29-Oct	4-May	
56	Maharashtra	Pune	5	-	-	14-Dec	-	28-Jan, 29-Sep, 09-Oct	-	-	9-Jan
57	Maharashtra	Solapur	11	3-Dec	12-Jun	26-Feb, 25-May	25-Jan	08-Sep, 30-Sep, 14-Dec	-	18-May, 17-Aug	13-Jan
58	Maharashtra	Thane	4	-	-	08-Feb	-	29-Sep, 29-Sep	22-Jan	-	
59	Manipur	Imphal	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
60	Meghalaya	Shillong	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	10-May	
61	Mizoram	Aizawl	1	-	-	-	-	15-Jan	-	-	

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S. No.	State	Smart City	No. of meetings	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
62	Nagaland	Kohima	9	-	-	-	08-Mar, 25-Apr, 28-Nov	22-Jan, 18-Mar, 09-Sep	03-Mar, 25-Jun, 30-Sep	-	
63	Odisha	Bhubaneswar	5	-	-	-	-	14-Sep, 20-Mar, 24-Feb	30-Dec	-	
64	Odisha	Rourkela	4	-	-	12-Jul, 31-Dec	07-Feb	-	-	-	
65	Puducherry	Puducherry	2	-	-	-	30-Jan	11-Feb	-	-	
66	Punjab	Amritsar	6	-	-	29-Nov	13-Nov	21-Aug	22-Mar, 29-Jun	13-Jun	
67	Punjab	Jalandhar	12	-	-	09-Jan, 12-Feb, 09-Apr, 15-Oct	11-Jun	15-Jan, 07-Feb, 08-Oct	04-Feb, 18-May, 31-Aug, 10-Dec	-	
68	Punjab	Ludhiana	14	-	-	22-Aug, 18-Apr, 30-Jan	-	09-Nov, 20-Aug	20-Nov, 02-Nov, 15-Sep, 17-Aug, 14-Jul, 25-Feb,	-	24-Apr
69	Rajasthan	Ajmer	8	-	-	24-Jun	-	22-Sep	15-Jan, 25-Jun, 30-Sep, 21-Dec	30-Mar, 25-Jun	
70	Rajasthan	Jaipur	11	-	-	23-Jun	03-Jan	11-Sep, 30-Sep	28-Oct	31-Mar, 28-Jun, 23-Dec	16-Jan, 23-Jun, 14-Aug
71	Rajasthan	Kota	4	-	-	16-Aug	-	07-Oct	-	-	
72	Rajasthan	Udaipur	8	-	-	-	24-Dec	21-Mar, 11-Sep	27-Jan	23-Mar, 8-Nov	12-Sep
73	Sikkim	Gangtok	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27-Mar
74	Sikkim	Namchi	2	-	-	-	-	26-Feb, 25-Sep	-	-	

S. No.	State	Smart City	No. of meetings	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
75	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	5	-	-	-	-	13-Jan, 17-Feb, 10-Mar	-	7-Apr, 4-Jul	
76	Tamil Nadu	Coimbatore	1	-	-	-	-	28-Sep	-	-	
77	Tamil Nadu	Erode	8	-	-	15-Oct	16-Oct	27-Feb, 20-Mar, 29-May, 31-Aug, 30-Dec	31-Aug	-	
78	Tamil Nadu	Madurai	2	-	-	-	-	-	19-Jan, 17-Sep	-	
79	Tamil Nadu	Salem	3	-	-	-	-	19-Jun, 30-Sep	25-Sep	-	
80	Tamil Nadu	Thanjavur	2	-	-	-	-	25-Sep	-	-	2-Jan
81	Tamil Nadu	Thoothukudi	2	-	-	-	-	28-Sep	10-Oct	-	
82	Tamil Nadu	Tiruchirappalli	3	-	-	-	-	10-Sep, 30-Sep	-	23-Apr	
83	Tamil Nadu	Tirunelveli	6	-	-	-	-	06-Jun, 28-Aug, 27-Nov	27-Oct, 08-Dec	11-Mar	
84	Tamil Nadu	Tiruppur	5	-	-	23-Oct	-	06-Mar, 18-Mar, 24-Jul, 14-Oct	-	-	
85	Tamil Nadu	Vellore	3	-	-	-	-	-	29-Jan, 30-Jan	12-Jul	
86	Telangana	Greater Warangal	2	-	-	-	-	03-Mar, 11-Sep	-	-	
87	Telangana	Karimnagar	2	-	-	21-Feb, 26-May	-	-	-	-	
88	Tripura	Agartala	6	-	-	13-Apr, 15-Oct	08-Jan, 18-Dec	09-Oct, 01-Sep	-	-	

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S. No.	State	Smart City	No. of meetings	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
89	Uttar Pradesh	Agra	19	-	-	30-Oct, 22-Nov	29-Jan, 29-Jun, 15-Sep, 14-Dec	29-Feb, 29-May, 10-Jul, 10-Dec	30-Jan, 16-Feb, 09-Jun, 29-May, 24-Jul, 27-Nov,	30-Mar, 15-Jun	5-Jan
90	Uttar Pradesh	Aligarh	14	-	-	06-Apr, 27-Jun, 18-Aug, 12-Dec	25-Jan, 12-Nov, 30-Dec	11-Sep, 29-Sep, 23-Dec	16-Mar, 16-Jul, 06-Sep	-	14-Mar
91	Uttar Pradesh	Bareilly	15	-	-	03-Oct	16-Feb, 13-Aug	08-Jul, 09-Jul, 11-Jul, 12-Jul, 25-Sep	10-Jan, 11-Jun, 27-Sep, 28-Nov	3-Sep	10-Jan, 15-Jul
92	Uttar Pradesh	Jhansi	8	-	-	-	27-Dec	08-Sep, 16-Dec	28-Jan, 31-Aug	19-May, 6-Oct	19-Jan
93	Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur	9	-	-	30-Aug, 07-Oct, 29-Dec	28-Jan, 28-Feb, 03-Mar	21-Mar, 30-Sep	31-Mar	-	
94	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow	11	-	-	-	-	16-Mar, 29-Sep, 30-Sep, 24-Nov	18-Feb, 28-Jul, 17-Nov	7-Jan, 13-May, 19-Nov, 21-Nov	
95	Uttar Pradesh	Moradabad	8	-	-	-	-	18-Jan, 08-Dec	08-Jan, 28-Jun, 29-Sep, 29-Dec	30-Jun	29-Aug
96	Uttar Pradesh	Prayagraj	12	-	-	-	10-Dec	13-Aug, 15-Sep, 29-Dec	24-Feb, 28-Jun	30-Mar, 25-Jun, 30-Sep, 29-dec	27-Mar, 26-Jun
97	Uttar Pradesh	Saharanpur	6	-	-	-	-	27-Feb, 27-Jun, 23-Sep, 31-Dec	17-Nov	9-May	
98	Uttar Pradesh	Varanasi	12	-	-	-	17-Jun, 11-Aug, 27-Dec	13-Feb, 08-Jun, 03-Jul, 31-Oct	07-Feb, 29-Jun, 05-Sep, 30-Dec	7-Jan	
99	Uttarakhand	Dehradun	22	-	-	27-Oct, 29-Dec	28-Jan, 23-Feb, 25-Jul, 11-Sep, 26-Nov, 30-Dec	31-Jan, 28-Feb, 29-Aug, 26-Sep, 30-Oct, 27-Nov, 13-Dec	23-Jan, 27-Feb, 28-Jul, 28-Aug, 30-Nov	26-Nov	4-Jan

S. No.	State	Smart City	No. of meetings	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
100	West Bengal	New Town Kolkata	13	-	-	04-Sep	-	10-Jan, 22-Jun, 10-Sep	11-Feb, 29-Jul, 25-Nov	23-Feb, 30-May, 30-Nov	22-Feb, 24-May, 11-Sep
		Total	**778**								

Funding Pattern and expenditure on SCPs for Smart Cities

Amount in Rs. Crore

S. No.	Name of the State	Name of the Smart City	Sources of Funds for Smart City																	
			Central Govt. Funds			State & ULB Funds			Convergence			PPP			Loans (includes Commercial Borrowings, Debt and funding from International Financial Institutions)			Others		
			Proposed	Actual	Actual (as % of SCP)	Proposed	Actual	Actual (as % of SCP)	Proposed	Actual	Actual (as % of SCP)	Proposed	Actual	Actual (as % of SCP)	Proposed	Actual	Actual (as % of SCP)	Proposed	Actual	Actual (as % of SCP)
1	Andaman Nicobar Islands	Port Blair	490	245	50%	500	200	40%	26	1	2%	20	0	0%	0	0	0%	0	0	0%
2	Andhra Pradesh	Amaravati	490	488	100%	500	488	98%	258	0	0%	122	0	0%	494	0	0%	0	0	0%
3	Andhra Pradesh	Kakinada	490	490	100%	500	488	98%	586	508	87%	174	5	3%	121	0	0%	136	463	340%
4	Andhra Pradesh	Tirupati	490	392	80%	500	186	37%	230	930	404%	350	5	1%	0	0	0%	32	130	407%
5	Andhra Pradesh	Visakhapatnam	490	490	100%	500	450	90%	168	331	197%	0	20	-	434	442	102%	0	0	0%
6	Arunachal Pradesh	Itanagar	490	366	75%	50	50	100%	292	0	0%	44	0	0%	0	0	0%	0	0	0%
7	Arunachal Pradesh	Pasighat	490	368	75%	50	50	100%	166	0	0%	365	0	0%	0	0	0%	0	0	0%
8	Assam	Guwahati	490	453	92%	50	50	100%	788	255	32%	468	0	0%	0	0	0%	0	0	0%
9	Bihar	Bhagalpur	490	441	90%	500	394	79%	211	34	16%	171	0	0%	0	0	0%	0	0	0%
10	Bihar	Biharsharif	490	263	54%	500	263	53%	221	542	245%	204	0	0%	0	0	0%	0	0	0%

S. No.	Name of the State	Name of the Smart City	Central Govt. Funds			State & ULB Funds			Convergence			PPP			Loans (includes Commercial Borrowings, Debt and funding from International Financial Institutions)			Others		
			Proposed	Actual	Actual (as % of SCP)	Proposed	Actual	Actual (as % of SCP)	Proposed	Actual	Actual (as % of SCP)	Proposed	Actual	Actual (as % of SCP)	Proposed	Actual	Actual (as % of SCP)	Proposed	Actual	Actual (as % of SCP)
11	Bihar	Muzaffarpur	490	404	82%	500	348	70%	151	235	156%	277	19	7%	0	0	0%	0	0	0%
12	Bihar	Patna	490	304	62%	500	307	61%	972	634	65%	800	0	0%	0	0	0%	37	110	297%
13	Chandigarh	Chandigarh	490	490	100%	500	414	83%	117	503	429%	4805	76	2%	0	413	-	277	860	310%
14	Chhattisgarh	Atal Nagar	490	304	62%	500	243	49%	300	0	0%	438	0	0%	0	0	0%	0	0	0%
15	Chhattisgarh	Bilaspur	490	306	62%	500	306	61%	994	842	85%	2176	0	0%	0	0	0%	0	40	0%
16	Chhattisgarh	Raipur	490	392	80%	500	392	78%	900	455	51%	2075	132	6%	0	0	0%	0	255	0%
17	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Silvassa	490	257	52%	500	340	68%	262	138	53%	28	0	0%	0	0	0%	0	0	0%
18	Daman and Diu	Diu	490	196	40%	500	221	44%	500	209	42%	241	15	6%	0	0	0%	0	0	0%
19	Delhi	NDMC	490	343	70%	500	349	70%	511	113	22%	282	156	56%	0	0	0%	105	0	0%
20	Goa	Panaji	490	343	70%	500	301	60%	779	101	13%	397	0	0%	0	0	0%	66	0	0%
21	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	490	490	100%	500	452	90%	116	917	790%	961	243	25%	0	0	0%	237	56	24%
22	Gujarat	Dahod	490	380	78%	500	378	76%	47	59	125%	5	0	4%	0	0	0%	0	0	0%
23	Gujarat	Gandhinagar	490	417	85%	500	417	83%	86	67	78%	66	0	0%	0	0	0%	0	0	0%
24	Gujarat	Rajkot	490	417	85%	500	452	90%	587	838	143%	754	285	38%	0	0	0%	0	0	0%
25	Gujarat	Surat	490	490	100%	500	493	99%	365	951	261%	795	156	20%	0	0	0%	437	142	33%
26	Gujarat	Vadodara	490	417	85%	500	402	80%	436	480	110%	478	483	101%	0	0	0%	117	0	0%

S. No.	Name of the State	Name of the Smart City	Central Govt. Funds			State & ULB Funds			Convergence			PPP			Loans (includes Commercial Borrowings, Debt and funding from International Financial Institutions)			Others		
			Proposed	Actual	Actual (as % of SCP)	Proposed	Actual	Actual (as % of SCP)	Proposed	Actual	Actual (as % of SCP)	Proposed	Actual	Actual (as % of SCP)	Proposed	Actual	Actual (as % of SCP)	Proposed	Actual	Actual (as % of SCP)
27	Haryana	Faridabad	490	417	85%	500	392	78%	173	1	0%	1008	0	0%	12	0	0%	428	0	0%
28	Haryana	Karnal	490	380	78%	500	343	69%	80	96	120%	133	3	2%	0	0	0%	100	0	0%
29	Himachal Pradesh	Dharamshala	490	490	100%	50	50	100%	254	146	58%	670	1	0%	0	0	0%	198	0	0%
30	Himachal Pradesh	Shimla	490	451	92%	50	50	100%	348	448	129%	898	0	0%	206	0	0%	279	0	0%
31	Jammu and Kashmir	Jammu	490	318	65%	500	281	56%	1650	1508	91%	1003	1113	111%	0	52	-	0	0	0%
32	Jammu and Kashmir	Srinagar	490	269	55%	500	232	46%	1560	1942	124%	864	655	76%	402	133	33%	0	182	0%
33	Jharkhand	Ranchi	490	490	100%	500	490	98%	122	886	728%	65	0	0%	315	0	0%	0	92	0%
34	Karnataka	Belagavi	490	490	100%	500	441	88%	553	1420	257%	1006	76	8%	0	563	-	975	410	0%
35	Karnataka	Bengaluru	490	439	90%	500	415	83%	613	65	11%	234	0	0%	0	0	0%	294	0	0%
36	Karnataka	Davanagere	490	490	100%	500	441	88%	292	863	295%	0	52	-	0	0	0%	43	125	0%
37	Karnataka	Hubballi-Dharwad	490	441	90%	500	414	83%	344	1266	368%	170	172	101%	114	558	490%	27	0	0%
38	Karnataka	Mangaluru	490	417	85%	500	414	83%	291	1218	419%	517	284	55%	129	0	0%	91	94	0%
39	Karnataka	Shivamogga	490	490	100%	500	500	100%	99	404	408%	469	49	10%	0	0	0%	28	0	0%
40	Karnataka	Tumakuru	490	490	100%	500	500	100%	234	796	340%	344	203	59%	0	0	0%	649	184	0%
41	Kerala	Kochi	490	380	78%	500	347	69%	505	93	18%	0	12	-	250	723	289%	244	4	2%

S. No.	Name of the State	Name of the Smart City	Central Govt. Funds			State & ULB Funds			Convergence			PPP			Loans (includes Commercial Borrowings, Debt and funding from International Financial Institutions)			Others		
			Proposed	Actual	Actual (as % of SCP)	Proposed	Actual	Actual (as % of SCP)	Proposed	Actual	Actual (as % of SCP)	Proposed	Actual	Actual (as % of SCP)	Proposed	Actual	Actual (as % of SCP)	Proposed	Actual	Actual (as % of SCP)
42	Kerala	Thiruvananthapuram	490	341	70%	500	341	68%	260	303	116%	142	0	0%	0	0	0%	0	2	0%
43	Lakshadweep	Kavaratti	490	183	37%	500	14	100%	175	8	4%	5	0	0%	0	0	0%	0	0	0%
44	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	490	490	100%	500	500	100%	426	86	20%	0	848	-	21	327	1557%	1,296	27	2%
45	Madhya Pradesh	Gwalior	490	343	70%	500	350	70%	636	328	52%	75	250	334%	572	0	0%	144	173	0%
46	Madhya Pradesh	Indore	490	490	100%	500	500	100%	600	2396	399%	0	288	-	2005	0	0%	1,519	331	22%
47	Madhya Pradesh	Jabalpur	490	490	100%	500	500	100%	440	1062	241%	0	183	-	1123	0	0%	1,459	227	0%
48	Madhya Pradesh	Sagar	490	417	85%	500	425	85%	288	573	199%	-	0	-	220	0	0%	0	404	0%
49	Madhya Pradesh	Satna	490	392	80%	500	400	80%	170	418	246%	0	0	0%	73	0	0%	84	0	0%
50	Madhya Pradesh	Ujjain	490	417	85%	500	425	85%	597	695	116%	113	2	2%	544	0	0%	88	0	0%
51	Maharashtra	Aurangabad	490	417	85%	500	446	89%	185	1560	845%	101	5	5%	0	0	0%	277	116	0%
52	Maharashtra	Kalyan-Dombivali	490	392	80%	500	343	69%	682	426	62%	605	0	0%	0	0	0%	250	0	0%
53	Maharashtra	Nagpur	490	380	78%	500	362	72%	574	165	29%	36	12	33%	0	0	0%	510	394	77%
54	Maharashtra	Nashik	490	294	60%	500	270	54%	613	922	150%	318	1423	448%	0	0	0%	531	4	1%

