



# ANNUAL REPORT 2019-20

ANNUAL REPORT MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS 2019-20



**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA**  
**MINISTRY OF HOUSING**  
**AND URBAN AFFAIRS**



In India, the present is changing rapidly  
at a speed and a scale not known so far.  
A New India is taking shape.

**Narendra Modi**  
Prime Minister



**MINISTRY  
OF  
HOUSING  
AND  
URBAN AFFAIRS**



**ANNUAL REPORT  
2019-20**

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## ABBREVIATIONS

AMRUT	Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation
AUWSP	Accelerated Urban Water Supply Programme
BMTPC	Building Material Technology Promotion Council
BSUP	Basic Services to Urban Poor
CGEWHO	Central Government Employees Welfare Housing Organization
CPGRAMS	Centralized Public Grievance Redressal And Monitoring System
CPHEEO	Central Public Health & Environmental Engineering Organisation
CPWD	Central Public Works Department
DARPG	Department of Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances
DUAC	Delhi Urban Arts Commission
EWS	Economically Weaker Section
Gol	Government of India
HBA	House Building Advance
HFA	Housing For All
HRIDAY	Heritage Cities Development and Augmentation Yojana
HPL	Hindustan Prefab Limited
HSMI	Human Settlement Management Institute
HSUI	Housing Start Up Index
HUDCO	Housing and Urban Development Corporation Ltd.
IDSMT	Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns
IHC	India Habitat Centre
IHSDP	Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme
ITPI	Institute of Town Planner
JCM	Joint Consultative Machinery
JOLIC	Joint Official Language Implementation Committee
JNNURM	Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission
L&DO	Land & Development Office
LCS	Low Cost Sanitation
LIG	Low Income Group
MIG	Middle Income Group

MIS	Management Information System
NBCC	National Buildings Construction Corporation Ltd.
NBO	National Buildings Organization
NCHF	The National Cooperative Housing Federation of India
NCRPB	National Capital Region Planning Board
NHB	National Housing Bank
NERUDP	North Eastern Region Urban Development Programme
NIUA	National Institute of Urban Affairs
NUHHP	National Urban Housing & Habitat Policy
NULM	National Urban Livelihood Mission
PEARL	Peer Experience and Reflective Learning
PHE	Public Health Engineering
PMAY	Prime Ministers Awas Yojana
PMO	Prime Minister's Office
POA	Power of Attorney
RAY	Rajiv Awas Yojana
SBM	Swachh Bharat Mission
SJSRY	Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana
TPIM	Third Party Information and Monitoring
UD	Urban Development
UEPA	Urban Employment & Poverty Alleviation
UIDSST	Urban Infrastructure Scheme for Satellite Towns
UIDSSMT	Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small & Medium Towns
UIG	Urban Infrastructure & Governance
ULB	Urban Local Bodies
USEP	Urban Self Employment Programme



1.01 The Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs is entrusted with the responsibility of broad policy formulation and monitoring of programmes regarding urban housing and urban development. Urban development is a State subject and the Constitution (Seventy-fourth) Amendment Act, 1992 has delegated many functions to urban local bodies. Government of India, however, plays a coordinating and monitoring role and also supports various urban housing programs, urban livelihood mission and overall urban development through Central and Centrally Sponsored Schemes. The Ministry facilitates resolution of a variety of issues relevant to urban sector through appropriate policy guidelines, subordinate legislation and sectoral programmes.

1.02 Urbanization in India has become an important and irreversible process, and it is an important determinant of national economic growth and poverty reduction. The process of urbanization is characterized by a dramatic increase in the number of large cities, although India may be said to be in the midst of transition from a predominantly rural to a quasi-urban society. The 2030 development agenda of the United Nations has emphasized the role of sustainable cities by incorporating Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) i.e. Sustainable Cities and Communities for making cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable.

