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SMART CITIES MISSION

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SMART CITIES MISSION

Introduction

The Smart Cities Mission was launched by the Ministry of Urban Development on 25 June 2015.¹ This bold and new initiative is meant to set examples that can be replicated, catalysing the creation of similar Smart Cities in various regions and parts of the country. The objective of this Mission is to promote cities that provide core infrastructure and give a decent quality of life to its citizens, a clean and sustainable environment and application of ‘Smart’ Solutions. The focus is on sustainable and inclusive development and the idea is to look at compact areas, create a replicable model which will act like a light house to other aspiring cities.

The core infrastructure elements in a smart city would include:

- i. adequate water supply
- ii. sanitation, including solid waste management
- iii. affordable housing, especially for the poor
- iv. good governance, especially e-Governance and citizen participation
- v. safety and security of citizens, particularly women, children and the elderly
- vi. assured electricity supply
- vii. efficient urban mobility and public transport
- viii. robust IT connectivity and digitalization
- ix. sustainable environment
- x. health and education

Ninety-nine cities have been selected under this mission till date.² (See *Annexure - I* for a detailed list of the cities.)

¹ The Mission will cover 100 cities and its duration will be five years (FY2015-16 to FY2019- 20). The Mission may be continued even after 2019 in the light of an evaluation to be done by the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA) and incorporating the learnings into the Mission.

² Shillong, the 100th city has not been added to the list since it has not submitted its plan.

Smart City Features

Some typical features of comprehensive development in Smart Cities are as follows:

1. **Promoting mixed land use in area-based developments** – planning for ‘unplanned areas’ containing a range of compatible activities and land uses close to one another in order to make land use more efficient. The States will enable some flexibility in land use and the building bye-laws to adapt to change;
2. **Housing and inclusiveness** - expand housing opportunities for all;
3. **Creating walkable localities** –reduce congestion, air pollution and resource depletion, boost local economy, promote interactions and ensure security. The road network is created or refurbished not only for vehicles and public transport, but also for pedestrians and cyclists, and necessary administrative services are offered within walking or cycling distance;
4. **Preserving and developing open spaces** - parks, playgrounds, and recreational spaces in order to enhance the quality of life of citizens, reduce the urban heat effects in Areas and generally promote eco-balance;
5. **Promoting a variety of transport options** - Transit Oriented Development (TOD), public transport and last mile para-transport connectivity;
6. **Making governance citizen-friendly and cost effective** - increasingly rely on online services to bring about accountability and transparency, especially using mobiles to reduce cost of services and providing services without having to go to municipal offices.
7. **Giving an identity to the city** - based on its main economic activity, such as local cuisine, health, education, arts and craft, culture, sports goods, furniture, hosiery, textile, dairy, etc;
8. **Applying Smart Solutions to infrastructure and services in area-based development** in order to make them better. For example, making Areas less vulnerable to disasters, using fewer resources, and providing cheaper services.

Strategy

The strategic components of the Smart Cities Mission are city improvement (retrofitting), city renewal (redevelopment) and city extension (Greenfield development) plus a Pan-city initiative in which Smart Solutions are applied covering larger parts of the city. Area-based development will transform existing areas (retrofit and redevelop), including slums, into better planned human settlements, thereby, improving livability of the whole cities. Development of well-planned and fully serviced new areas (greenfield) will be encouraged around cities in order to accommodate the rapidly expanding population in urban areas. Application of Smart Solutions will enable cities to use technology to improve infrastructure and services.

Selection of Cities

The total number of 100 smart cities are distributed among the States and UTs on the basis of an equitable criteria. The formula gave equal weightage (50:50) to urban population of the State/UT and number of statutory towns in the State/UT. Based on this formula, each State/UT have a certain number of potential smart cities, with each State/UT having at least one.

Selection Process - The selection process of Smart Cities is based on the idea of Competitive and Cooperative Federalism and follows a Challenge process to select cities in two stages. Each aspiring city competes for selection as a Smart City in what is called a 'City Challenge'. There are two stages in the selection process. The first stage of the competition is intra-state, in which cities in the State compete on the basis of the scoring criteria laid out. The highest scoring potential smart cities are shortlisted and recommended to participate in Stage 2 of the Challenge.