S. No.	Name of the State	Name of the Smart City	Sources of Funds for Smart City															
			Central Govt. Funds			State & ULB Funds			Convergence			PPP			Loans (includes Commercial Borrowings, Debt and funding from International Financial Institutions)			Others		
			Proposed	Actual	Actual (as % of SCP)	Proposed	Actual	Actual (as % of SCP)	Proposed	Actual	Actual (as % of SCP)	Proposed	Actual	Actual (as % of SCP)	Proposed	Actual	Actual (as % of SCP)	Proposed	Actual	Actual (as % of SCP)
55	Maharashtra	Pimpri-Chinchwad	490	490	100%	500	490	98%	0	0	0%	-	13	-	176	0	0%	0	0	0%
56	Maharashtra	Pune	490	490	100%	500	490	98%	700	228	33%	0	31	-	0	0	0%	663	165	0%
57	Maharashtra	Solapur	490	441	90%	500	416	83%	767	304	40%	246	0	0%	0	0	0%	502	0	0%
58	Maharashtra	Thane	490	417	85%	500	409	82%	379	292	77%	4078	57	1%	0	0	0%	0	467	-
59	Manipur	Imphal	490	306	62%	50	27	54%	287	0	0%	0	0	0%	0	0	0%	260	0	0%
60	Meghalaya	Shillong	490	343	70%	50	50	100%	191	166	87%	148	0	0%	0	0	0%	0	95	0%
61	Mizoram	Aizawl	490	343	70%	50	30	60%	994	2	0%	70	0	0%	0	0	0%	0	0	0%
62	Nagaland	Kohima	490	392	80%	50	50	100%	239	134	56%	191	0	0%	368	0	0%	0	44	-
63	Odisha	Bhubaneswar	490	490	100%	500	500	100%	525	39	7%	2563	1406	55%	300	0	0%	199	181	91%
64	Odisha	Rourkela	490	490	100%	500	454	91%	571	11	2%	334	0	0%	323	0	0%	345	561	0%
65	Puducherry	Puducherry	490	196	40%	500	120	24%	363	12	3%	191	0	0%	288	0	0%	0	0	0%
66	Punjab	Amritsar	490	417	85%	500	385	77%	1388	979	71%	1043	0	0%	0	606	-	602	80	0%
67	Punjab	Jalandhar	490	392	80%	500	368	74%	345	661	192%	551	0	0%	108	0	0%	0	0	0%
68	Punjab	Ludhiana	490	490	100%	500	450	90%	187	628	335%	4	0	0%	0	0	0%	0	0	-
69	Rajasthan	Ajmer	490	490	100%	500	452	90%	146	532	366%	737	425	58%	24	0	0%	68	287	0%
70	Rajasthan	Jaipur	490	490	100%	500	450	90%	972	0	0%	0	230	-	389	0	0%	0	0	0%
71	Rajasthan	Kota	490	490	100%	500	453	91%	381	925	243%	222	0	0%	0	0	0%	103	241	0%

S. No.	Name of the State	Name of the Smart City	Sources of Funds for Smart City																
			Central Govt. Funds			State & ULB Funds			Convergence			PPP			Loans (includes Commercial Borrowings, Debt and funding from International Financial Institutions)			Others		
			Proposed	Actual	Actual (as % of SCP)	Proposed	Actual	Actual (as % of SCP)	Proposed	Actual	Actual (as % of SCP)	Proposed	Actual	Actual (as % of SCP)	Proposed	Actual	Actual (as % of SCP)	Proposed	Actual	Actual (as % of SCP)
72	Rajasthan	Udaipur	490	490	100%	500	500	100%	75	603	804%	0	80	-	72	0	0%	94	126	134%
73	Sikkim	Gangtok	490	445	91%	50	50	100%	724	460	64%	495	301	61%	56	0	0%	0	0	0%
74	Sikkim	Namchi	490	368	75%	50	32	64%	156	460	295%	246	0	0%	0	0	0%	8	223	0%
75	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	490	490	100%	500	500	100%	6	90	1488%	319	17	5%	66	0	0%	0	0	0%
76	Tamil Nadu	Coimbatore	490	490	100%	500	500	100%	163	464	285%	175	5	3%	258	0	0%	0	0	0%
77	Tamil Nadu	Erode	490	490	100%	500	500	100%	431	339	79%	95	0	0%	0	0	0%	0	0	0%
78	Tamil Nadu	Madurai	490	490	100%	500	500	100%	134	918	685%	160	0	0%	0	0	0%	48	0	0%
79	Tamil Nadu	Salem	490	490	100%	500	500	100%	97	83	85%	620	0	0%	0	0	0%	216	813	376%
80	Tamil Nadu	Thanjavur	490	490	100%	500	500	100%	274	29	11%	151	0	0%	0	0	0%	23	0	0%
81	Tamil Nadu	Thoothukudi	490	490	100%	500	500	100%	265	96	36%	132	0	0%	0	0	0%	2	0	0%
82	Tamil Nadu	Tiruchirappalli	490	490	100%	500	500	100%	68	426	628%	203	0	0%	0	117	-	0	0	0%
83	Tamil Nadu	Tirunelveli	490	490	100%	500	500	100%	133	844	635%	80	0	0%	0	0	0%	0	0	0%
84	Tamil Nadu	Tiruppur	490	490	100%	500	499	100%	157	1371	872%	172	0	0%	0	483	-	3	0	0%
85	Tamil Nadu	Vellore	490	490	100%	500	490	98%	347	699	201%	134	0	0%	0	114	-	0	143	-
86	Telangana	Greater Warangal	490	264	54%	500	216	43%	763	829	109%	906	0	0%	103	0	0%	100	0	0%
87	Telangana	Karimnagar	490	368	75%	500	270	54%	521	185	35%	167	0	0%	153	0	0%	0	0	0%
88	Tripura	Agartala	490	490	100%	50	50	100%	232	295	127%	692	0	0%	126	0	0%	10	0	0%

S. No.	Name of the State	Name of the Smart City	Central Govt. Funds			State & ULB Funds			Convergence			PPP			Loans (includes Commercial Borrowings, Debt and funding from International Financial Institutions)			Others		
			Proposed	Actual	Actual (as % of SCP)	Proposed	Actual	Actual (as % of SCP)	Proposed	Actual	Actual (as % of SCP)	Proposed	Actual	Actual (as % of SCP)	Proposed	Actual	Actual (as % of SCP)	Proposed	Actual	Actual (as % of SCP)
89	Uttar Pradesh	Agra	490	490	100%	500	490	98%	1008	679	67%	171	35	21%	0	228	-	0	231	0%
90	Uttar Pradesh	Aligarh	490	490	100%	500	441	88%	727	464	64%	524	425	81%	0	0	0%	0	0	0%
91	Uttar Pradesh	Bareilly	490	490	100%	500	490	98%	487	374	77%	454	3	1%	0	0	0%	0	161	0%
92	Uttar Pradesh	Jhansi	490	490	100%	500	489	98%	592	576	97%	165	6	4%	0	0	0%	0	341	0%
93	Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur	490	490	100%	500	490	98%	1012	1911	189%	376	203	54%	0	0	0%	0	9	-
94	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow	490	490	100%	500	441	88%	625	702	112%	223	236	106%	0	0	0%	281	96	0%
95	Uttar Pradesh	Moradabad	490	417	85%	500	379	76%	622	571	92%	182	0	0%	0	0	0%	0	0	0%
96	Uttar Pradesh	Prayagraj	490	490	100%	500	441	88%	974	698	72%	388	1	0%	0	0	0%	0	358	0%
97	Uttar Pradesh	Saharanpur	490	368	75%	500	368	74%	124	232	187%	417	0	0%	0	0	0%	0	128	0%
98	Uttar Pradesh	Varanasi	490	490	100%	500	490	98%	1021	1477	145%	140	4	3%	0	538	-	774	357	46%
99	Uttarakhand	Dehradun	490	442	90%	50	50	100%	236	137	58%	172	91	53%	0	0	0%	0	53	0%
100	West Bengal	New Town Kolkata	490	490	100%	500	441	88%	43	1	2%	107	0	0%	0	0	0%	401	0	0%
		Total	49,000	42,055	86%	44,150	35,826	82%	43,289	50,158	116%	43,711	10,794	25%	9,844	5,298	54%	15,658	9,985	64%

As per para 11.4 (iii) of Mission Statements and Guidelines of Smart Cities Mission, 2% of the total GoI funds allocated to a smart city (Rs. 500 crore) would be deducted for A&OE funds for MoHUA (Mission Directorate and connected activities/structures, Research, Pilot studies, Capacity Building, and concurrent evaluation).

Annexure-VI

Physical Progress of projects taken up under Convergence

Amount in. ₹ Crore

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	Name of the Smart City	Total no. of Projects taken up for execution under SCM (Including Convergence projects)		SCP Projects taken up for execution under Convergence			Status of SCP Projects taken up for execution under Convergence			
								Completed Projects		Ongoing Projects	
			No.	Amount	No.	Amount	Percentage of amount spent on convergence projects out of total amount in column B	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
			A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
1	Andaman Nicobar Islands	Port Blair	18	511	1	1	0.10%	1	1	-	-
2	Andhra Pradesh	Amaravati	19	930	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Andhra Pradesh	Kakinada	94	1,910	9	508	27%	9	508	-	-
4	Andhra Pradesh	Tirupati	104	1,996	20	930	47%	19	915	1	15
5	Andhra Pradesh	Visakhapatnam	61	2,025	4	331	16%	4	331	-	-
6	Arunachal Pradesh	Itanagar	32	521	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	Arunachal Pradesh	Pasighat	43	512	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	Assam	Guwahati	22	945	6	255	27%	4	190	2	64
9	Bihar	Bhagalpur	27	1,504	2	34	2%	2	34	-	-
10	Bihar	Biharsharif	50	1,424	18	542	38%	18	542	-	-
11	Bihar	Muzaffarpur	29	1,149	7	235	20%	6	52	1	183
12	Bihar	Patna	39	1,679	8	634	38%	8	634	-	-

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	Name of the Smart City	Total no. of Projects taken up for execution under SCM (Including Convergence projects)		SCP Projects taken up for execution under Convergence			Status of SCP Projects taken up for execution under Convergence			
								Completed Projects		Ongoing Projects	
			No.	Amount	No.	Amount	Percentage of amount spent on convergence projects out of total amount in column B	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
			A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
13	Chandigarh	Chandigarh	96	3,223	24	503	16%	22	426	2	76
14	Chhattisgarh	Atal Nagar	52	939	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	Chhattisgarh	Bilaspur	131	1,807	18	842	47%	18	842	-	-
16	Chhattisgarh	Raipur	340	1,734	23	455	26%	23	455	-	-
17	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Silvassa	29	853	4	138	16%	4	138	-	-
18	Daman and Diu	Diu	54	1,058	15	209	20%	15	209	-	-
19	Delhi	NDMC	134	1,019	5	113	11%	5	113	-	-
20	Goa	Panaji	49	1,054	15	101	10%	11	49	4	52
21	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	69	2,655	15	917	35%	15	917	-	-
22	Gujarat	Dahod	37	999	7	59	6%	7	59	-	-
23	Gujarat	Gandhinagar	42	1,046	6	67	6%	6	67	-	-
24	Gujarat	Rajkot	71	2,161	20	838	39%	19	796	1	43
25	Gujarat	Surat	82	2,638	21	951	36%	21	951	-	-
26	Gujarat	Vadodara	50	1,943	10	480	25%	10	480	-	-
27	Haryana	Faridabad	45	931	1	1	0.08%	1	1	-	-

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	Name of the Smart City	Total no. of Projects taken up for execution under SCM (Including Convergence projects)		SCP Projects taken up for execution under Convergence			Status of SCP Projects taken up for execution under Convergence			
								Completed Projects		Ongoing Projects	
			No.	Amount	No.	Amount	Percentage of amount spent on convergence projects out of total amount in column B	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
			A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
28	Haryana	Karnal	112	1,030	9	96	9%	9	96	-	-
29	Himachal Pradesh	Dharamshala	81	658	11	146	22%	11	146	-	-
30	Himachal Pradesh	Shimla	221	976	59	448	46%	29	253	30	195
31	Jammu and Kashmir	Jammu	125	3,582	49	1,508	42%	44	1,471	5	36
32	Jammu and Kashmir	Srinagar	169	3,836	61	1,942	51%	48	1,579	13	363
33	Jharkhand	Ranchi	28	1,980	11	886	45%	8	758	3	128
34	Karnataka	Belagavi	220	3,394	107	1,420	42%	105	1,249	2	172
35	Karnataka	Bengaluru	48	1,034	3	65	6%	3	65	-	-
36	Karnataka	Davanagere	129	2,013	16	863	43%	16	863	-	-
37	Karnataka	Hubballi-Dharwad	78	2,857	14	1,266	44%	14	1,266	-	-
38	Karnataka	Mangaluru	103	2,667	21	1,218	46%	21	1,218	-	-
39	Karnataka	Shivamogga	109	1,379	35	404	29%	35	404	-	-
40	Karnataka	Tumakuru	226	2,138	42	796	37%	40	765	2	31
41	Kerala	Kochi	89	1,756	8	93	5%	6	40	2	53
42	Kerala	Thiruvananthapuram	79	1,242	9	303	24%	8	270	1	33

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	Name of the Smart City	Total no. of Projects taken up for execution under SCM (Including Convergence projects)		SCP Projects taken up for execution under Convergence			Status of SCP Projects taken up for execution under Convergence			
								Completed Projects		Ongoing Projects	
			No.	Amount	No.	Amount	Percentage of amount spent on convergence projects out of total amount in column B	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
			A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
43	Lakshadweep	Kavaratti	8	14	4	8	57%	2	3	2	5
44	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	83	3,105	1	86	3%	1	86	-	-
45	Madhya Pradesh	Gwalior	85	1,627	8	328	20%	8	328	-	-
46	Madhya Pradesh	Indore	231	3,846	35	2,396	62%	33	2,121	2	275
47	Madhya Pradesh	Jabalpur	131	2,424	11	1,062	44%	11	1,062	-	-
48	Madhya Pradesh	Sagar	80	1,782	7	573	32%	4	393	3	179
49	Madhya Pradesh	Satna	81	1,390	9	418	30%	9	418	-	-
50	Madhya Pradesh	Ujjain	96	1,656	26	695	42%	21	652	5	42
51	Maharashtra	Aurangabad	46	2,835	6	1,560	55%	6	1,560	-	-
52	Maharashtra	Kalyan-Dombivali	17	1,392	9	426	31%	7	270	2	156
53	Maharashtra	Nagpur	30	1,969	1	165	8%	1	165	-	-
54	Maharashtra	Nashik	52	3,284	21	922	28%	19	831	2	91
55	Maharashtra	Pimpri-Chinchwad	25	1,337	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
56	Maharashtra	Pune	48	1,823	9	228	12%	8	223	1	5
57	Maharashtra	Solapur	48	1,257	3	304	24%	2	54	1	250

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	Name of the Smart City	Total no. of Projects taken up for execution under SCM (Including Convergence projects)		SCP Projects taken up for execution under Convergence			Status of SCP Projects taken up for execution under Convergence			
								Completed Projects		Ongoing Projects	
			No.	Amount	No.	Amount	Percentage of amount spent on convergence projects out of total amount in column B	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
			A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
58	Maharashtra	Thane	52	1,845	11	292	16%	10	156	1	135
59	Manipur	Imphal	25	513	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
60	Meghalaya	Shillong	17	765	5	166	22%	-	-	5	166
61	Mizoram	Aizawl	43	513	1	2	0.39%	-	-	1	2
62	Nagaland	Kohima	40	689	7	134	19%	7	134	-	-
63	Odisha	Bhubaneswar	33	2,083	4	39	2%	4	39	-	-
64	Odisha	Rourkela	64	1,513	2	11	1%	2	11	-	-
65	Puducherry	Puducherry	96	944	1	12	1%	1	12	-	-
66	Punjab	Amritsar	44	2,593	10	979	38%	10	979	-	-
67	Punjab	Jalandhar	79	1,596	21	661	41%	20	262	1	399
68	Punjab	Ludhiana	78	1,567	2	628	40%	1	359	1	269
69	Rajasthan	Ajmer	178	2,224	52	532	24%	51	499	1	33
70	Rajasthan	Jaipur	171	2,529	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
71	Rajasthan	Kota	87	2,154	15	925	43%	15	925	-	-
72	Rajasthan	Udaipur	141	1,720	31	603	35%	31	603	-	-

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	Name of the Smart City	Total no. of Projects taken up for execution under SCM (Including Convergence projects)		SCP Projects taken up for execution under Convergence			Status of SCP Projects taken up for execution under Convergence			
								Completed Projects		Ongoing Projects	
			No.	Amount	No.	Amount	Percentage of amount spent on convergence projects out of total amount in column B	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
			A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
73	Sikkim	Gangtok	38	1,216	15	460	38%	-	-	15	460
74	Sikkim	Namchi	25	1,255	4	460	37%	2	67	2	393
75	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	48	1,097	2	90	8%	1	39	1	51
76	Tamil Nadu	Coimbatore	72	1,455	1	464	32%	1	464	-	-
77	Tamil Nadu	Erode	54	1,304	1	339	26%	1	339	-	-
78	Tamil Nadu	Madurai	16	1,900	1	918	48%	1	918	-	-
79	Tamil Nadu	Salem	110	1,868	3	83	4%	3	83	-	-
80	Tamil Nadu	Thanjavur	104	1,001	1	29	3%	1	29	-	-
81	Tamil Nadu	Thoothukudi	71	1,061	3	96	9%	3	96	-	-
82	Tamil Nadu	Tiruchirappalli	83	1,548	1	426	28%	1	426	-	-
83	Tamil Nadu	Tirunelveli	84	1,844	2	844	46%	2	844	-	-
84	Tamil Nadu	Tiruppur	28	2,870	3	1,371	48%	3	1,371	-	-
85	Tamil Nadu	Vellore	53	2,096	3	699	33%	3	699	-	-
86	Telangana	Greater Warangal	72	1,616	12	829	51%	12	829	-	-
87	Telangana	Karimnagar	50	1,117	4	185	17%	4	185	-	-

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	Name of the Smart City	Total no. of Projects taken up for execution under SCM (Including Convergence projects)		SCP Projects taken up for execution under Convergence			Status of SCP Projects taken up for execution under Convergence			
								Completed Projects		Ongoing Projects	
			No.	Amount	No.	Amount	Percentage of amount spent on convergence projects out of total amount in column B	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
			A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
88	Tripura	Agartala	75	808	10	295	37%	10	295	-	-
89	Uttar Pradesh	Agra	62	2,369	15	679	29%	15	679	-	-
90	Uttar Pradesh	Aligarh	52	1,840	16	464	25%	16	464	-	-
91	Uttar Pradesh	Bareilly	88	1,476	21	374	25%	21	374	-	-
92	Uttar Pradesh	Jhansi	79	1,870	8	576	31%	8	576	-	-
93	Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur	91	3,061	13	1,911	62%	13	1,911	-	-
94	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow	103	2,126	26	702	33%	25	607	1	95
95	Uttar Pradesh	Moradabad	39	1,501	3	571	38%	2	571	1	0
96	Uttar Pradesh	Prayagraj	138	1,986	19	698	35%	19	698	-	-
97	Uttar Pradesh	Saharanpur	114	1,287	10	232	18%	10	232	-	-
98	Uttar Pradesh	Varanasi	117	3,382	39	1,477	44%	39	1,477	-	-
99	Uttarakhand	Dehradun	33	1,144	11	137	12%	10	121	1	16
100	West Bengal	New Town Kolkata	226	1,604	1	1	0.05%	1	1	-	-
		Total	7,970	170,400	1,274	50,158	29%	1,156	45,689	118	4,468