1.03 At current rate of growth, urban population in India is estimated to reach a staggering 575 million by 2030 A.D. According to Census 2011, as many as 53 cities in India had a million plus population. Over successive decades, the number of urban areas and towns has increased, as indicated below:

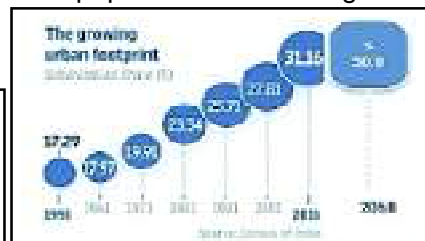
## Urban Population

As per Census 2011:

- 377 million i.e. 31.2% of the total population lives in towns
- No. of towns: 5161 in 2001; 7933 in 2111.
- 37% lives in 53 million plus **cities**
- Decadal growth of urban population is > rural growth

### Projections:

More than 50% of the Country's population will be Urban by 2050



1.04 According to Census 2011, 377.1 million Indians comprising 31.16% of the country's population, live in urban areas. Urban areas are said to be the "engines of economic growth" and it is estimated that they contribute more than 60% of India's Gross Domestic Product. Urban population is projected to grow to about 600 million by 2031 (Twelfth Plan Document). The rapid urbanization poses several challenges which include improving quality of urban services such as water, sanitation and urban transport; reducing urban poverty; planned development of land resources and curbing spread of slums.

1.05 It is acknowledged that this transition to a quasi - urban society, however, has not been accompanied by a commensurate increase in the supply of basic urban services like water supply, sewerage and drainage network, solid / liquid waste management facilities, citywide roads, public transport, and public safety systems like street lighting and pedestrian pathways. The supply of land and housing has not kept pace with the increase in urban population.

1.06 The responsibilities of the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs include construction and maintenance of Central Government buildings, including residential accommodation, except those under the Ministry of Defence, Atomic Energy, Railways and Communication. It also manages Central Government land/property in the National Capital Territory of Delhi and in some of the metropolitan cities. These functions are discharged through the Central Public Works Department (CPWD) and Land and Development Office (L&DO). Printing & Stationery requirements of all the Central Government Ministries/ Departments and stocking and selling of Government publications are also looked after by Ministry through Directorate of Printing and the Government of India Stationery Office. The Department of Publication stocks and sells Government publications.

1.07 Under its administrative control, Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs has five Attached and three Subordinate Offices, three Public Sector Undertaking and eight Statutory/Autonomous Bodies, including one non-statutory registered society and a Government company as shown below:

**A. Attached Offices:**

- i. **Central Public Works Department (CPWD)** is a multifaceted comprehensive Construction Management Agency of Government of India which provides services from Project concept to completion and maintenance management in the post construction stage, is the largest of these Organizations. It is a total Service Provider, capable of giving single window service for all facets of built environment with complete accountability and responsibility.
- ii. **Directorate of Printing** with Presses in various parts of the country, caters to the printing requirements of the Central Government Ministries/Departments.
- iii. **Directorate of Estates** is mainly responsible for administration of Government Estates and Hostels.

- iv. **Land and Development Office (L&DO)** administers nazul and rehabilitation leases in Delhi, in addition to managing the Central Government lands in Delhi.
- v. **National Buildings Organization (NBO)** is engaged in collection, tabulation and dissemination of statistical information on housing and building construction activities in the country

**B. Subordinate Offices:**

- i. **Town & Country Planning Organisation (TCPO)** is the technical arm of Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs in matters of town planning, regional planning and urban development.
- ii. **Government of India Stationery Office (GISO)** is headquartered at Kolkata and with three Regional Stationery Depots in New Delhi, Chennai and Mumbai is responsible for the procurement of stock, line stationery items including papers of all kinds and to ensure the supplies of the same to all its authorized indenters belonging to the all Ministries, Departments, Offices, Undertakings etc. under the Government of India against their respective annual indents.
- iii. **Department of Publication located** at Civil Lines, Delhi, is the authorised agency for publishing all Government books. It is also responsible for stocking, distribution, advertising of tender notices, cataloguing and sale of Government publications.

**C. Public Sector Undertaking:**

- i. **NBCC (India) Ltd.** a Public Sector civil construction agency under administrative control of the Ministry is a Schedule "A" and ISO-9001 company and its activities are spread all over the country and abroad. NBCC has been conferred with the status of NAVRATNA by the Government of India. NBCC provides Civil Engineering Construction Services in a wide gamut of projects of varied nature, complexities in different Geographical locations, both within India and abroad.
- ii. **Housing & Urban Development Corporation (HUDCO)** is the premier techno-financial institution engaged in financing and promotion of housing and urban infrastructure projects throughout India, with the objective of providing long term finance and undertaking housing and urban infrastructure development programmes. HUDCO is a public financial institution under section 4A of the Companies Act and has been conferred the status of Mini- Ratna. It aims to achieve sustainable growth in these sectors by catering to the needs of every section of the society, with a basket of delivery options in urban and rural housing and infrastructure development.
- iii. **Hindustan Prefab Limited (HPL)**, one of the oldest CPSEs is a pioneer of Prefab technology in India and is one of the leading CPSEs aiming to deliver hi-tech Project

Management Consultancy services in civil construction projects which includes mass housing projects under various Govt. schemes, educational, hospitals and other institutional buildings of Central & State Govt. and their Agencies.