In the second stage of the competition, each of the potential 100 smart cities prepare their proposals for participation in the 'City Challenge'. This is a crucial stage

as each city's Smart City Proposal (SCP) is expected to contain the model chosen, whether retrofitting or redevelopment or greenfield development or a mix thereof, and additionally include a Pan-City dimension with Smart Solutions.

Financing

The Mission is being operated as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) and the Central Government proposes to give financial support to the Mission to the extent of Rs. 48,000 crore over five years i.e. on an average Rs. 100 crore per city per year. An equal amount, on a matching basis, will have to be contributed by the State/Urban Local Bodies (ULB); therefore, nearly Rs. 1,00,000 crore of Government/ULB funds will be available for Smart Cities development. It is anticipated that substantial funds will be required to implement the Smart City proposal and towards this end, Government grants of both the Centre and the States will be leveraged to attract funding from internal and external sources.

Special Purpose Vehicle

The implementation of the Smart Cities Mission is being done by a Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV). It is set up at the city level in the form of a limited company under the Companies Act, 2013 and is promoted by the State/UT and the Urban Local Body (ULB) jointly both having 50:50 equity shareholding. Share of the ULB in the equity is to be funded out of the grants given by the Ministry of Urban Development. Each selected Smart City has to set up SPVs and start implementation of their Smart City Proposal, preparation of Detailed Project Reports (DPRs), tenders etc.

Status of Implementation

After selection of the Smart City, it takes around 15-18 months to call for tenders. For Cities selected in Round 1 (January 2016), about 51% of the projects either have

been tendered or are under implementation. In Round 2, nearly all the cities have set up Special Purpose Vehicles (SPVs) and Project Management Consultants (PMCs). Round 3 and Round 4 cities have been selected and are in the process of establishing SPVs and procuring PMCs. The progress is as planned.³

Types of Projects under Smart Cities Mission

There are five different kinds of projects the Smart City Mission pursues. They are described below along with desired/expected impacts.

1. *Visible and impactful projects* - These projects aim to transform the public domain through riverfront redevelopment, lake conservation, redesign of parks & public spaces, public art in public spaces, development of markets, conservation and adaptive reuse of heritage assets. The cities are in various phases of implementing a total of 261 projects worth Rs 33,340 crore. These projects are targeted to have visible and transformative impact on the various aspects of lives of citizens. They focus on Improvement in amenity value; enhancing opportunities for public recreation and tourism; Enhancing employment opportunities in formal and informal sectors.⁴
2. *Transport Sector interventions in Area Based Development* - These include road redesign, pedestrian facilities, bicycle tracks, underground ducting, landscaping and beautification of medians, street furniture, smart poles, smart parking, bins, etc. The cities are in various phases of implementing these interventions. The targeted impact of these projects is promotions of public transport

³ As reported by cities, 3012 projects worth Rs. 1,38,984 crores have been identified for implementation till date. Out of which, 753 projects worth Rs. 24,511.49 crores have been completed or under implementation; tendering has started for 287 projects worth Rs. 14,296 crores.

⁴ In this area, a total of 16 projects worth Rs 183.9 crore have been completed, 48 projects worth Rs 2,187.6 crore are under implementation, and 23 Projects worth Rs 3,309.4 crore are under tendering.

infrastructure, providing for easy pedestrian movement and developing efficiency in parking.⁵

3. *Smart Solutions* - The focus on urban services include city-wide Wi-Fi network, safety and security, e-governance and citizen feedback management, integrated traffic management, Internet based Smart Waste Management, parking management, and other citizen services; these solutions are unified in Integrated Command and Control Centres. The cities are in various phases of implementing the Smart Solutions. Targeted impacts focus on enhancing efficiency and transparency in governance and citizen participation, and management of traffic and law enforcement.⁶
4. *Smart Water interventions* - These include performance-based water management contracts, which cover Direct Memory Access (DMA)-based planning for 24X7 supply, smart metering, implement Supervisory Control And Data Acquisition System (SCADA), Non Revenue Water (NRW) reduction. The cities are in various phases of implementing the Smart Water components. Nine projects worth Rs 725.5 crore have been completed.⁷
5. *Solar Rooftop* - The components include solar rooftop projects towards ensuring that 10% of energy consumption is from renewable sources, reducing greenhouse gas emissions and promoting sustainability in cities. The cities are in various phases of implementing the Solar Rooftops project components.⁸

⁵ In this area, a total of 14 projects worth Rs 259.3 crore have been completed; 51 projects worth Rs 1,613.5 crore are under implementation and 46 Projects worth Rs 4,037.2 crore are under tendering.