Annexure- VII

Physical Progress of projects taken up under Public–Private Partnership (PPP)

Amount in. ₹ Crore

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	Name of the Smart City	Total no. of Projects taken up for execution under SCM (Including PPP projects)		SCP Projects taken up for execution under PPP			Status of SCP Projects taken up for execution under Convergence			
								Completed Projects		Ongoing Projects	
			No.	Amount	No.	Amount	Percentage of amount spent on PPP projects out of total amount in column B	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
			A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
1	Andaman Nicobar Islands	Port Blair	18	511	-	-	0%	-	-	-	-
2	Andhra Pradesh	Amaravati	19	930	-	-	0%	-	-	-	-
3	Andhra Pradesh	Kakinada	94	1,910	1	5	0.25%	1	5	-	-
4	Andhra Pradesh	Tirupati	104	1,996	1	5	0.23%	1	5	-	-
5	Andhra Pradesh	Visakhapatnam	61	2,025	1	20	1%	1	20	-	-
6	Arunachal Pradesh	Itanagar	32	521	-	-	0%	-	-	-	-

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	Name of the Smart City	Total no. of Projects taken up for execution under SCM (Including PPP projects)		SCP Projects taken up for execution under PPP			Status of SCP Projects taken up for execution under Convergence			
								Completed Projects		Ongoing Projects	
			No.	Amount	No.	Amount	Percentage of amount spent on PPP projects out of total amount in column B	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
			A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
7	Arunachal Pradesh	Pasighat	43	512	-	-	0%	-	-	-	-
8	Assam	Guwahati	22	945	-	-	0%	-	-	-	-
9	Bihar	Bhagalpur	27	1,504	-	-	0%	-	-	-	-
10	Bihar	Biharsharif	50	1,424	-	-	0%	-	-	-	-
11	Bihar	Muzaffarpur	29	1,149	1	19	2%	-	-	1	19
12	Bihar	Patna	39	1,679	-	-	0%	-	-	-	-
13	Chandigarh	Chandigarh	96	3,223	5	76	2%	5	76	-	-
14	Chhattisgarh	Atal Nagar	52	939	-	-	0%	-	-	-	-
15	Chhattisgarh	Bilaspur	131	1,807	-	-	0%	-	-	-	-
16	Chhattisgarh	Raipur	340	1,734	4	132	8%	4	132	-	-
17	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Silvassa	29	853	-	-	0%	-	-	-	-

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	Name of the Smart City	Total no. of Projects taken up for execution under SCM (Including PPP projects)		SCP Projects taken up for execution under PPP			Status of SCP Projects taken up for execution under Convergence			
								Completed Projects		Ongoing Projects	
			No.	Amount	No.	Amount	Percentage of amount spent on PPP projects out of total amount in column B	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
			A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
18	Daman and Diu	Diu	54	1,058	1	15	1%	1	15	-	-
19	Delhi	NDMC	134	1,019	9	156	15%	8	151	1	5
20	Goa	Panaji	49	1,054	-	-	0%	-	-	-	-
21	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	69	2,655	6	243	9%	5	119	1	124
22	Gujarat	Dahod	37	999	1	0	0%	1	0	-	-
23	Gujarat	Gandhinagar	42	1,046	-	-	0%	-	-	-	-
24	Gujarat	Rajkot	71	2,161	3	285	13%	2	60	1	225
25	Gujarat	Surat	82	2,638	8	156	6%	8	156	-	-
26	Gujarat	Vadodara	50	1,943	13	483	25%	13	483	-	-
27	Haryana	Faridabad	45	931	-	-	0%	-	-	-	-
28	Haryana	Karnal	112	1,030	2	3	0.27%	1	3	1	0
29	Himachal Pradesh	Dharamshala	81	658	1	1	0.19%	1	1	-	-

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	Name of the Smart City	Total no. of Projects taken up for execution under SCM (Including PPP projects)		SCP Projects taken up for execution under PPP			Status of SCP Projects taken up for execution under Convergence			
								Completed Projects		Ongoing Projects	
			No.	Amount	No.	Amount	Percentage of amount spent on PPP projects out of total amount in column B	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
			A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
30	Himachal Pradesh	Shimla	221	976	-	-	0%	-	-	-	-
31	Jammu and Kashmir	Jammu	125	3,582	16	1,113	31%	14	298	2	816
32	Jammu and Kashmir	Srinagar	169	3,836	4	655	17%	3	635	1	20
33	Jharkhand	Ranchi	28	1,980	-	-	0%	-	-	-	-
34	Karnataka	Belagavi	220	3,394	3	76	2%	1	5	2	71
35	Karnataka	Bengaluru	48	1,034	-	-	0%	-	-	-	-
36	Karnataka	Davanagere	129	2,013	4	52	3%	4	52	-	-
37	Karnataka	Hubballi-Dharwad	78	2,857	2	172	6%	-	-	2	172
38	Karnataka	Mangaluru	103	2,667	5	284	11%	3	76	2	208
39	Karnataka	Shivamogga	109	1,379	2	49	4%	2	49	-	-
40	Karnataka	Tumakuru	226	2,138	4	203	10%	3	195	1	8

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	Name of the Smart City	Total no. of Projects taken up for execution under SCM (Including PPP projects)		SCP Projects taken up for execution under PPP			Status of SCP Projects taken up for execution under Convergence			
								Completed Projects		Ongoing Projects	
			No.	Amount	No.	Amount	Percentage of amount spent on PPP projects out of total amount in column B	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
			A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
41	Kerala	Kochi	89	1,756	2	12	1%	2	12	-	-
42	Kerala	Thiruvananthapuram	79	1,242	-	-	0%	-	-	-	-
43	Lakshadweep	Kavaratti	8	14	-	-	0%	-	-	-	-
44	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	83	3,105	4	848	27%	4	848	-	-
45	Madhya Pradesh	Gwalior	85	1,627	6	250	15%	5	190	1	61
46	Madhya Pradesh	Indore	231	3,846	14	288	7%	13	228	1	60
47	Madhya Pradesh	Jabalpur	131	2,424	4	183	8%	4	183	-	-
48	Madhya Pradesh	Sagar	80	1,782	-	-	0%	-	-	-	-
49	Madhya Pradesh	Satna	81	1,390	1	0	0%	1	0	-	-

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	Name of the Smart City	Total no. of Projects taken up for execution under SCM (Including PPP projects)		SCP Projects taken up for execution under PPP			Status of SCP Projects taken up for execution under Convergence			
								Completed Projects		Ongoing Projects	
			No.	Amount	No.	Amount	Percentage of amount spent on PPP projects out of total amount in column B	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
			A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
50	Madhya Pradesh	Ujjain	96	1,656	4	2	0.13%	4	2	-	-
51	Maharashtra	Aurangabad	46	2,835	1	5	0.18%	1	5	-	-
52	Maharashtra	Kalyan-Dombivali	17	1,392	-	-	0%	-	-	-	-
53	Maharashtra	Nagpur	30	1,969	2	12	1%	2	12	-	-
54	Maharashtra	Nashik	52	3,284	8	1,423	43%	6	1,418	2	5
55	Maharashtra	Pimpri-Chinchwad	25	1,337	3	13	1%	3	13	-	-
56	Maharashtra	Pune	48	1,823	2	31	2%	2	31	-	-
57	Maharashtra	Solapur	48	1,257	-	-	0%	-	-	-	-
58	Maharashtra	Thane	52	1,845	2	57	3%	2	57	-	-
59	Manipur	Imphal	25	513	-	-	0%	-	-	-	-
60	Meghalaya	Shillong	17	765	-	-	0%	-	-	-	-
61	Mizoram	Aizawl	43	513	-	-	0%	-	-	-	-

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	Name of the Smart City	Total no. of Projects taken up for execution under SCM (Including PPP projects)		SCP Projects taken up for execution under PPP			Status of SCP Projects taken up for execution under Convergence			
								Completed Projects		Ongoing Projects	
			No.	Amount	No.	Amount	Percentage of amount spent on PPP projects out of total amount in column B	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
			A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
62	Nagaland	Kohima	40	689	-	-	0%	-	-	-	-
63	Odisha	Bhubaneswar	33	2,083	4	1,406	68%	4	1,406	-	-
64	Odisha	Rourkela	64	1,513	-	-	0%	-	-	-	-
65	Puducherry	Puducherry	96	944	-	-	0%	-	-	-	-
66	Punjab	Amritsar	44	2,593	-	-	0%	-	-	-	-
67	Punjab	Jalandhar	79	1,596	-	-	0%	-	-	-	-
68	Punjab	Ludhiana	78	1,567	-	-	0%	-	-	-	-
69	Rajasthan	Ajmer	178	2,224	19	425	19%	19	425	-	-
70	Rajasthan	Jaipur	171	2,529	2	230	9%	2	230	-	-
71	Rajasthan	Kota	87	2,154	-	-	0%	-	-	-	-
72	Rajasthan	Udaipur	141	1,720	1	80	5%	1	80	-	-
73	Sikkim	Gangtok	38	1,216	1	301	25%	-	-	1	301

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	Name of the Smart City	Total no. of Projects taken up for execution under SCM (Including PPP projects)		SCP Projects taken up for execution under PPP			Status of SCP Projects taken up for execution under Convergence			
								Completed Projects		Ongoing Projects	
			No.	Amount	No.	Amount	Percentage of amount spent on PPP projects out of total amount in column B	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
			A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
74	Sikkim	Namchi	25	1,255	-	-	0%	-	-	-	-
75	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	48	1,097	2	17	2%	2	17	-	-
76	Tamil Nadu	Coimbatore	72	1,455	2	5	0.34%	2	5	-	-
77	Tamil Nadu	Erode	54	1,304	-	-	0%	-	-	-	-
78	Tamil Nadu	Madurai	16	1,900	-	-	0%	-	-	-	-
79	Tamil Nadu	Salem	110	1,868	-	-	0%	-	-	-	-
80	Tamil Nadu	Thanjavur	104	1,001	-	-	0%	-	-	-	-
81	Tamil Nadu	Thoothukudi	71	1,061	-	-	0%	-	-	-	-
82	Tamil Nadu	Tiruchirappalli	83	1,548	-	-	0%	-	-	-	-
83	Tamil Nadu	Tirunelveli	84	1,844	-	-	0%	-	-	-	-
84	Tamil Nadu	Tiruppur	28	2,870	-	-	0%	-	-	-	-
85	Tamil Nadu	Vellore	53	2,096	-	-	0%	-	-	-	-

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	Name of the Smart City	Total no. of Projects taken up for execution under SCM (Including PPP projects)		SCP Projects taken up for execution under PPP			Status of SCP Projects taken up for execution under Convergence			
								Completed Projects		Ongoing Projects	
			No.	Amount	No.	Amount	Percentage of amount spent on PPP projects out of total amount in column B	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
			A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
86	Telangana	Greater Warangal	72	1,616	-	-	0%	-	-	-	-
87	Telangana	Karimnagar	50	1,117	-	-	0%	-	-	-	-
88	Tripura	Agartala	75	808	-	-	0%	-	-	-	-
89	Uttar Pradesh	Agra	62	2,369	5	35	1%	5	35	-	-
90	Uttar Pradesh	Aligarh	52	1,840	1	425	23%	1	425	-	-
91	Uttar Pradesh	Bareilly	88	1,476	1	3	0.20%	1	3	-	-
92	Uttar Pradesh	Jhansi	79	1,870	2	6	0.33%	2	6	-	-
93	Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur	91	3,061	3	203	7%	3	203	-	-
94	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow	103	2,126	7	236	11%	7	236	-	-
95	Uttar Pradesh	Moradabad	39	1,501	-	-	0%	-	-	-	-
96	Uttar Pradesh	Prayagraj	138	1,986	1	1	0.04%	1	1	-	-
97	Uttar Pradesh	Saharanpur	114	1,287	-	-	0%	-	-	-	-

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	Name of the Smart City	Total no. of Projects taken up for execution under SCM (Including PPP projects)		SCP Projects taken up for execution under PPP			Status of SCP Projects taken up for execution under Convergence			
								Completed Projects		Ongoing Projects	
			No.	Amount	No.	Amount	Percentage of amount spent on PPP projects out of total amount in column B	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
			A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
98	Uttar Pradesh	Varanasi	117	3,382	3	4	0.10%	3	4	-	-
99	Uttarakhand	Dehradun	33	1,144	3	91	8%	3	91	-	-
100	West Bengal	New Town Kolkata	226	1,604	-	-	0%	-	-	-	-
		Total	7,970	170,400	207	10,794	6%	187	8,699	20	2,095

Annexure VIII

Financial Progress

Amount in. ₹ Crore

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	Name of the Smart City	Round in which selected	Planned SCP Cost	Implemented SCP Cost	Total Funds proposed from various sources (GoI+State)	Total Funds mobilised from various sources (GoI+State)	Total Fund Utilised	
								Amount	Percentage of utilization
1	Andaman Nicobar Islands	Port Blair	Fast Track	778	511	990	445	432	97%
2	Andhra Pradesh	Amaravati	3	1,812	930	990	976	779	80%
3	Andhra Pradesh	Kakinada	1	1,993	1,910	990	978	784	80%
4	Andhra Pradesh	Tirupati	2	1,611	1,996	990	578	571	99%
5	Andhra Pradesh	Visakhapatnam	1	1,602	2,025	990	940	838	89%
6	Arunachal Pradesh	Itanagar	4	1,343	521	540	416	314	76%
7	Arunachal Pradesh	Pasighat	3	1,535	512	540	418	354	85%
8	Assam	Guwahati	1	2,256	945	540	503	459	91%
9	Bihar	Bhagalpur	Fast Track	1,309	1,504	990	835	751	90%
10	Bihar	Biharsharif	4	1,517	1,424	990	526	381	72%
11	Bihar	Muzaffarpur	3	1,580	1,149	990	752	642	85%
12	Bihar	Patna	3	2,499	1,679	990	611	484	79%
13	Chandigarh	Chandigarh	Fast Track	5,979	3,223	990	904	875	97%
14	Chhattisgarh	Atal Nagar	3	1,679	939	990	547	479	87%
15	Chhattisgarh	Bilaspur	3	3,966	1,807	990	613	531	87%

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	Name of the Smart City	Round in which selected	Planned SCP Cost	Implemented SCP Cost	Total Funds proposed from various sources (GoI+State)	Total Funds mobilised from various sources (GoI+State)	Total Fund Utilised	
								Amount	Percentage of utilization
16	Chhattisgarh	Raipur	Fast Track	3,940	1,734	990	784	710	91%
17	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Silvassa	4	1,083	853	990	598	530	89%
18	Daman and Diu	Diu	4	1,443	1,058	990	417	412	99%
19	Delhi	NDMC	1	1,897	1,019	990	692	595	86%
20	Goa	Panaji	Fast Track	1,775	1,054	990	644	549	85%
21	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	1	2,290	2,655	990	942	918	97%
22	Gujarat	Dahod	3	1,029	999	990	758	692	91%
23	Gujarat	Gandhinagar	3	1,408	1,046	990	833	777	93%
24	Gujarat	Rajkot	3	2,623	2,161	990	869	852	98%
25	Gujarat	Surat	1	2,597	2,638	990	983	873	89%
26	Gujarat	Vadodara	2	2,007	1,943	990	819	817	100%
27	Haryana	Faridabad	Fast Track	2,577	931	990	809	770	95%
28	Haryana	Karnal	3	1,211	1,030	990	723	595	82%
29	Himachal Pradesh	Dharamshala	Fast Track	2,110	658	540	540	451	84%
30	Himachal Pradesh	Shimla	3	2,730	976	540	501	454	90%
31	Jammu and Kashmir	Jammu	3	3,464	3,582	990	599	552	92%
32	Jammu and Kashmir	Srinagar	3	3,634	3,836	990	501	395	79%

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	Name of the Smart City	Round in which selected	Planned SCP Cost	Implemented SCP Cost	Total Funds proposed from various sources (GoI+State)	Total Funds mobilised from various sources (GoI+State)	Total Fund Utilised	
								Amount	Percentage of utilization
33	Jharkhand	Ranchi	Fast Track	1,489	1,980	990	980	934	95%
34	Karnataka	Belagavi	1	3,535	3,394	990	931	876	94%
35	Karnataka	Bengaluru	3	1,792	1,034	990	854	815	95%
36	Karnataka	Davanagere	1	1,307	2,013	990	931	807	87%
37	Karnataka	Hubballi-Dharwad	2	1,662	2,857	990	855	793	93%
38	Karnataka	Mangaluru	2	2,001	2,667	990	831	753	91%
39	Karnataka	Shivamogga	2	1,517	1,379	990	990	924	93%
40	Karnataka	Tumakuru	2	2,227	2,138	990	990	901	91%
41	Kerala	Kochi	1	2,076	1,756	990	727	683	94%
42	Kerala	Thiruvananthapuram	3	1,538	1,242	990	682	594	87%
43	Lakshadweep	Kavaratti	4	527	14	990	197	44	23%
44	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	1	2,719	3,105	990	990	990	100%
45	Madhya Pradesh	Gwalior	2	2,250	1,627	990	693	610	88%
46	Madhya Pradesh	Indore	1	5,100	3,846	990	990	990	100%
47	Madhya Pradesh	Jabalpur	1	3,999	2,424	990	990	949	96%
48	Madhya Pradesh	Sagar	3	1,608	1,782	990	842	774	92%
49	Madhya Pradesh	Satna	3	1,457	1,390	990	792	687	87%
50	Madhya Pradesh	Ujjain	2	2,176	1,656	990	842	791	94%
51	Maharashtra	Aurangabad	2	1,563	2,835	990	863	766	89%

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	Name of the Smart City	Round in which selected	Planned SCP Cost	Implemented SCP Cost	Total Funds proposed from various sources (GoI+State)	Total Funds mobilised from various sources (GoI+State)	Total Fund Utilised	
								Amount	Percentage of utilization
52	Maharashtra	Kalyan-Dombivali	2	2,027	1,392	990	735	678	92%
53	Maharashtra	Nagpur	2	1,002	1,969	990	742	704	95%
54	Maharashtra	Nashik	2	2,194	3,284	990	564	511	91%
55	Maharashtra	Pimpri-Chinchwad	3	1,095	1,337	990	980	980	100%
56	Maharashtra	Pune	1	2,363	1,823	990	980	980	100%
57	Maharashtra	Solapur	1	2,247	1,257	990	857	832	97%
58	Maharashtra	Thane	2	5,404	1,845	990	825	809	98%
59	Manipur	Imphal	Fast Track	1,523	513	540	333	272	82%
60	Meghalaya	Shillong	4	1,039	765	540	393	355	90%
61	Mizoram	Aizawl	3	2,053	513	540	373	271	73%
62	Nagaland	Kohima	2	1,661	689	540	442	426	96%
63	Odisha	Bhubaneswar	1	4,537	2,083	990	990	912	92%
64	Odisha	Rourkela	2	2,571	1,513	990	944	848	90%
65	Puducherry	Puducherry	3	1,828	944	990	316	177	56%
66	Punjab	Amritsar	2	3,431	2,593	990	802	758	95%
67	Punjab	Jalandhar	2	1,985	1,596	990	760	712	94%
68	Punjab	Ludhiana	1	1,049	1,567	990	940	790	84%
69	Rajasthan	Ajmer	2	1,770	2,224	990	942	878	93%
70	Rajasthan	Jaipur	1	2,341	2,529	990	940	874	93%

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	Name of the Smart City	Round in which selected	Planned SCP Cost	Implemented SCP Cost	Total Funds proposed from various sources (GoI+State)	Total Funds mobilised from various sources (GoI+State)	Total Fund Utilised	
								Amount	Percentage of utilization
71	Rajasthan	Kota	2	1,387	2,154	990	943	885	94%
72	Rajasthan	Udaipur	1	1,221	1,720	990	990	954	96%
73	Sikkim	Gangtok	3	2,234	1,216	540	495	420	85%
74	Sikkim	Namchi	2	922	1,255	540	400	396	99%
75	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	1	1,366	1,097	990	990	951	96%
76	Tamil Nadu	Coimbatore	1	1,570	1,455	990	990	988	100%
77	Tamil Nadu	Erode	4	1,544	1,304	990	990	915	92%
78	Tamil Nadu	Madurai	2	1,342	1,900	990	990	951	96%
79	Tamil Nadu	Salem	2	1,909	1,868	990	990	974	98%
80	Tamil Nadu	Thanjavur	2	1,290	1,001	990	990	969	98%
81	Tamil Nadu	Thoothukudi	3	1,327	1,061	990	990	925	93%
82	Tamil Nadu	Tiruchirappalli	3	1,271	1,548	990	990	899	91%
83	Tamil Nadu	Tirunelveli	3	1,218	1,844	990	990	898	91%
84	Tamil Nadu	Tiruppur	3	1,190	2,870	990	989	937	95%
85	Tamil Nadu	Vellore	2	1,281	2,096	990	980	898	92%
86	Telangana	Greater Warangal	Fast Track	2,740	1,616	990	480	421	88%
87	Telangana	Karimnagar	3	1,731	1,117	990	637	539	85%
88	Tripura	Agartala	Fast Track	1,988	808	540	540	494	92%
89	Uttar Pradesh	Agra	2	2,133	2,369	990	980	923	94%

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	Name of the Smart City	Round in which selected	Planned SCP Cost	Implemented SCP Cost	Total Funds proposed from various sources (GoI+State)	Total Funds mobilised from various sources (GoI+State)	Total Fund Utilised	
								Amount	Percentage of utilization
90	Uttar Pradesh	Aligarh	3	2,567	1,840	990	931	824	89%
91	Uttar Pradesh	Bareilly	4	1,923	1,476	990	980	863	88%
92	Uttar Pradesh	Jhansi	3	1,728	1,870	990	979	890	91%
93	Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur	2	2,312	3,061	990	980	894	91%
94	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow	Fast Track	2,053	2,126	990	931	861	93%
95	Uttar Pradesh	Moradabad	4	1,767	1,501	990	796	728	92%
96	Uttar Pradesh	Prayagraj	3	2,239	1,986	990	931	843	91%
97	Uttar Pradesh	Saharanpur	4	1,679	1,287	990	735	624	85%
98	Uttar Pradesh	Varanasi	2	2,270	3,382	990	980	899	92%
99	Uttarakhand	Dehradun	3	1,348	1,144	540	492	463	94%
100	West Bengal	New Town Kolkata	Fast Track	1,532	1,604	990	931	828	89%
		Total		**203,022**	**170,400**	**93,150**	**77,881**	**71,118**	**91%**

As per para 11.4 (iii) of Mission Statements and Guidelines of Smart Cities Mission, 2% of the total GoI funds allocated to a smart city (Rs. 500 crore) would be deducted for A&OE funds for MoHUA (Mission Directorate and connected activities/structures, Research, Pilot studies, Capacity Building, and concurrent evaluation).

Physical Progress

Amount in. ₹ Crore

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	Name of the Smart City	Total no. of Projects taken up for execution under SCP		Status of Projects planned under SCP										
					Tender Stage			Work Order Stage			Project Completed			Projects shelved if any		
			No.	Amount	No.	Amount	% of SCP	No.	Amount	% of SCP	No.	Amount	% of SCP	No.	Amount	% of SCP
1	Andaman Nicobar Islands	Port Blair	18	511	0	0	0	11	472	61%	7	40	39%	NA	NA	NA
2	Andhra Pradesh	Amaravati	19	930	0	0	0	7	303	37%	12	627	63%	NA	NA	NA
3	Andhra Pradesh	Kakinada	94	1,910	0	0	0	18	236	19%	76	1674	81%	NA	NA	NA
4	Andhra Pradesh	Tirupati	104	1,996	0	0	0	24	465	23%	80	1531	77%	NA	NA	NA
5	Andhra Pradesh	Visakhapatnam	61	2,025	0	0	0	5	1116	8%	56	909	92%	NA	NA	NA
6	Arunachal Pradesh	Itanagar	32	521	0	0	0	22	349	69%	10	172	31%	NA	NA	NA
7	Arunachal Pradesh	Pasighat	43	512	0	0	0	21	386	49%	22	125	51%	NA	NA	NA
8	Assam	Guwahati	22	945	0	0	0	11	842	50%	11	103	50%	NA	NA	NA
9	Bihar	Bhagalpur	27	1,504	0	0	0	5	140	19%	22	1364	81%	NA	NA	NA
10	Bihar	Biharsharif	50	1,424	0	0	0	9	718	18%	41	706	82%	NA	NA	NA
11	Bihar	Muzaffarpur	29	1,149	0	0	0	15	621	52%	14	528	48%	NA	NA	NA
12	Bihar	Patna	39	1,679	0	0	0	13	653	33%	26	1026	67%	NA	NA	NA

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	Name of the Smart City	Total no. of Projects taken up for execution under SCP		Status of Projects planned under SCP											
					Tender Stage			Work Order Stage			Project Completed			Projects shelved if any		
			No.	Amount	No.	Amount	% of SCP	No.	Amount	% of SCP	No.	Amount	% of SCP	No.	Amount	% of SCP
13	Chandigarh	Chandigarh	96	3,223	0	0	0	6	1279	6%	90	1943	94%	NA	NA	NA
14	Chhattisgarh	Atal Nagar	52	939	0	0	0	40	721	77%	12	218	23%	NA	NA	NA
15	Chhattisgarh	Bilaspur	131	1,807	0	0	0	50	580	38%	81	1226	62%	NA	NA	NA
16	Chhattisgarh	Raipur	340	1,734	0	0	0	23	338	7%	317	1396	93%	NA	NA	NA
17	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Silvassa	29	853	0	0	0	21	507	72%	8	346	28%	NA	NA	NA
18	Daman and Diu	Diu	54	1,058	0	0	0	30	792	56%	24	266	44%	NA	NA	NA
19	Delhi	NDMC	134	1,019	0	0	0	20	238	15%	114	780	85%	NA	NA	NA
20	Goa	Panaji	49	1,054	0	0	0	20	658	41%	29	396	59%	NA	NA	NA
21	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	69	2,655	0	0	0	2	144	3%	67	2511	97%	NA	NA	NA
22	Gujarat	Dahod	37	999	0	0	0	11	309	30%	26	690	70%	NA	NA	NA
23	Gujarat	Gandhinagar	42	1,046	0	0	0	6	454	14%	36	592	86%	NA	NA	NA
24	Gujarat	Rajkot	71	2,161	0	0	0	20	804	28%	51	1358	72%	NA	NA	NA
25	Gujarat	Surat	82	2,638	0	0	0	2	81	2%	80	2557	98%	NA	NA	NA
26	Gujarat	Vadodara	50	1,943	0	0	0	3	319	6%	47	1625	94%	NA	NA	NA
27	Haryana	Faridabad	45	931	0	0	0	16	246	36%	29	685	64%	NA	NA	NA
28	Haryana	Karnal	112	1,030	0	0	0	32	311	29%	80	719	71%	NA	NA	NA
29	Himachal	Dharamshala	81	658	0	0	0	30	326	37%	51	332	63%	NA	NA	NA

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	Name of the Smart City	Total no. of Projects taken up for execution under SCP		Status of Projects planned under SCP											
					Tender Stage			Work Order Stage			Project Completed			Projects shelved if any		
			No.	Amount	No.	Amount	% of SCP	No.	Amount	% of SCP	No.	Amount	% of SCP	No.	Amount	% of SCP
	Pradesh															
30	Himachal Pradesh	Shimla	221	976	0	0	0	75	531	34%	146	445	66%	NA	NA	NA
31	Jammu and Kashmir	Jammu	125	3,582	0	0	0	22	1146	18%	103	2436	82%	NA	NA	NA
32	Jammu and Kashmir	Srinagar	169	3,836	0	0	0	52	925	31%	117	2911	69%	NA	NA	NA
33	Jharkhand	Ranchi	28	1,980	0	0	0	5	223	18%	23	1758	82%	NA	NA	NA
34	Karnataka	Belagavi	220	3,394	0	0	0	11	756	5%	209	2638	95%	NA	NA	NA
35	Karnataka	Bengaluru	48	1,034	0	0	0	4	111	8%	44	922	92%	NA	NA	NA
36	Karnataka	Davanagere	129	2,013	0	0	0	12	199	9%	117	1815	91%	NA	NA	NA
37	Karnataka	Hubballi-Dharwad	78	2,857	0	0	0	6	969	8%	72	1888	92%	NA	NA	NA
38	Karnataka	Mangaluru	103	2,667	0	0	0	22	648	21%	81	2019	79%	NA	NA	NA
39	Karnataka	Shivamogga	109	1,379	0	0	0	4	81	4%	105	1299	96%	NA	NA	NA
40	Karnataka	Tumakuru	226	2,138	0	0	0	7	65	3%	219	2072	97%	NA	NA	NA
41	Kerala	Kochi	89	1,756	0	0	0	43	901	48%	46	855	52%	NA	NA	NA
42	Kerala	Thiruvananthapuram	79	1,242	0	0	0	28	703	35%	51	540	65%	NA	NA	NA
43	Lakshadweep	Kavaratti	8	14	0	0	0	3	9	38%	5	5	63%	NA	NA	NA

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	Name of the Smart City	Total no. of Projects taken up for execution under SCP		Status of Projects planned under SCP											
					Tender Stage			Work Order Stage			Project Completed			Projects shelved if any		
			No.	Amount	No.	Amount	% of SCP	No.	Amount	% of SCP	No.	Amount	% of SCP	No.	Amount	% of SCP
44	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	83	3,105	0	0	0	5	368	6%	78	2737	94%	NA	NA	NA
45	Madhya Pradesh	Gwalior	85	1,627	0	0	0	26	467	31%	59	1160	69%	NA	NA	NA
46	Madhya Pradesh	Indore	231	3,846	0	0	0	7	593	3%	224	3253	97%	NA	NA	NA
47	Madhya Pradesh	Jabalpur	131	2,424	0	0	0	11	444	8%	120	1979	92%	NA	NA	NA
48	Madhya Pradesh	Sagar	80	1,782	0	0	0	11	535	14%	69	1247	86%	NA	NA	NA
49	Madhya Pradesh	Satna	81	1,390	0	0	0	30	640	37%	51	750	63%	NA	NA	NA
50	Madhya Pradesh	Ujjain	96	1,656	0	0	0	23	294	24%	73	1362	76%	NA	NA	NA
51	Maharashtra	Aurangabad	46	2,835	0	0	0	7	567	15%	39	2269	85%	NA	NA	NA
52	Maharashtra	Kalyan-Dombivali	17	1,392	0	0	0	4	818	24%	13	574	76%	NA	NA	NA
53	Maharashtra	Nagpur	30	1,969	0	0	0	14	274	47%	16	1695	53%	NA	NA	NA
54	Maharashtra	Nashik	52	3,284	0	0	0	12	725	23%	40	2559	77%	NA	NA	NA
55	Maharashtra	Pimpri-Chinchwad	25	1,337	0	0	0	5	374	20%	20	962	80%	NA	NA	NA
56	Maharashtra	Pune	48	1,823	0	0	0	2	209	4%	46	1614	96%	NA	NA	NA
57	Maharashtra	Solapur	48	1,257	0	0	0	1	500	2%	47	757	98%	NA	NA	NA
58	Maharashtra	Thane	52	1,845	0	0	0	11	869	21%	41	977	79%	NA	NA	NA
59	Manipur	Imphal	25	513	0	0	0	13	458	52%	12	55	48%	NA	NA	NA
60	Meghalaya	Shillong	17	765	0	0	0	13	715	76%	4	51	24%	NA	NA	NA

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	Name of the Smart City	Total no. of Projects taken up for execution under SCP		Status of Projects planned under SCP											
					Tender Stage			Work Order Stage			Project Completed			Projects shelved if any		
			No.	Amount	No.	Amount	% of SCP	No.	Amount	% of SCP	No.	Amount	% of SCP	No.	Amount	% of SCP
61	Mizoram	Aizawl	43	513	0	0	0	25	343	58%	18	170	42%	NA	NA	NA
62	Nagaland	Kohima	40	689	0	0	0	6	214	15%	34	476	85%	NA	NA	NA
63	Odisha	Bhubaneswar	33	2,083	0	0	0	3	61	9%	30	2022	91%	NA	NA	NA
64	Odisha	Rourkela	64	1,513	0	0	0	5	358	8%	59	1155	92%	NA	NA	NA
65	Puducherry	Puducherry	96	944	0	0	0	65	900	68%	31	44	32%	NA	NA	NA
66	Punjab	Amritsar	44	2,593	0	0	0	9	1404	20%	35	1189	80%	NA	NA	NA
67	Punjab	Jalandhar	79	1,596	0	0	0	16	1163	20%	63	432	80%	NA	NA	NA
68	Punjab	Ludhiana	78	1,567	0	0	0	21	670	27%	57	897	73%	NA	NA	NA
69	Rajasthan	Ajmer	178	2,224	0	0	0	13	283	7%	165	1941	93%	NA	NA	NA
70	Rajasthan	Jaipur	171	2,529	0	0	0	15	176	9%	156	2353	91%	NA	NA	NA
71	Rajasthan	Kota	87	2,154	0	0	0	5	60	6%	82	2093	94%	NA	NA	NA
72	Rajasthan	Udaipur	141	1,720	0	0	0	1	49	1%	140	1671	99%	NA	NA	NA
73	Sikkim	Gangtok	38	1,216	0	0	0	32	1023	84%	6	194	16%	NA	NA	NA
74	Sikkim	Namchi	25	1,255	0	0	0	12	716	48%	13	539	52%	NA	NA	NA
75	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	48	1,097	0	0	0	3	203	6%	45	894	94%	NA	NA	NA
76	Tamil Nadu	Coimbatore	72	1,455	0	0	0	3	130	4%	69	1324	96%	NA	NA	NA
77	Tamil Nadu	Erode	54	1,304	0	0	0	11	224	20%	43	1080	80%	NA	NA	NA

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	Name of the Smart City	Total no. of Projects taken up for execution under SCP		Status of Projects planned under SCP											
					Tender Stage			Work Order Stage			Project Completed			Projects shelved if any		
			No.	Amount	No.	Amount	% of SCP	No.	Amount	% of SCP	No.	Amount	% of SCP	No.	Amount	% of SCP
78	Tamil Nadu	Madurai	16	1,900	0	0	0	0	0	0%	16	1900	100%	NA	NA	NA
79	Tamil Nadu	Salem	110	1,868	0	0	0	7	214	6%	103	1654	94%	NA	NA	NA
80	Tamil Nadu	Thanjavur	104	1,001	0	0	0	8	156	8%	96	846	92%	NA	NA	NA
81	Tamil Nadu	Thoothukudi	71	1,061	0	0	0	7	280	10%	64	781	90%	NA	NA	NA
82	Tamil Nadu	Tiruchirappalli	83	1,548	0	0	0	15	358	18%	68	1190	82%	NA	NA	NA
83	Tamil Nadu	Tirunelveli	84	1,844	0	0	0	15	158	18%	69	1686	82%	NA	NA	NA
84	Tamil Nadu	Tiruppur	28	2,870	0	0	0	4	269	14%	24	2601	86%	NA	NA	NA
85	Tamil Nadu	Vellore	53	2,096	0	0	0	7	127	13%	46	1969	87%	NA	NA	NA
86	Telangana	Greater Warangal	72	1,616	0	0	0	25	592	35%	47	1025	65%	NA	NA	NA
87	Telangana	Karimnagar	50	1,117	0	0	0	25	287	50%	25	830	50%	NA	NA	NA
88	Tripura	Agartala	75	808	0	0	0	8	259	11%	67	549	89%	NA	NA	NA
89	Uttar Pradesh	Agra	62	2,369	0	0	0	1	2	2%	61	2367	98%	NA	NA	NA
90	Uttar Pradesh	Aligarh	52	1,840	0	0	0	9	455	17%	43	1385	83%	NA	NA	NA
91	Uttar Pradesh	Bareilly	88	1,476	0	0	0	7	304	8%	81	1172	92%	NA	NA	NA
92	Uttar Pradesh	Jhansi	79	1,870	0	0	0	9	93	11%	70	1777	89%	NA	NA	NA
93	Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur	91	3,061	0	0	0	4	151	4%	87	2911	96%	NA	NA	NA
94	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow	103	2,126	0	0	0	30	563	29%	73	1564	71%	NA	NA	NA