⁶ In this area, a total of 21 projects worth Rs 295.1 crore have been completed; 31 projects worth Rs 3,620.3 crore are under implementation and 49 Projects worth Rs 3,066.7 crore are under tendering.

⁷ In this area, a total of 21 projects worth Rs 1231.9 crore are under implementation. 31 Projects worth Rs 2,438.1 crore are under tendering.

⁸ In this area, a total of 10 projects worth Rs 38.6 crore have been completed, 23 projects worth Rs 387.2 crore are under implementation, 14 Projects worth Rs. 217.2crore are under tendering.

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Annexure-I**List of Cities (State-wise) selected in various Rounds under Smart Cities Mission**

| Sl. No. | Name of State/UT | Cities selected in various Rounds |
|---------|---------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. | Andaman & Nicobar Islands | 1. Port Blair |
| 2. | Andhra Pradesh | 1. Vishakhapatnam 2. Tirupati 3. Kakinada 4. Amaravati |
| 3. | Arunachal Pradesh | 1. Pasighat 2. Itanagar |
| 4. | Assam | 1. Guwahati |
| 5. | Bihar | 1. Muzaffarpur 2. Bhagalpur 3. Patna 4. Biharsharif |
| 6. | Chandigarh | 1. Chandigarh |
| 7. | Chhattisgarh | 1. Raipur 2. Bilaspur 3. Naya Raipur |
| 8. | Daman & Diu | 1. Diu |
| 9. | Dadra & Nagar Haveli | 1. Silvassa |
| 10. | Delhi | 1. New Delhi Municipal Council |
| 11. | Goa | 1. Panaji |
| 12. | Gujarat | 1. Gandhinagar 2. Ahmedabad 3. Surat 4. Vadodara 5. Rajkot 6. Dahod |
| 13. | Haryana | 1. Karnal 2. Faridabad |
| 14. | Himachal Pradesh | 1. Dharamshala 2. Shimla |
| 15. | Jammu & Kashmir | 1. Jammu |
| | | 2. Srinagar |

| | | |
|-----|----------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 16. | Jharkhand | 1. Ranchi |
| 17. | Karnataka | 1. Mangaluru 2. Belagavi 3. Shivamogga 4. Hubballi-Dharwad 5. Tumakuru 6. Davanegere 7. Bangalore |
| 18. | Kerala | 1. Kochi 2. Thiruvananthapuram |
| 19. | Lakshadweep | 1. Kavaratti |
| 20. | Madhya Pradesh | 1. Bhopal 2. Indore 3. Jabalpur 4. Gwalior 5. Sagar 6. Satna 7. Ujjain |
| 21. | Maharashtra | 1. PimpriChinchwad 2. Nashik 3. Thane 4. Solapur 5. Nagpur 6. Kalyan-Dombivali 7. Aurangabad 8. Pune |
| 22. | Manipur | 1. Imphal |
| 23. | Mizoram | 1. Aizawl |
| 24. | Nagaland | 1. Kohima |
| 25. | Odisha | 1. Bhubaneshwar 2. Raurkela |
| 26. | Puducherry | 1. Puducherry |
| 27. | Punjab | 1. Ludhiana 2. Jalandhar 3. Amritsar |
| 28. | Rajasthan | 1. Jaipur 2. Udaipur 3. Kota 4. Ajmer |

| | | |
|-----|---------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 29. | Sikkim | 1. Namchi 2. Gangtok |
| 30. | Tamil Nadu | 1. Tiruchirapalli 2. Tirunelveli 3. Thanjavur, 4. Tiruppur, 5. Salem, 6. Vellore, 7. Coimbatore, 8. Madurai, 9. Thoothukudi 10. Chennai 11. Erode |
| 31. | Telangana | 1. Karimnagar 2. Greater Warangal |
| 32. | Tripura | 1. Agartala |
| 33. | Uttar Pradesh | 1. Aligarh 2. Jhansi 3. Kanpur 4. Allahabad 5. Lucknow 6. Varanasi 7. Agra 8. Bareilly 9. Moradabad 10. Saharanpur |
| 34. | Uttarakhand | 1. Dehradun |
| 35. | West Bengal | 1. New Town Kolkata |
| | Total | 99 |