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	Name of the Smart City	Total no. of Projects taken up for execution under SCP		Status of Projects planned under SCP											
					Tender Stage			Work Order Stage			Project Completed			Projects shelved if any		
			No.	Amount	No.	Amount	% of SCP	No.	Amount	% of SCP	No.	Amount	% of SCP	No.	Amount	% of SCP
95	Uttar Pradesh	Moradabad	39	1,501	0	0	0	10	415	26%	29	1086	74%	NA	NA	NA
96	Uttar Pradesh	Prayagraj	138	1,986	0	0	0	24	232	17%	114	1755	83%	NA	NA	NA
97	Uttar Pradesh	Saharanpur	114	1,287	0	0	0	74	632	65%	40	655	35%	NA	NA	NA
98	Uttar Pradesh	Varanasi	117	3,382	0	0	0	6	124	5%	111	3258	95%	NA	NA	NA
99	Uttarakhand	Dehradun	33	1,144	0	0	0	5	459	15%	28	685	85%	NA	NA	NA
100	West Bengal	New Town Kolkata	226	1,604	0	0	0	24	666	11%	202	939	89%	NA	NA	NA
		Total	7,970	170,400	0	0	0	1,551	45,295		6,419	125,105				

Number of projects under implementation

Amount in. ₹ Crore

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	Name of the Smart City	Rank	Total no. of Projects planned under SCP		Total no. of Projects taken up for execution under SCP	
				No.	Amount	No.	Amount
1	Andaman Nicobar Islands	Port Blair	98	41	778	18	511
2	Andhra Pradesh	Amaravati	69	41	1,812	19	930
3	Andhra Pradesh	Kakinada	34	88	1,993	94	1,910
4	Andhra Pradesh	Tirupati	54	77	1,611	104	1,996
5	Andhra Pradesh	Visakhapatnam	52	40	1,602	61	2,025
6	Arunachal Pradesh	Itanagar	92	21	1,343	32	521
7	Arunachal Pradesh	Pasighat	86	98	1,535	43	512
8	Assam	Guwahati	96	30	2,256	22	945
9	Bihar	Bhagalpur	30	25	1,309	27	1,504
10	Bihar	Biharsharif	82	20	1,517	50	1,424
11	Bihar	Muzaffarpur	77	25	1,580	29	1,149
12	Bihar	Patna	83	51	2,499	39	1,679
13	Chandigarh	Chandigarh	38	61	5,979	96	3,223

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	Name of the Smart City	Rank	Total no. of Projects planned under SCP		Total no. of Projects taken up for execution under SCP	
				No.	Amount	No.	Amount
14	Chhattisgarh	Atal Nagar	88	16	1,679	52	939
15	Chhattisgarh	Bilaspur	80	58	3,966	131	1,807
16	Chhattisgarh	Raipur	60	72	3,940	340	1,734
17	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Silvassa	78	55	1,083	29	853
18	Daman and Diu	Diu	91	68	1,443	54	1,058
19	Delhi	NDMC	70	43	1,897	134	1,019
20	Goa	Panaji	73	22	1,775	49	1,054
21	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	6	22	2,290	69	2,655
22	Gujarat	Dahod	55	36	1,029	37	999
23	Gujarat	Gandhinagar	71	44	1,408	42	1,046
24	Gujarat	Rajkot	40	63	2,623	71	2,161
25	Gujarat	Surat	1	21	2,597	82	2,638
26	Gujarat	Vadodara	29	42	2,007	50	1,943
27	Haryana	Faridabad	64	68	2,577	45	931
28	Haryana	Karnal	61	51	1,211	112	1,030
29	Himachal Pradesh	Dharamshala	84	71	2,110	81	658
30	Himachal Pradesh	Shimla	90	36	2,730	221	976
31	Jammu and Kashmir	Jammu	56	84	3,464	125	3,582

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	Name of the Smart City	Rank	Total no. of Projects planned under SCP		Total no. of Projects taken up for execution under SCP	
				No.	Amount	No.	Amount
32	Jammu and Kashmir	Srinagar	63	113	3,634	169	3,836
33	Jharkhand	Ranchi	2	25	1,489	28	1,980
34	Karnataka	Belagavi	16	69	3,535	220	3,394
35	Karnataka	Bengaluru	28	18	1,792	48	1,034
36	Karnataka	Davanagere	18	11	1,307	129	2,013
37	Karnataka	Hubballi-Dharwad	42	25	1,662	78	2,857
38	Karnataka	Mangaluru	50	65	2,001	103	2,667
39	Karnataka	Shivamogga	12	23	1,517	109	1,379
40	Karnataka	Tumakuru	4	44	2,227	226	2,138
41	Kerala	Kochi	74	84	2,076	89	1,756
42	Kerala	Thiruvananthapuram	76	43	1,538	79	1,242
43	Lakshadweep	Kavaratti	100	14	527	8	14
44	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	8	10	2,719	83	3,105
45	Madhya Pradesh	Gwalior	62	71	2,250	85	1,627
46	Madhya Pradesh	Indore	15	87	5,100	231	3,846
47	Madhya Pradesh	Jabalpur	25	103	3,999	131	2,424
48	Madhya Pradesh	Sagar	43	29	1,608	80	1,782
49	Madhya Pradesh	Satna	67	31	1,457	81	1,390

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	Name of the Smart City	Rank	Total no. of Projects planned under SCP		Total no. of Projects taken up for execution under SCP	
				No.	Amount	No.	Amount
50	Madhya Pradesh	Ujjain	45	30	2,176	96	1,656
51	Maharashtra	Aurangabad	49	21	1,563	46	2,835
52	Maharashtra	Kalyan-Dombivali	79	30	2,027	17	1,392
53	Maharashtra	Nagpur	41	30	1,002	30	1,969
54	Maharashtra	Nashik	58	25	2,194	52	3,284
55	Maharashtra	Pimpri-Chinchwad	27	54	1,095	25	1,337
56	Maharashtra	Pune	22	52	2,363	48	1,823
57	Maharashtra	Solapur	32	31	2,247	48	1,257
58	Maharashtra	Thane	75	20	5,404	52	1,845
59	Manipur	Imphal	97	20	1,523	25	513
60	Meghalaya	Shillong	93	30	1,039	17	765
61	Mizoram	Aizawl	94	116	2,053	43	513
62	Nagaland	Kohima	59	62	1,661	40	689
63	Odisha	Bhubaneswar	26	81	4,537	33	2,083
64	Odisha	Rourkela	53	56	2,571	64	1,513
65	Puducherry	Puducherry	99	63	1,828	96	944
66	Punjab	Amritsar	81	11	3,431	44	2,593
67	Punjab	Jalandhar	85	21	1,985	79	1,596

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	Name of the Smart City	Rank	Total no. of Projects planned under SCP		Total no. of Projects taken up for execution under SCP	
				No.	Amount	No.	Amount
68	Punjab	Ludhiana	46	46	1,049	78	1,567
69	Rajasthan	Ajmer	23	28	1,770	178	2,224
70	Rajasthan	Jaipur	14	67	2,341	171	2,529
71	Rajasthan	Kota	9	16	1,387	87	2,154
72	Rajasthan	Udaipur	3	17	1,221	141	1,720
73	Sikkim	Gangtok	95	79	2,234	38	1,216
74	Sikkim	Namchi	72	60	922	25	1,255
75	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	39	48	1,366	48	1,097
76	Tamil Nadu	Coimbatore	21	45	1,570	72	1,455
77	Tamil Nadu	Erode	37	36	1,544	54	1,304
78	Tamil Nadu	Madurai	10	17	1,342	16	1,900
79	Tamil Nadu	Salem	20	28	1,909	110	1,868
80	Tamil Nadu	Thanjavur	44	60	1,290	104	1,001
81	Tamil Nadu	Thoothukudi	47	121	1,327	71	1,061
82	Tamil Nadu	Tiruchirappalli	35	17	1,271	83	1,548
83	Tamil Nadu	Tirunelveli	19	34	1,218	84	1,844
84	Tamil Nadu	Tiruppur	24	124	1,190	28	2,870
85	Tamil Nadu	Vellore	17	102	1,281	53	2,096

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	Name of the Smart City	Rank	Total no. of Projects planned under SCP		Total no. of Projects taken up for execution under SCP	
				No.	Amount	No.	Amount
86	Telangana	Greater Warangal	87	36	2,740	72	1,616
87	Telangana	Karimnagar	68	46	1,731	50	1,117
88	Tripura	Agartala	89	39	1,988	75	808
89	Uttar Pradesh	Agra	5	111	2,133	62	2,369
90	Uttar Pradesh	Aligarh	51	63	2,567	52	1,840
91	Uttar Pradesh	Bareilly	33	53	1,923	88	1,476
92	Uttar Pradesh	Jhansi	11	158	1,728	79	1,870
93	Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur	13	52	2,312	91	3,061
94	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow	36	67	2,053	103	2,126
95	Uttar Pradesh	Moradabad	57	57	1,767	39	1,501
96	Uttar Pradesh	Prayagraj	31	161	2,239	138	1,986
97	Uttar Pradesh	Saharanpur	66	42	1,679	114	1,287
98	Uttar Pradesh	Varanasi	7	132	2,270	117	3,382
99	Uttarakhand	Dehradun	65	36	1,348	33	1,144
100	West Bengal	New Town Kolkata	48	45	1,532	226	1,604
		Total		**5,151**	**203,018**	**7,970**	**170,400**

Annexure XI

Details of sector-wise investment made by various Smart Cities in terms of providing the core infrastructure elements

#	Name of State/UT	Name of Smart City	Total Number of smart city projects		Total Number of smart city projects relating to core infrastructure elements		Percentage of core infrastructure projects out of total Number of smart city projects
			No. of projects	Cost	No. of projects	Cost	
1	Andaman Nicobar Islands	Port Blair	18	511.33	6	305.68	60%
2	Andhra Pradesh	Amaravati	19	930.00	11	417.87	45%
3	Andhra Pradesh	Kakinada	94	1,910.24	73	1,465.81	77%
4	Andhra Pradesh	Tirupati	104	1,995.94	23	703.36	35%
5	Andhra Pradesh	Visakhapatnam	61	2,025.23	13	1,476.11	73%
6	Arunachal Pradesh	Itanagar	32	520.61	30	425.61	82%
7	Arunachal Pradesh	Pasighat	43	511.50	29	364.83	71%
8	Assam	Guwahati	22	945.17	15	499.54	53%
9	Bihar	Bhagalpur	27	1,504.14	21	1,275.54	85%
10	Bihar	Biharsharif	50	1,424.24	50	1,424.24	100%
11	Bihar	Muzaffarpur	29	1,149.29	29	1,149.29	100%
12	Bihar	Patna	39	1,679.48	30	1,081.10	64%

#	Name of State/UT	Name of Smart City	Total Number of smart city projects		Total Number of smart city projects relating to core infrastructure elements		Percentage of core infrastructure projects out of total Number of smart city projects
			No. of projects	Cost	No. of projects	Cost	
13	Chandigarh	Chandigarh	96	3,222.52	72	2,549.11	79%
14	Chhattisgarh	Atal Nagar	52	939.18	14	222.30	24%
15	Chhattisgarh	Bilaspur	131	1,806.51	61	996.22	55%
16	Chhattisgarh	Raipur	340	1,733.94	302	1,354.71	78%
17	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Silvassa	29	853.06	29	853.06	100%
18	Daman and Diu	Diu	54	1,058.43	35	876.85	83%
19	Delhi	NDMC	134	1,018.83	82	488.32	48%
20	Goa	Panaji	49	1,053.77	42	657.10	62%
21	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	69	2,655.38	25	788.75	30%
22	Gujarat	Dahod	37	998.74	34	866.02	87%
23	Gujarat	Gandhinagar	42	1,045.99	21	592.91	57%
24	Gujarat	Rajkot	71	2,161.47	50	1,594.39	74%
25	Gujarat	Surat	82	2,638.38	77	2,622.88	99%
26	Gujarat	Vadodara	50	1,943.40	36	1,344.28	69%
27	Haryana	Faridabad	45	931.04	39	818.91	88%

#	Name of State/UT	Name of Smart City	Total Number of smart city projects		Total Number of smart city projects relating to core infrastructure elements		Percentage of core infrastructure projects out of total Number of smart city projects
			No. of projects	Cost	No. of projects	Cost	
28	Haryana	Karnal	112	1,029.72	88	969.84	94%
29	Himachal Pradesh	Dharamshala	81	658.14	34	282.50	43%
30	Himachal Pradesh	Shimla	221	976.16	194	727.74	75%
31	Jammu and Kashmir	Jammu	125	3,581.89	80	2,538.02	71%
32	Jammu and Kashmir	Srinagar	169	3,835.89	150	3,100.02	81%
33	Jharkhand	Ranchi	28	1,980.37	23	1,343.25	68%
34	Karnataka	Belagavi	220	3,394.01	167	2,769.89	82%
35	Karnataka	Bengaluru	48	1,033.53	34	941.37	91%
36	Karnataka	Davanagere	129	2,013.35	97	1,755.64	87%
37	Karnataka	Hubballi-Dharwad	78	2,857.34	46	1,550.59	54%
38	Karnataka	Mangaluru	103	2,666.61	95	2,577.77	97%
39	Karnataka	Shivamogga	109	1,379.25	75	1,088.16	79%
40	Karnataka	Tumakuru	226	2,137.51	145	1,493.42	70%
41	Kerala	Kochi	89	1,755.91	49	751.82	43%
42	Kerala	Thiruvananthapuram	79	1,242.47	68	1,046.28	84%

#	Name of State/UT	Name of Smart City	Total Number of smart city projects		Total Number of smart city projects relating to core infrastructure elements		Percentage of core infrastructure projects out of total Number of smart city projects
			No. of projects	Cost	No. of projects	Cost	
43	Lakshadweep	Kavaratti	8	13.65	4	9.79	72%
44	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	83	3,105.00	39	1,743.93	56%
45	Madhya Pradesh	Gwalior	85	1,626.60	30	1,107.10	68%
46	Madhya Pradesh	Indore	231	3,845.82	185	3,183.97	83%
47	Madhya Pradesh	Jabalpur	131	2,423.50	109	2,013.44	83%
48	Madhya Pradesh	Sagar	80	1,782.22	50	1,473.49	83%
49	Madhya Pradesh	Satna	81	1,390.08	77	1,355.02	97%
50	Madhya Pradesh	Ujjain	96	1,655.92	70	1,311.77	79%
51	Maharashtra	Aurangabad	46	2,835.40	30	2,672.88	94%
52	Maharashtra	Kalyan-Dombivali	17	1,391.80	8	1,048.26	75%
53	Maharashtra	Nagpur	30	1,969.01	13	1,365.07	69%
54	Maharashtra	Nashik	52	3,283.56	45	2,764.77	84%
55	Maharashtra	Pimpri-Chinchwad	25	1,336.56	21	842.98	63%
56	Maharashtra	Pune	48	1,822.70	30	1,062.66	58%
57	Maharashtra	Solapur	48	1,256.56	42	1,207.91	96%

#	Name of State/UT	Name of Smart City	Total Number of smart city projects		Total Number of smart city projects relating to core infrastructure elements		Percentage of core infrastructure projects out of total Number of smart city projects
			No. of projects	Cost	No. of projects	Cost	
58	Maharashtra	Thane	52	1,845.46	45	1,537.91	83%
59	Manipur	Imphal	25	513.02	9	100.45	20%
60	Meghalaya	SHILLONG	17	765.44	16	765.42	100%
61	Mizoram	Aizawl	43	513.30	34	370.25	72%
62	Nagaland	Kohima	40	689.30	19	389.32	56%
63	Odisha	Bhubaneswar	33	2,082.79	11	300.70	14%
64	Odisha	Rourkela	64	1,512.86	33	1,371.86	91%
65	Puducherry	Puducherry	96	943.93	94	938.58	99%
66	Punjab	Amritsar	44	2,593.48	21	904.19	35%
67	Punjab	Jalandhar	79	1,595.50	71	1,578.48	99%
68	Punjab	Ludhiana	78	1,566.98	59	1,304.31	83%
69	Rajasthan	Ajmer	178	2,223.58	154	1,918.33	86%
70	Rajasthan	Jaipur	171	2,529.31	98	1,786.71	71%
71	Rajasthan	Kota	87	2,153.81	83	2,001.55	93%
72	Rajasthan	Udaipur	141	1,719.71	118	1,643.73	96%

#	Name of State/UT	Name of Smart City	Total Number of smart city projects		Total Number of smart city projects relating to core infrastructure elements		Percentage of core infrastructure projects out of total Number of smart city projects
			No. of projects	Cost	No. of projects	Cost	
73	Sikkim	Gangtok	38	1,216.49	17	501.59	41%
74	Sikkim	Namchi	25	1,255.24	14	738.76	59%
75	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	48	1,096.88	33	846.84	77%
76	Tamil Nadu	Coimbatore	72	1,454.82	61	1,379.37	95%
77	Tamil Nadu	Erode	54	1,304.12	50	1,291.57	99%
78	Tamil Nadu	Madurai	16	1,899.66	15	879.66	46%
79	Tamil Nadu	Salem	110	1,867.75	95	1,711.09	92%
80	Tamil Nadu	Thanjavur	104	1,001.33	103	1,001.03	100%
81	Tamil Nadu	Thoothukudi	71	1,061.12	68	1,034.60	98%
82	Tamil Nadu	Tiruchirappalli	83	1,547.68	79	1,520.65	98%
83	Tamil Nadu	Tirunelveli	84	1,844.17	75	1,791.62	97%
84	Tamil Nadu	Tiruppur	28	2,870.40	27	2,858.03	100%
85	Tamil Nadu	Vellore	53	2,095.83	46	2,050.85	98%
86	Telangana	Greater Warangal	72	1,616.26	37	1,227.64	76%
87	Telangana	Karimnagar	50	1,117.27	47	1,090.53	98%

#	Name of State/UT	Name of Smart City	Total Number of smart city projects		Total Number of smart city projects relating to core infrastructure elements		Percentage of core infrastructure projects out of total Number of smart city projects
			No. of projects	Cost	No. of projects	Cost	
88	Tripura	Agartala	75	807.54	40	419.98	52%
89	Uttar Pradesh	Agra	62	2,368.80	49	2,025.16	85%
90	Uttar Pradesh	Aligarh	52	1,840.48	42	1,551.86	84%
91	Uttar Pradesh	Bareilly	88	1,475.70	62	1,047.80	71%
92	Uttar Pradesh	Jhansi	79	1,869.99	73	1,683.40	90%
93	Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur	91	3,061.38	33	1,404.25	46%
94	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow	103	2,126.41	55	1,421.22	67%
95	Uttar Pradesh	Moradabad	39	1,500.67	21	949.99	63%
96	Uttar Pradesh	Prayagraj	138	1,986.43	118	1,577.38	79%
97	Uttar Pradesh	Saharanpur	114	1,286.86	86	1,041.89	81%
98	Uttar Pradesh	Varanasi	117	3,382.38	48	2,059.13	61%
99	Uttarakhand	Dehradun	33	1,143.60	29	1,091.22	95%
100	West Bengal	New Town Kolkata	226	1,604.22	119	1,153.37	72%
		Total	**7970**	**170,400.29**	**5754**	**127,576.41**	

List of 400 projects

S.No.	Smart City	Project Name	Project cost (₹ Cr)
1	Tirupati	Replacement of Existing 33/11KV overhead Power Distribution Network of 8 Nos 33/11KV Sub-stations of Operation Division with Underground Power Cable Network using HDD Method on Semi-Turnkey Basis under SCM	62.10
2	Tirupati	Design, Build, Operation and Maintenance of Arts District and Design Studio under Implementation of the SCM	40.97
3	Tirupati	Rejuvenation of Vinayak Sagar Lake [Phase – 01] including Lake Edge Beautification, Landscape and Hardscape works including Operation and Maintenance for 5 years including Defect Liability Period [DLP] of 2 years under implementation of SCM	12.26
4	Itanagar	Storm water Drain in ICR	8.91
5	Itanagar	Improvement of mobility and drainage service in ICR	6.97
6	Itanagar	Development of Green Spaces for Green Recretional Space under Itanagar & Naharlagun	5.00
7	Guwahati	Installation of Smart Bio-Toilets	9.53
8	Bhagalpur	Construction of Townhall in Bhagalpur, Bihar with operation & maintenance for a period of five years Under Smart Cities Mission (SCM) on Item Rate Contract.	36.09
9	Bhagalpur	Design, Engineering, Procurement & Construction of ICCC Building (G+5 floors) including Utility services under "Bhagalpur Smart Cities Mission" , Bhagalpur, Bihar on EPC basis.	29.10
10	Bhagalpur	Development of 33kms Smart Road Network item rate contract	299.30
11	Bhagalpur	Setting up of E-Toilet (S) at Bhagalpur under Smart Cities Mission.	3.63
12	Bhagalpur	Development of Street Vending Zones at Bhagalpur under Smart Cities Mission.	4.33
13	Bhagalpur	Beautification of Bhairva Talab (Phase 1)	30.00
14	Bhagalpur	Beautification of Barari Ghat (Phase 1)	70.49

S.No.	Smart City	Project Name	Project cost (₹ Cr)
15	Muzaffarpur	Phase 1 for Development of Lake	72.61
16	Muzaffarpur	Development of sewerage (phase-1)	234.78
17	Patna	NNOVATIVE 3-D WALL PAINTINGS & SCULPTURES IN ABD AREA	5.63
18	Chandigarh	Implementation of ICCC - Phase II - Finishing & furnishing of Municipal SCADA building at Integrated Command Control Centre, Sector 17, Chandigarh	7.35
19	Chandigarh	Augmentation Enhancement of Raw Water and Clear Water storage capacity at Sector-39 Water works, Chandigarh	34.94
20	Chandigarh	Rehabilitation Upgradation of Existing Sewage Treatment Plant On Design, Build and Operate Basis, 1 Year DLP Plus 15 Years O and M, At Raipur Kalan and Raipur Khurd, Chandigarh Under Smart City Project	159.14
21	Bilaspur	Jatiya Talab Redevelopment new work	7.42
22	Kanpur	Development of Parks & Open Gym	9.06
23	Bilaspur	Construction of Divyang Friendly Footpath with Cycle Track from Mangla Chowk to Sai Mandir Chowk & Street Section Improve-ment from Sai Mandir Chowk to Nehru Nagar Road.	5.24
24	Bilaspur	Bhatiya Nagar Talab Rejuvenation work within ABD Area	4.39
25	Atal Nagar	Retrofitting of Streets - Village	11.62
26	Raipur	Smart Road Construction Work in ABD area Zone 07	10.38
27	Raipur	STORM WATER DRAIN CONSTRUCTION WORK AT MOTHER TERESA WARD JALVIHAR COLONY	4.60
28	Raipur	Smart Road Near Maharaj Gunj Talab	6.30
29	Raipur	Binni Bai sonkar school development	5.56
30	Diu	Development of Sewerage Treatment Plant (Deposit Work, DMC)	14.61
31	NDMC	C Smart Grid SCADA Automation	62.00
32	Panaji	Construction of arch bridge connecting New Mandovi River Promenade to DB Road over St. Inez Creek,	6.28

S.No.	Smart City	Project Name	Project cost (₹ Cr)
		near ESG Building, Panaji	
33	Panaji	Development of Pedestrian Spine and Revitalization of Patto Area- Mangrove Boardwalk behind GTDC land	5.06
34	Dahod	Municipal Solid Waste processing facility	16.84
35	Rajkot	PAN - 04. Selection of SI for Implementation of Digital High-Way Rajkot OFC Project	55.75
36	Rajkot	ABD - 10.07.A. Development of "Smart and Robust Infrastructure": Water Network/ Smart Pipeline Distribution Work with necessarry allied works.	21.67
37	Rajkot	ABD - 10.07.C. Development of "Smart and Robust Infrastructure": Water Network/ c) water service connections including smart water meters.	4.33
38	Rajkot	ABD - 10.08.C. Development of "Smart and Robust Infrastructure": Recycled Network/ water service connections including smart water meters	3.52
39	Rajkot	ABD - 10.11.A. Development of "Smart and Robust Infrastructure": Electrical Work Street light/Procurement of Necessarry Material	10.62
40	Vadodara	Smart Up-gradation of wastewater pumping stations, efficiency improvement, monitoring Control of Sewage Collection Network	28.27
41	Faridabad	Multi level Car Parking Facility on Ambedkar Marg at old Sabzi Mandi Faridabad	16.73
42	Faridabad	Water SCADA for transmission water line in PAN city Faridabad	22.40
43	Faridabad	Badkal Lake Rejuvenation Main Bund Strengthening	20.92
44	Shimla	Providing footpath on valley side starting from All India Radio to Labour Bureau office	3.80
45	Shimla	Remodelling and Renovation of 39 Shops and 15 Nos basement at Lower Bazar Shimla	3.64
46	Shimla	C O Residential Block No.1, 2, 3 4 36 Nos flats including parking at Ghora Line Krishna Nagar Shimla	4.94
47	Shimla	Foot Over Bridge at Chalaunthi Chowk.	5.04
48	Kohima	Construction of Battle Tank Area Plus Operation & Management at Kohima on EPC mode	10.70

S.No.	Smart City	Project Name	Project cost (₹ Cr)
49	Jammu	eAutos (EV Passenger 3-Wheelers)	5.00
50	Jammu	Complete Street Development NW- 4: Trikuta Nagar (Tawi Canal Road) from Gorkha Nagar to Railway Station, along with Blue-Green project of Tawi Canal	18.18
51	Jammu	Smart Solar City	53.10
52	Jammu	Complete Street Development NW- 3: Apsara Road "High Street" Gol Market area along with adjoining roads	49.13
53	Jammu	Archives Repository at Kala Kendra	7.71
54	Jammu	Smart Equipment for JMC's Solid Waste / Rain Water Harvesting / Garbage Vulnerable Point (GVP)	8.21
55	Jammu	Smart Schools and Moderinztation of School Infrastructure	11.37
56	Jammu	Tawi River Front Development(Construction of Diaphragm Wall)	33.23
57	Srinagar	Re-developement of Cycle Track along Chunti Kul from Dalgate Junction upto Budshah Bridge (M.A Road)	11.44
58	Srinagar	Lake front Development along Norther Foreshore Road of Dal Lake from Nishat to Naseembagh PHC including pedestrian walkway, cycletrack & viewing decks.	35.07
59	Srinagar	Channel development of Doodhganga nala from Solina to Chattabal	24.88
60	Srinagar	Hook Loaders for required capacity	3.90
61	Srinagar	Jhelum Riverfront Development Phase- 1 Beautification of Bund Road Accesses, Parks, illumination, Public Amenities, Social Spaces and Ghats	39.49
62	Srinagar	Construction of Underground Utility Ducts and Redevelopment of Residency Road at Srinagar City	37.06
63	Srinagar	Improvement and Upgradation of Maulana Azad Road	148.05
64	Srinagar	Upgradation of Lal Chowk, Food Street and Makka Market (SMC Flea Market)	14.69
65	Srinagar	Boulevard Road Right Side Footpath Upgradation and Development	17.80
66	Belagavi	City Bus Terminal	37.00

S.No.	Smart City	Project Name	Project cost (₹ Cr)
67	Belagavi	City Centre & MUFC under Smart City Fund	40.00
68	Belagavi	Smart Road with White Topping at Hotel Milland to ganghi statue Harsha Showroom(package 10) 1.73	19.77
69	Bengaluru	IMPROVEMENTS AND UPGRADATION OF CLEAVE LAND SCHOOL IN PULAKESHINAGARA	3.58
70	Davanagere	Construction of Barrage across Tungabhadra River near Rajanahalli village (Phase 1)	54.10
71	Davanagere	Redevelopment of KSRTC bus stand (Phase 1)	73.87
72	Davanagere	Trauma centre and other development works in Chigateri general hospital Govt district hospital	15.50
73	Tumakuru	Integrated Bus Terminal Redevelopment	77.00
74	Kochi	Rehabilitation -P&T Colony (Gap Funding)	4.86
75	Thiruvananthapuram	Construction of Multi Level Car Parking at A Block, Palayam Ph 1	15.35
76	Thiruvananthapuram	Selection of Master System Integrator ICCC (Phase 1)	33.37
77	Thiruvananthapuram	Procurement of buses for KSRTC	49.06
78	Thiruvananthapuram	Roof top solar by ANERT	12.37
79	Thiruvananthapuram	CONSTRUCTION OF SMART ROADS -CORPORATION-PHASE 1	7.42
80	Thiruvananthapuram	CONSTRUCTION OF SMART ROADS - KRFB-PHASE 1	11.52
81	Thiruvananthapuram	ROOF TOP SOLAR-ANERT-PHASE 4	5.38
82	Thiruvananthapuram	ROOF TOP SOLAR-ANERT-PHASE 5	4.56
83	Thiruvananthapuram	ROOF TOP SOLAR-ANERT-PHASE 6	12.60
84	Thiruvananthapuram	ROOF TOP SOLAR-ANERT-PHASE 2	6.18
85	Thiruvananthapuram	ROOF TOP SOLAR-ANERT-PHASE 3	4.24
86	Gwalior	Solid Waste Manegment	15.87

S.No.	Smart City	Project Name	Project cost (₹ Cr)
87	Gwalior	Smart Road with underground Electrical Work, Beautification and placemaking work and Development Maharaj Bada Pedestrianization part project id MAD-GWA-173	112.84
88	Gwalior	Up gradation of Road between Behta Highway (NH-44) to Jaderua Dam	9.00
89	Jabalpur	Jabalpur Smart Road Phase - 1, Wright Town Roads, 5.4 Km	80.47
90	Jabalpur	Jabalpur Smart road Phase - 2 Gol Bazaar roads, 4.5 Km	44.89
91	Jabalpur	Multi-Level Parking at Bhawartal	8.43
92	Jabalpur	Development of Cycle track corridor at Jabalpur	7.11
93	Ujjain	Development of Transfer Station Facility for handling of desilting and sweeping waste under UMC	6.38
94	Jabalpur	Construction of road from Adhartal Birsa munda chowk to Maharajpur	29.24
95	Jabalpur	Construction of Ranital Lake development Phase - 2	5.11
96	Jabalpur	Construction of Football Ground with Artificial Turf, 8 lane athletic track, fencing & related works at wright town stadium	7.08
97	Jabalpur	Survey, Design, Construction, Testing & Commissioning of 5 MLD STP of SBR Technology including 5 years O& M at Ranital Lake	8.08
98	Jabalpur	Development of Nagpur road from Andhmukh chowk to LIC office via medical collage.	11.76
99	Jabalpur	Installation of Bio CNG Plant	18.00
100	Ujjain	Underground Utility Ducting with Smart Roads - Package 3A Under Revision for #R22 R25	27.00
101	Sagar	Development of Elevated Coridor -Phase I	89.84
102	Sagar	Restoration of Heritage building phase 2	3.54
103	Sagar	Construction Of Periphery Bus Terminal & Bus Depot	31.62
104	Sagar	Retrofitting At District Hospital In Sagar City	10.36
105	Ujjain	Neelkanth van landscape Development	6.95

S.No.	Smart City	Project Name	Project cost (₹ Cr)
106	Satna	Lake Nector Development	31.78
107	Satna	Shifting of existing Overhead LT Lines and Transformers	24.53
108	Satna	Development of Amodha Talab	7.24
109	Satna	Construction works of Two Hybrid (Electrical & Gas) Crematorium & Redevelopment	4.95
110	Satna	Construction and Redevelopment of Santoshi Mata Talab	8.18
111	Satna	"U/G Cabling Work of HT/LT Line locations of REWA- PANNA Road	14.76
112	Satna	Construction of CC Road of Maihar Bypass to Canal Road Utailli	9.83
113	Ujjain	Survey, Design, Supply, Installation, Testing, Commissioning and Including Operation and Maintenances of 3 Years of LED Lights at different Gardens of Ujjain City-Ujjain	3.93
114	Ujjain	Conservation, Adaptive reuse, and Site Development of Maharajwada Complex – Part B	8.14
115	Ujjain	Construction of basement and surface parking and Vendor Zone at Maharajwada II	29.62
116	Namchi	Installation of BiPV at Kisan Bazaar, Namchi	13.89
117	Jhansi	Covering, Construction and repair of drain in ABD area.	16.12
118	Jhansi	Construction of Incubation Centre Including Parking near Elite Junction	26.19
119	Aurangabad	GIS Mapping	11.79
120	Aurangabad	Integrated Security and City Operations Platform	28.73
121	Kalyan-Dombivali	City park development	71.21
122	Kalyan-Dombivali	Smart Parking	4.10
123	Nagpur	Design and construction of Roads, Bridges, Culverts, Sidewalks, MEP works on TenderSURE Concept for ABD area under Nagpur Smart City Project	650.00
124	Nagpur	GIS Mapping of Drainage and Water Supply Network	3.90

S.No.	Smart City	Project Name	Project cost (₹ Cr)
125	Pimpri-Chinchwad	Public WiFi Hotspots	20.07
126	Pune	Adaptive Traffic Management System Civil Work	24.01
127	Solapur	Command and Control Centre building	3.80
128	Solapur	Integrated command control centre ICT	41.58
129	Solapur	Implementation of SCADA Controlling System in ABD Area and PAN City of Solapur Smart City with O & M for period of 5 years	82.69
130	Shillong	Development of Open-Air Gyms	5.00
131	Shillong	Waste Water Treatment through in-situ Nallah Treatment Technology at various Location in Shillong, East Khasi Hills District	25.76
132	Aizawl	Smart Classroom	7.50
133	Aizawl	Construction of Entreprenership Development Centre, Incubation Centre and Start-up Hub	4.53
134	Aizawl	5G/ Smart Ambulance	7.20
135	Aizawl	Fire Fighting Vehicle & Equipments	4.50
136	Aizawl	Procurement of Energy Efficient LED Street Light	7.76
137	Aizawl	Procurement of Energy Efficient Solar LED Street Light	3.80
138	Aizawl	Construction of Smart Street at Khatla	4.38
139	Bhubaneswar	DRINK FROM TAP	35.00
140	Bhubaneswar	DIGITAL DOOR NUMBERING	5.00
141	Puducherry	Improvements of Primary Storm Water Drain - Package - 12 - Construction of diversion flood carrier from Bye-pass pipe culvert upto Murungapakkam surplus, Puducherry	7.33
142	Ludhiana	RoB at Pakhowal Road	86.47
143	Ludhiana	Installation of Chain Link Fencing along the 14 Km stretch along Budha Nallah within the city of	9.95

S.No.	Smart City	Project Name	Project cost (₹ Cr)
		Ludhiana.	
144	Ajmer	Up Gradation of Sewerage Syestem Up Gradation of STP	85.40
145	Ajmer	Construction of Pediatrics Bock at JLN Hospital, Ajmer	28.08
146	Ajmer	Development of Pathway around Anasagar from old Vishramsthali to Rishi Udhyan	13.61
147	Kota	24x7 Water Supply and water management in ABD area and scada, smart metering and helium based leakag	72.88
148	Kota	Disposal of Legacy Waste of Nagar Nigam trenching, Ground Phase-I near nanta village	16.10
149	Kota	Renovation, Development and Beautification works of Haat Bazar Near C.B. Garden. Kota.(Part-A Civil+Part-B Electrical)	5.00
150	Kota	Development of Various Roads in ABD Area of Kota Smart City	61.47
151	Kota	New Block for Deluxe Cottages and new facade of existing building of M.B.S Hospital	45.51
152	Udaipur	Integrated Tender Document - Water Supply, Sewerage, Electrical, Underground Ducting, Smart Roads (Revised)	78.62
153	Chennai	Construction of Command, Control and Disaster Response Centre / Smart Governance Centre – Green building inside Ripon Building Campus	47.62
154	Chennai	Design, engineering and contruction of storm water drain to prevent water logging in and around Bazullah road nagar in Adyar Basin Zone 10 and Thirumalipillai road in Adyar Basin in Zone 9	21.95
155	Coimbatore	Biomining	60.11
156	Coimbatore	Integrated Command and Control Centre	14.10
157	Salem	Restoration of Damaged Roads due to implementation of Optimizing & Revamping of the existing Distribution network including HSC with SCADA water supply system (24/7) - Phase-II by providing paver block in ABD Area in Division No. 24,25 & 27	6.23
158	Salem	Restoration of Damaged Roads due to Implementation of Optimizing and Revamping of the existing Distribution Network including HSC with SCADA Water Supply system (24/7)-Phase-II by providing paver block in ABD Area in Division No. 37,39,40 & 43	6.25

S.No.	Smart City	Project Name	Project cost (₹ Cr)
159	Salem	Restoration of Damaged Roads due to Implementation of Optimizing & Revamping of the existing Distribution Network including HSC with SCADA Water Supply system (24/7)-phase-II by providing paver block in ABD Area in Division No. 44(Package-3)	7.09
160	Salem	Restoration of Damaged Roads due to Implementation of Optimizing & Revamping of the existing Distribution Network including HSC with SCADA Water Supply system (24/7)-phase-II by providing paver block in ABD Area in Division No. 28,29,30,45,46&47	5.52
161	Salem	Restoration to the roads by providing paver block & Construction of Retaining wall with culvert for roads damaged by UGSS laying work in ABD Area in Division No. 32,33,34,41,42,43&44 (Package-1)	6.45
162	Salem	Restoration to the Roads by providing paver block & Construction of Retaining wall with culvert for roads damaged by UGSS Laying work in ABD Area in Division No. 45,46 &47	8.17
163	Salem	Implementation of Smart Road Phase-IV at River side Road Anaimedu Railway Gate to Anandha Bridge and MLCP to Kevis Restaurant No.2 pudhu street in Div-32 35 in ABD Area	13.05
164	Salem	Implementation of Smart Road Phase-VII at Ramalingam Sowdeswari Madalayam main Road From Trichy main road to Kailash prakash Theatre in Div45 Thirumaninalanagadi Road Cause Way road in Div No.46	7.89
165	Salem	Rejuvenation and Redevelopment of Kumaragiri Lake	10.23
166	Salem	Development and Beautification of Pallapatty Lake	4.01
167	Salem	Construction of Over Head Tank and to provide 24X7 water supply to swaminathapuram in Division No. 26	8.20
168	Salem	Improvements to Jothi Talkies Odai with road in Division No. 35	9.20
169	Salem	Implementation of Road Works (Package-1 to Package-24)	20.61
170	Tiruchirappalli	Construction of Commercial Shops at Marakadai Tank	9.43
171	Tiruchirappalli	Construction of Corporation Vehicular parking and and Commercial Complex at Madurai Road In Ward no: 19	14.60
172	Tiruchirappalli	Providing 175 Nos of Earth bin and 5 Nos. of knucle Boom Creane Mounted Trucks in Solid Waste Management	14.53

S.No.	Smart City	Project Name	Project cost (₹ Cr)
173	Thanjavur	Additional Components to Development of Conventional Centre project	14.38
174	Thoothukudi	UGSS-Internal Plumbing	11.17
175	Thoothukudi	Development of Stem Park at Ambedkar Nagar in Thoothukudi City Municipal Corporation	14.71
176	Thoothukudi	Development of City Learning Centre at Ambedkar Nagar in Thoothukudi City Municipal Corporation	14.99
177	Thoothukudi	Construction of Commerical Complex at South Cotton Road, Border Bazaar and Carpenter street in the ABD area of Thoothukudi City Municipal Corporation	13.97
178	Thoothukudi	Removal of the legacy wastes of 227000 Cum through bio-mining process located at tharuvaikulam	17.69
179	Tirunelveli	Implementation and Enhancement of Scada System Phase I (Tirunelveli Zone)	11.18
180	Tirunelveli	Implementation and enhancement of SCADA system phase -II Palayamkottai zone	11.19
181	Tirunelveli	Implementation of SCADA system for head works and service reservoirs phase III Thatchanallur zone	12.01
182	Tirunelveli	Improvement of Bose Market	11.73
183	Tirunelveli	Construction of Multi Level Two Wheeler Parking near Nellaippar temple	5.35
184	Tirunelveli	Development of Office cum commercial complex near Junction	14.70
185	Tirunelveli	Construction of Multi Level Car parking near Palai Bus Stand	12.97
186	Tirunelveli	Construction of Commercial Mall at Corporation land near Palai Bus Stand Phase I	15.16
187	Tirunelveli	Development of Incubation Centre near Trade Centre in Tirunelveli Corporation	3.60
188	Vellore	Smart channel from Sarkar thoppu to Kangayanallur for Flood Mitigation	5.43
189	Karimnagar	Development of Smart Roads in Package-3 Phase-1	65.00
190	Karimnagar	Integrated Roads Redesign - Other Roads - Phase-2	119.65
191	Karimnagar	Storm Water Drains in ABD Area	189.79
192	Greater Warangal	Construction of Sweragae Treatment plants at 2 locations i.e.,15 MLD at Pragathinagar and 5 MLD at	67.00

S.No.	Smart City	Project Name	Project cost (₹ Cr)
		Ursugutta under Single Package in GWMC-Under Smart City Development Funds	
193	Aligarh	Development of Vending Zone at 30 locations	9.00
194	Aligarh	LED Display Screen at various location in Aligarh	7.16
195	Aligarh	Redevelopment of Carriageway, Footpath, Vending Zone, Covering ROW within ABD area of Aligarh Smart City (CW-23) on EPC mode-(Package-1)	30.39
196	Aligarh	Redevelopment of Carriageway, Footpath, Vending Zone, Covering ROW within ABD area of Aligarh Smart City (CW-2, 4, 17, 20, 22 & 26) on EPC mode-(Package 2)	20.27
197	Aligarh	Redevelopment of Carriageway, Footpath, Vending Zones, Covering ROW within ABD area of Aligarh Smart City (CW-12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 18, 19 & 24) on EPC mode (Package-3)	20.45
198	Prayagraj	Procurement of SWM Vehicles [Truck mounted mobile crane cum loader machine (Faasi) , Telehandler with tree cutting attaxhment (11m), Floating trash schemer with weed cutting arrangement, waste removal, Vehicle Mounted Fogging machine	8.00
199	Prayagraj	Procurement and other works by JalKal (Sewer Cleaning Robot, Power jetting, rodding & grabbing machine, Water & Wastewater Laboratory)	4.78
200	Prayagraj	Automated Self Cleaning Toilets at various places of the city	9.60
201	Prayagraj	augmentation/ Upgradation of Existing LED Street Lights to Smart LED Street Lights by adding Controller System Including O&M Service for a Period of Five Years in PNN Limits	11.70
202	Prayagraj	Development of Smart Sports Infrastructure including Synthetic Hockey Turf at University of Allahabad	7.24
203	Prayagraj	Improvement of smart Sports Infrastructure including Synthetic Track and Courts at University of Allahabad	3.62
204	Prayagraj	Development of Nirala Art Gallery at University of Allahabad, Prayagraj	6.81
205	Prayagraj	Shifting of Overhead Lines to Underground at Chandrashekar Azad Park	4.62
206	Prayagraj	Redevelopment of Patrika Road_Civil & Electrical	10.18
207	Bareilly	Major Road Ph III	63.24

S.No.	Smart City	Project Name	Project cost (₹ Cr)
208	Bareilly	Indoor sports facility in Bareilly Stadium	10.72
209	Bareilly	Construction of GIC Incubation and 400 seater Auditorium Building in Bareilly with 1 year defect and liability period	34.74
210	Dehradun	CITIIS-Child Friendly CIty	11.27
211	Jhansi	Construction Of 26 MLD STP With 4 Pumping Station, Tank, Rising Mains and Other Accessories	111.82
212	Jhansi	Dhyanchand Museum and Hostel block at Heros Ground or Rani Lakshmi Bai Park	22.31
213	Jhansi	Construction of Planatorium at Lakshmi bai Park	38.92
214	Jhansi	Upgradation / Renovation of Jhansi District Library	10.00
215	Jhansi	Upgradation/renovation of Jhansi State Museum	10.00
216	Udaipur	Construction of STP of One MLD with O&M of 10 Years and Providing, Laying, Jointing, testing, Commissioning of Sewer System and all ancillary works including 1 Year defect Liability for Maharana Bhopal Hospital Campus, Udaipur	7.00
217	Satna	Development of Footover bridge	7.56
218	Moradabad	Strengthening Metal Handicraft Service Center for `Brass Research Skill Development Centre with brass industry infrastructure at MHSC, Peetal Nagri	42.22
219	Moradabad	Operation Kayakalp for Govt Schools in Moradabad City	85.28
220	Moradabad	Strengthening water supply Network augmentation SCADA Smart Metering Water Plant phase of UTT_MOR-051	10.70
221	Moradabad	Smart Metering of Water supply network in ABD area	35.29
222	Moradabad	Sports Stadium Development	5.68
223	Saharanpur	Development of Sewerage under ABD area in Zone-3 & 4	99.62
224	Saharanpur	DEVLOPMENT OF GPO ROAD (RAILWAY STATION TO RAILWAY OVER BRIDGE VIA MAIN POST OFFICE)	8.53
225	Saharanpur	CONSTRUCTION OF MULTIPURPOSE HALL FOR WRESTLING/TAEKWONDO AT DR. BHEEM RAO	6.59

S.No.	Smart City	Project Name	Project cost (₹ Cr)
		AMBEDKAR SPORTS STADIUM	
226	Saharanpur	CONSTRUCTION OF SMART GYM AND OPEN GYM AT DR. BHEEM RAO AMBEDKAR SPORTS STADIUM	5.01
227	Saharanpur	Supply and fixing of solar high mast and solar street lighting on different areas in saharanpur city	4.68
228	New Town Kolkata	Integrated Command and Control Centre	24.69
229	New Town Kolkata	Development of underpass near Nawabpur	4.84
230	Guwahati	Procurement of 200 (two hundred) Air-Conditioned electric buses for Guwahati City	275.00
231	Pune	Adaptive Traffic Management System	176.00
232	Bareilly	Development of urban haat with handicraft centre	170.91
233	Lucknow	Development of 12 Smart Roads 9.8kms	167.06
234	Vadodara	Smart Road	163.00
235	Varanasi	Re-development of Dr. Sampoornanand Sports Stadium at Sigra Varanasi on EPC Mode	109.36
236	Sagar	Development of Smart Road corridor of 12.35 KMs (5 Roads in ABD Area) - Phase 1	101.34
237	Amritsar	Selection of Master System Integrator for Implementation and Maintenance of Smart Solutions - Phase - I in Amritsar City.	101.00
238	Aligarh	Development of Junctions out Side of ABD Area , Including Civil and Underground Electrical Work	96.36
239	Rourkela	Integrated Command Control Center ICCC	96.00
240	Gangtok	Improvement of various feeder roads in Gangtok	96.00
241	Erode	UGSS - Package - 2	94.48
242	Rourkela	Implementation of Storm Water Management Project at Rourkela	91.20
243	Panaji	24X7 Water Supply with SCADA for Panaji City	83.96
244	Jabalpur	Cultural and Information Center at Ghantaghar	83.19

S.No.	Smart City	Project Name	Project cost (₹ Cr)
245	Vellore	Smart Road Phase V	80.61
246	Nashik	Project Goda riverfront area based infrastructure development project	73.74
247	Itanagar	Improvement of Capital Roads under CD-A and CD-B	71.65
248	Nagpur	Home Sweet Home housing project	71.62
249	Bilaspur	Construction of Bituminous Road and Drain Works from Arpa River Indra Setu to Shanichari Rapta Left Side	69.66
250	Nashik	Establishing & Maintenance of Smart School in Nashik	67.57
251	Coimbatore	Restoration and Rejuvenation of Valankulam Lake	65.93
252	Coimbatore	Restoration and Rejuvenation of Periyakulam Lake Phase I	61.60
253	Rajkot	ABD - 29.B. Rejuvenation of " Atal Sarovar - Lake-1 under Iconic Development" at Green Field Area: Boundary Wall, Landscaping, Infrastructure.	61.06
254	Rajkot	ABD - 10.12.A. Development of "Smart and Robust Infrastructure": Utility Ducts/ Power Duct with Cable Trays and ICT Duct(Sub Structure)	60.79
255	Bilaspur	Construction of Bituminous Road and Drain Works from Arpa River Indra Setu to Shanichari Rapta Right Side.	60.21
256	Ujjain	Swimming Pool phase 2 and Sports Complex	59.00
257	Kalyan-Dombivali	Smart Street Lights	58.59
258	Tiruppur	Convention Center	54.36
259	Erode	UGSS for Added Area Package - I	53.52
260	Lucknow	Smart Road Phase-II	50.75
261	Srinagar	SITC, O&M and AMC of Intelligent Traffic Management System (ITMS) in Srinagar City.	50.00
262	Thiruvananthapuram	Procurement of buses for KSRTC PHASE 3	48.20

S.No.	Smart City	Project Name	Project cost (₹ Cr)
263	Rajkot	ABD - 10.02.B. Development of "Smart and Robust Infrastructure": Road/(b) GSB, WMM and DLC work of smart roads	47.04
264	Thane	Development of Waterfront near Creek at Nagla Bandar Package 1	45.82
265	Mangaluru	Smart Road - Package 3	44.39
266	Thane	Development of Waterfront near Creek at Saket Balkum, Kalwa Shastrinagar, Kopri-Thane East (Pkg 3)	42.84
267	Hubballi-Dharwad	Redevelopment of Old City Bus Stand at Hubballi	42.49
268	Aligarh	Junction Improvement of Major Junctions Phase - I	41.72
269	Panaji	Rejuvenation of St. Inez Nallah - Development & Improvement to Hydrodynamics, Water Quality & Stabilization of Banks	41.13
270	Panaji	Extension of Mandovi River Promenade on either sides to create a continuous Pedestrian Spine from Miramar Beach to ESG Building	40.97
271	Rajkot	ABD - 10.10.A. Development of "Smart and Robust Infrastructure": Storm Drainage/ (a) supplying, Laying, erection, joining of the RCC Box with Manholes	40.87
272	Rajkot	ABD - 10.12.B. Development of "Smart and Robust Infrastructure": Utility Ducts/ Completion and Comissioning of Power Duct and ICT Duct.	40.53
273	Hubballi-Dharwad	UNKAL LAKE UPGRADATION PHASE 2	39.29
274	Namchi	Pedestrian Subway FOBs at multiple locations	39.20
275	Bengaluru	Redevelopment of historic economic centers - K.R.Market	38.83
276	Bhubaneswar	City Surveillance System - II	35.00
277	Shivamogga	Nehru Stadium Existing Sports facility upgradation	34.50
278	Jabalpur	Development of Multi sports complex at Wright Town, Phase-2	34.00
279	Pimpri-Chinchwad	City Surveillance	33.64
280	Rajkot	ABD - 10.10.B. Development of "Smart and Robust Infrastructure": Storm Drainage/ Collective	33.44

S.No.	Smart City	Project Name	Project cost (₹ Cr)
		Network, Open and Natural Drain.	
281	Thanjavur	Improvement of Water Supply - Phase 1 Package II (Project id	33.00
282	Lucknow	Improvement/ Augmentation of Drainage system, existing pump house in the city along with procurement of machinery for sewerage and Solid waste management	30.34
283	Kohima	Area Redevelopment strategy - In situ slum upgradation - Slum rehabilitation and rejuvenation of the old houses	28.79
284	Jabalpur	Construction of C.C. Road from MPEB Sub Station Rampur to Medical Tilwara Road via IT Park	26.40
285	Gangtok	Improvement of pedestrian footpath walkway from Baluakhani to Ranipool, Gangtok East Sikkim	25.95
286	Prayagraj	Implementation of Intelligent Water Distribution Management System (IWDMS) for Prayagraj Smart City	25.82
287	Aligarh	Facade Improvement Work for the beautification at Rasalganj	25.19
288	Jhansi	Multi Level Car Parking near Elite Circle	25.00
289	Kochi	IMPLEMENTATION OF SMART LED LIGHTS IN ABD	23.85
290	Aligarh	Redevelopment of Carriageway, Footpath, Vending Zone, Covering ROW within ABD area of Aligarh Smart City (CW-1, 5, 6, 7 & 21) on EPC mode (Package-4).	23.85
291	Bilaspur	Construction of Divyang Friendly Footpath, Storm Water Drain, Road Widening at Various Places in Bilaspur.	23.75
292	Jabalpur	24x7 Water Supply with SCADA ABD Area	23.25
293	Satna	Intelligent Water Management with SCADA	23.11
294	Shivamogga	"Construction of Weir Across Thunga River for River Front Development Project in Shivamogga City Under Shivamogga Smart City Ltd".	23.10
295	Thane	Development of Comprehensive sewerage system	22.87
296	Tiruchirappalli	Water Supply Source Augmentation – Laying of Pumping Main from pumping station to ABD area reservoirs 17.50 kms. in TCC-Package 3	22.49

S.No.	Smart City	Project Name	Project cost (₹ Cr)
297	Jhansi	Pathology centre with 4 spoke in Jhansi	20.94
298	Tiruchirappalli	Commercial Complex - Puthur Market	20.91
299	Srinagar	Gole Market - Karan Nagar Road Development at Srinagar City	20.54
300	Tiruchirappalli	Water Supply Source Augmentation –Construction of Master Balancing Reservoir including water testing lab, Revamping of foot bridge, ground level sump and SCADA system for ABD area - Package 2	20.35
301	Sagar	Installation of Energy Efficient Street light with ambient Light sensor in PAN city	19.94
302	Satna	Road and allied work from Dalibaba Chowk to Satna River Bridge Maihar Road	19.45
303	Mangaluru	Smart Road - Package 7 part 2 (part 1 project id KAR-MAN-136)	19.30
304	Prayagraj	Open Source Based E- Governance Services for Prayagraj Municipal Corporation	19.05
305	Bengaluru	Redevelopment of historic economic Centres - Meat Market, Adjacent to KR Market	18.89
306	Thiruvananthapuram	Construction of Warehousing at Chalai	18.66
307	Surat	Outdoor Digital Display Board	18.59
308	Ujjain	Rejuvenation of Rudrasagar Lake and its surrounds	18.52
309	Lucknow	Multimedia Show at Janeshwar Mishra Park	18.50
310	Thoothukudi	Construction of Chidambara Nagar Shopping Mall	17.84
311	Saharanpur	UNDER GROUND CABLING WORK ON MELA GHUGHAL AREA AND KARGIL GATE S/S AMBALA ROAD	17.71
312	Thiruvananthapuram	Rehabilitation Block for TRIDA	17.50
313	Rajkot	ABD - 29.C. Rejuvenation of " Atal Sarovar - Lake-1 under Iconic Development" at Green Field Area: Broughtout Items,Development of Entrance Plaza and Other Civil Structure.	17.41
314	Rajkot	ABD - 10.07.B. Development of "Smart and Robust Infrastructure": Water Network/ Clear water reservoir with SCADA system.	17.33
315	Lucknow	Smart Schools and its ancillary equipment	16.97

S.No.	Smart City	Project Name	Project cost (₹ Cr)
316	Davanagere	Improvement of pedestrian footpath Phase II	16.96
317	Jhansi	Construction of 3 new zonal offices for Jhansi Nagar Nigam	16.00
318	Indore	Development of integrated smart road network in ABD area under Smart Cities Mission	15.99
319	Jabalpur	Construction of Civil Structure and Allied work for Cultural and Information Centre	15.91
320	Srinagar	Redevelopment and Beautification of Shalimar Canal including Placemaking and Improvement of Access etc. to Shalimar Garden.	15.75
321	Erode	Modernization of Vegetable Market in ABD area at RKV Road in Ward No.28 of Erode City Municipal Corporation	15.65
322	Nashik	Godavari Riverfront Development Civil works	15.43
323	Vellore	Providing Lighting ad Light and Sound Show in Vellore fort	15.33
324	Tirunelveli	Development of Smart Road at Ganesapuram east street in ward No 6, Salai road in ward no 5, sivan south street in ward no 3, sivasakthi street in ward no 1	15.16
325	Itanagar	Development and retrofitting in Indira Gandhi (IG)PARK	15.09
326	Shillong	Improvement of walkways in and around Laitumkhrah area / Improvement of drainage system in Laban area / Improvement of natural storm water drains of Wahdasoi, Mawbah and Bishop Falls.	15.00
327	Gangtok	Redevelopment Retrofitting of Lall Bazaar Area	15.00
328	Jhansi	Transformation of Government Schools under Kayakalp with furnitures, smart classes and other related work.	15.00
329	Guwahati	Implementation of Street Light Poles under Project Jyoti Phase II scheme on design build operate basis with operation and maintenance	14.58
330	Shivamogga	Construction of Hawker's Zone with other public amenities in Shivamogga City	14.50
331	Thoothukudi	Construction of Kalyanamandabam near VVD OHT	14.27
332	Erode	Construction of Commercial complex with parking facilities at Erode Bus Terminal in Erode Smart City	14.15

S.No.	Smart City	Project Name	Project cost (₹ Cr)
333	Rajkot	ABD - 10.08.B. Development of "Smart and Robust Infrastructure": Recycled Network/Recycle water reservoir with SCADA system.	14.07
334	Guwahati	Development of Umananda Devalaya Premises	14.03
335	Rourkela	Construction Of Science Park	13.83
336	Tirunelveli	Bio-Mining at Ramayanpatti	13.71
337	Ludhiana	Compactors in Ludhiana Municipal Corporation (Civil Works Only)	13.57
338	Srinagar	Improvement and Upgradation of Batamaloo Qamarwari Road in Srinagar City	12.60
339	Ujjain	Landscape Work Shikhar Darshan Design	12.00
340	Tiruchirappalli	Construction of Professional Consulting Centre and Municipal Services Facilitation Centre at 1st floor of Corporation Vehicular Parking, Madurai main road	11.82
341	Tirunelveli	Construction of Commercial Mall at Corporation land near Palai Bus Stand Phase II	11.73
342	Tirunelveli	Beautification of Thamirabarani River in Tirunelveli Corporation near Collectorate (Phase I)	11.48
343	Ujjain	Emergency Entry Exit near Shree Mahakaaleshwar Temple Platform for Rituals at Dewas Dharmshala	10.90
344	Davanagere	Stadium near SSM nagar B block approach bridge across nala Corporation owned property	10.71
345	Tiruchirappalli	Revamping of Water Supply Network in Marakadai (Package 4)	10.70
346	Raipur	Smart Road Construction Work in ABD area Zone 04	10.32
347	Tiruchirappalli	Revamping of Water Supply Network in Rockfort (Package 5)	10.27
348	Vellore	State level ICCC platform with DC and DR on cloud	10.25
349	Davanagere	Bus stand in Bethur road	10.00
350	Panaji	Rejuvenation of St. Inez Nallah - Reconstruction and Renovation of Culverts/Bridges at 7 nos. of locations	9.87
351	Itanagar	Bio-remediation of three dumping sites in ICR	9.78

S.No.	Smart City	Project Name	Project cost (₹ Cr)
352	Itanagar	River Rejuvenation at Yagamso	9.71
353	Tiruchirappalli	Revamping of Water Supply Network in Anna Nagar & Puthur (Package 1)	9.59
354	Itanagar	Redevelopment of Polo Park, Naharlagun	9.27
355	Itanagar	Retrofitting of Ita Fort, State Museum, Library Building etc.	8.91
356	Itanagar	Development of Pedestrian sidewalks in Itanagar	8.91
357	Thanjavur	Rejuvenation of UGSS in Leftout areas in PAN City - Phase 2	8.91
358	Rajkot	PAN - 11. PMC Work for PAN City Projects Development Under Rajkot Smart Cities Mission.	8.80
359	Srinagar	Improvement and Upgradation of Batamaloo Mominabad Road in Srinagar City	8.77
360	Rajkot	ABD - 29. Rejuvenation of " Atal Sarovar - Lake-1 under Iconic Development" at Green Field Area Firefighting, Network, Signages, HVAC,Audio system, CCTV Solar	8.71
361	Shivamogga	Wildlife interpretation centre with planetarium and science park	8.58
362	Tiruchirappalli	Revamping of Water Supply Network in Thillai nagar (Package 3)	8.42
363	Tiruchirappalli	Revamping of Water Supply Network in Chinthamani (Package 2)	8.37
364	Satna	Construction and Redevelopment of Venkatesh Temple Campus	8.26
365	Srinagar	Upgradation and Redevelopment of Nishat Sathu from Nishat to Dhol Dum including cycle track, walkway and Deck for angling	8.22
366	Tiruchirappalli	Construction of New 30LL Capacity ELSR (16m Staging Height) and Replacement of pumping main at Marakadai area	7.89
367	Prayagraj	Development of Smart Sports Infrastructure in Madan Mohan Malviya Stadium and Surrounding areas	7.73
368	Rajkot	ABD - 10.09.B. Development of "Smart and Robust Infrastructure": Sewer Network/ Sewerage Pumping Station with SCADA System	7.47
369	Saharanpur	Rejuvenation of 9 parks in ABD area	7.47

S.No.	Smart City	Project Name	Project cost (₹ Cr)
370	Tiruchirappalli	Revamping of Water Supply Network in Woraiyur (Package 6)	7.36
371	Saharanpur	UNDER GROUND ELECTRIFICATION OF GPO ROAD IN SAHARANPUR CITY	7.29
372	Saharanpur	Construction of RCC road and development work in mela Gughal	7.26
373	Tumakuru	Filling Hemavathi Canal water to Maraluru Amanikere tank from Gangasandra tank for recharging of Ground Water and for purpose of Drinking water in future to Tumakuru City under DC works of TSCL	7.24
374	Ujjain	Video Surveillance System For MRIDA	7.20
375	Rajkot	ABD - 10.11.B. Development of "Smart and Robust Infrastructure": Electrical Work Street light/Erection Work	7.08
376	Raipur	Undeground external Electrification work For HT & LT line from Budheshwar Chowk To Chandni Chowk	7.07
377	Srinagar	Public ammenities including Pink and Smart Toilets at various Nodes	7.04
378	Thanjavur	Renovation of Sivagangai Park	7.00
379	Prayagraj	Renovation of Parshadiya Schools (24 Nos.) under Operation Kayakalp Scheme	6.92
380	Nagpur	Public Gardens and Landscaping	6.67
381	Prayagraj	Sports Facilities in selected schools under Phase-II	6.64
382	Tirunelveli	Construction of Indoor Stadium in Darling Nagar at Tirunelveli Municipal Corporation	6.16
383	Sagar	Construction of New Fire Station Building, Staff Quarter with utilities	5.77
384	Tirunelveli	Rejuvenating Tourism Attraction Iconic places in Tirunelveli City Municipal Corporation	5.64
385	Bilaspur	Construction of Storm Water Drain conjugated with Divyang Friendly Footpath along with Road Repairing Work from Rajiv Gandhi Chowk to Magarpara Chowk through Indu Chowk	5.56
386	Pimpri-Chinchwad	Smart Parking including multi level car parks	5.39
387	Nagpur	Cantilever Traffic Poles	5.36

S.No.	Smart City	Project Name	Project cost (₹ Cr)
388	Lucknow	Bhatkhande music University	5.14
389	Ajmer	Construction of Underground Parking near Moniya Islamia, Ajmer	5.02
390	Namchi	Branding & Promotional Materials	5.00
391	Jhansi	Smart TB centre cum labour room at Maharani Laxmi Bai Medical College, Jhansi	5.00
392	Kochi	Development of Parks and Open Spaces in Ernakulam Area under Smart Cities Mission (Package 4)	4.96
393	Ujjain	Extension / Installation/ Construction of Dividers on entry, exit and important roads of Ujjain City	4.80
394	Bilaspur	Construction of Divyang Friendly Footpath, Storm Water Drain, Road Widening from Sai Mandir to Ameri Railway Crossing.	4.70
395	Vellore	Smart channel from Mangamandi to Vellore Kitchen for Flood Mitigation	4.50
396	Prayagraj	Public Bike Sharing	4.37
397	Jammu	Drug De-addiction Centre	4.27
398	Jaipur	Consultancy Assignment for Preparation of Detail Project Report for work of Sewer network works, Constructions of STP and Upgration of 50 MLD STP in Jisingpura Khor according to AMRUT- 2.0 Guidelines.	4.27
399	Prayagraj	Restoration and Conservation of Government Public Library Building at Chandrasekhar Azad Park	4.23
400	Jhansi	Construction of Smart Record Room at District Collectorate campus Jhansi	4.00
401	Srinagar	Construction of Smart Bus Shelters at various locations at Srinagar	3.95
402	Jabalpur	Infrastructure improvement of city entry junctions at different locations	3.89
403	Jhansi	Infrastructure development/Renovation of Dhyanchand sports stadium including Hostel block	2.50

Minutes of the Third Sitting of the Committee on Housing & Urban Affairs held on Wednesday, 30 November, 2022

The Committee sat from 1100 hours to 1330 hours in Committee Room 'D', Ground Floor, Parliament House Annexe, New Delhi.

PRESENT

Shri Ramcharan Bohra   -   *In the Chair*

Members

Lok Sabha

2.   Shri M V V Satyanarayana
3.   Shri Sunil Kumar Soni
4.   Shri Benny Behanan
5.   Shri Hibi Eden
6.   Shri Srirang Appa Barne
7.   Shri Syed Imtiaz Jaleel
8.   Shri Hasnain Masoodi
9.   Shri S. Ramalingam

Rajya Sabha

10.   Shri Kumar Ketkar
11.   Shri Ram Chander Jangra
12.   Dr. Kalpana Saini
13.   Shri Niranjan Reddy
14.   Shri R. Girirajan
15.   Smt. Jebi Mather Hisham

Secretariat

1.	Shri Vinod Kumar Tripathi	Joint Secretary
2.	Ms. Archna Pathania	Director
3.	Ms. Swati Parwal	Deputy Secretary

Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs

1.	Shri Ashish Upadhyay	Special Secretary & Financial Advisor
2.	Shri Kunal Kumar	Joint Secretary & Mission Director, SCM
3.	Shri Lal Chhandama	Director, SCM
4.	Shri Rahul Kapoor	Director, SCM

CEOs OF SMART CITIES

1.	Shri Rajesh Kumar Meena	Jaipur Smart City Ltd.
2.	Shri Mayank Chaturvedi	Raipur Smart City Ltd.
3.	Shri Pranay Singh	Varanasi Smart City Ltd.
4.	Ms. Anindita Mitra	Chandigarh Smart City Ltd.
5.	Shri M. Prathap	Coimbatore Smart City Ltd.
6.	Shri Ravindra B. Mallapur	Davangere Smart City Ltd.

2. At the outset, the Members deliberated among themselves and chose Shri Ramcharan Bohra, MP, Lok Sabha to Chair the Sitting under Rule 258(3) of Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, in the absence of Chairperson. Subsequently, the Committee discussed and proposed to undertake an on-the-spot Study Tour to Indore, Hyderabad and Panaji from 6 to 11 January, 2023.

(Thereafter, the witnesses were called in)

3. The Chairperson welcomed the witnesses and asked them to brief the Committee on the subject, 'Smart Cities Mission (SCM): An Evaluation.' The Committee desired to be apprised about the physical & financial progress of the mission thus far, specific issues faced in achieving the targets, monitoring mechanism and its efficacy on ground.

4. Thereafter, the representatives of MoHUA made a PowerPoint presentation in which they informed that the Ministry gave freedom to cities to make their own city specific plans through the Smart City Mission, usage of Integrated Command and Control Centre (ICCC) in traffic control, surveillance, disaster management etc., physical & Financial Progress of the mission, Technology based solutions, PPP projects, Assessment Frameworks, Implementation Challenges, etc. Further, the Smart City CEOs of Chandigarh, Coimbatore, Davangere, Jaipur, Raipur and Varanasi made their powerpoint presentations in which they drew attention to works undertaken in their cities under this mission such as lakefront development, usage of ICCC, smart roads, cycling tracks, multi level car parking, etc.

5. Subsequently, the Members raised various queries and also gave valuable suggestions regarding frequent transfer of Smart City CEOs, dropping of projects after new CEO taking over, duplication of work, quality of work & need for audit of projects completed under SCM, absence of MPs from State level monitoring Committee for Smart City works, etc. The representatives of MoHUA replied to a few queries raised by the Members and for the queries which could not be answered they were asked to furnish written replies to the Committee in due course.

The Committee then adjourned.

(Verbatim proceeding of this Sitting of the Committee has been kept for record.)

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STANDING COMMITTEE ON HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS

Minutes of the Eighth Sitting of the Standing Committee on Housing and Urban Affairs held on Tuesday, 30 May, 2023

The Committee sat from 1500 hours to 1730 hours in Main Committee Room, Ground Floor, Parliament House Annexe, New Delhi.

PRESENT

Shri Rajiv Ranjan Singh *alias* Lalan Singh   -   *Chairperson*

Members

Lok Sabha

2.   Shri Hibi Eden
3.   Shri Syed Imtiaz Jaleel
4.   Shri Hasnain Masoodi
5.   Shri S. Ramalingam
6.   Shri Adala Prabhkara Reddy
7.   Smt Aparajita Sarangi
8.   Sadhvi Pragya Singh Thakur

Rajya Sabha

9.   Shri R. Girirajan
10.   Smt Jebi Mather Hisham
11.   Shri Ram Chander Jangra
12.   Shri Kumar Ketkar
13.   Shri S. Niranjan Reddy
14.   Shri Sanjay Singh

Secretariat

1.   Shri Y. M. Kandpal   Joint Secretary
2.   Ms Archna Pathania   Director
3.   Ms Swati Parwal   Deputy Secretary

Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs

1.   Sh Manoj Joshi   Secretary, MoH&UA

2.   Sh Kunal Kumar   Joint Secretary, MoH&UA

SMART CITY AMRAVATI

3.   Sh Vivek Yadav   MD & CEO Amravati

PASIGHAT SMART CITY DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LTD

4.   Dr Manjuli Komut   CEO, Pasighat

PATNA SMART CITY LTD

5.   Sh Animesh Kumar Parashar   MD, Patna Smart City

6.   Md. Shamshad   CEO, Patna

SMART CITY THIRUVANANTHAPURAM LTD

7.   Sh Arun K. Vijayan   CEO, Thiruvanathapuram

2.   At the outset, the Chairperson welcomed the Members and the representatives of the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs and of Special Purpose Vehicle(s) of Amaravati, Pasighat, Patna and Thiruvananthapuram to the Sitting of the Committee convened for taking oral evidence of the representatives on the Subject "Smart Cities Mission: An Evaluation".

3.   Thereafter, the representatives of the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs and the four Smart Cities of Thiruvananthpuram, Amravati, Patna and Pasighat made Power Point Presentations before the Committee reflecting the status of progress of projects; the achievements made under the respective Smart City Missions; the project completion schedule for SCM funded projects, etc. The Ministry apprised the Committee that they have prepared a list of lagging 400 projects and the elaborate mechanism developed for monitoring their progress.

4.   It was followed by a discussion wherein the representatives of the Ministry and various SPVs responded to the queries raised by the Members, such as, issue of funding, possibility of enhanced funding, maintenance of ICCCs and other infrastructure developed under the Smart Cities Mission (SCM), involvement of Members of Parliament at the planning and implementation level through State Level Advisory Forum (SCAF), slow progress of SCM projects in certain States, particularly Northeastern States, etc.

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

A copy of verbatim recording has been kept.

The Committee then adjourned.

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STANDING COMMITTEE ON HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS

Minutes of the Third Sitting of the Standing Committee on Housing and Urban Affairs (2023-24) held on Tuesday, 06 February, 2024

The Committee sat from 1500 hours to 1530 hours in Committee Room B, Ground Floor, Parliament House Annexe Building, New Delhi.

PRESENT

Shri Rajiv Ranjan Singh *alias* Lalan Singh   -   *Chairperson*

Members

Lok Sabha

2. Adv. A. M. Ariff
3. Shri Shrirang Appa Barne
4. Shri Ramcharan Bohra
5. Shri Hibi Eden
6. Shri Shankar Lalwani
7. Smt. Hema Malini
8. Shri S Ramalingam
9. Shri Sunil Kumar Soni

Rajya Sabha

10. Shri R. Girirajan
11. Smt. Jebi Mather Hisham
12. Shri Ram Chander Jangra
13. Shri Kumar Ketkar
14. Dr K. Laxman
15. Dr. Kalpana Saini

Secretariat

1. Smt. Archna Pathania   Director
2. Ms Swati Parwal   Deputy Secretary

2. At the outset, Hon'ble Chairperson welcomed Members of the Standing Committee on Housing and Urban Affairs to the Sitting of the Committee. Thereafter, the Committee took up for consideration the Draft Reports on 'Smart City Mission: An Evaluation and adopted the Draft Report without any modifications.

The Committee then adjourned.

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