**D. Statutory / Autonomous Bodies:**

- i. **Delhi Urban Arts Commission (DUAC)** has statutory mandate to preserve and develop aesthetic quality and environment in Delhi.
- ii. **The National Capital Region (NCR) Planning Board** constituted in March, 1985 under the NCR Planning Board Act, 1985, has the important goal of evolving harmonized policies for control of land uses and development of infrastructure in the NCR so as to avoid any haphazard development of the Region.
- iii. **Delhi Development Authority (DDA)** has statutory jurisdiction for overall development and land use in the National Capital Territory of Delhi.
- iv. **The National Institute of Urban Affairs (NIUA)**, set up in 1976, is an autonomous non-statutory body, registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860, for carrying out urban research in the country. It is also involved in collection, processing, storing and dissemination of information relating to urban local bodies, their functioning, management, finances, development programmes and training.
- v. **Rajghat Samadhi Committee** was constituted in 1951 in accordance with the Rajghat Samadhi Act 1951, to administer Rajghat, the Samadhi of Mahatma Gandhi.
- vi. **Building Material Technology Promotion Council (BMTPC)**, as a technology promotion council, has been promoting appropriate building materials and construction technologies for field level application.
- vii. **National Cooperative Housing Federation (NCHF)** is a nation-wide organization of the cooperative housing sector aiming to promote housing cooperatives and to coordinate and facilitate their operations especially between the Apex Cooperative Housing Federations (ACHFs) which are its members.
- viii. **Central Government Employees Welfare Housing Organization (CGEWHO)** is a welfare organization under the aegis of the Ministry for construction of dwelling units exclusively for Central Government Employees, on "No Profit - No Loss" basis.
- ix. **The National Capital Region Transport Corporation (NCRTC)** was incorporated on 21.8.2013 for designing, developing, implementing, financing, operating and maintaining Regional Rapid Transit System (RRTS) in the National Capital Region (NCR). M/o Housing and Urban Affairs is the nodal Ministry for NCRTC.

1.08 Towards better monitoring, implementation and communication of all urban missions, Output-Outcome Indicator Framework was developed in consultation with NITI Aayog. Indicators for outputs and outcomes of various Central Schemes/Centrally Sponsored Schemes are regularly collected and uploaded on to the NITI Aayog's Output-Outcome Monitoring Framework (OOMF) portal on quarterly basis.

1.09 During the year 2019-20, the Ministry interacted closely with UN-Habitat India to push forward the Sustainable Development Goal-11 agenda with a series of Conferences and Workshop on localizing SDGs in collaboration with GIZ-India (German Corporation for International Cooperation-India). A proposal has also been moved to create SDG Monitoring Cell in National Institute of Urban Affairs/National Buildings Organization who will be the repository of all the data relating to SDGs. Meetings were also held in Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation to finalize the National Indicator Framework (NIF) indicators for monitoring of progress of implementation of Sustainable Development Goals, including SDG-11 for which Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs is the Nodal Ministry.

1.10 The Ministry is also assisting Registrar General of India in preparatory work relating to Census 2021. With regard to Climate Change issues, the Ministry is closely coordinating with Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change under United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. The National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC)/ Executive Committee on Climate Change (ECCC) meeting held in March 2019 has directed MoHUA to revise the National Mission on Sustainable Habitat (NMSH) Document. A committee of Senior Officers and other Stakeholders in the field was constitute to revise the NMSH Document which is under final stages of drafting.

1.11 The Ministry is also assisting Registrar General of India in preparatory work relating to Census 2021. With regard to Climate Change issues, The Ministry is closely coordinating with MoEFCC under UNFCCC. The NAPCC/ECCC meeting held in March 2019 has directed MoHUA to revise the National Mission on Sustainable Habitat (NMSH) Document. A committee of Senior Officers and other Stakeholders in the field was constitute to revise the NMSH Document which is under final stages of drafting.

1.12 In order to ascertain the mitigation potential of Green House Gas (GHG) emission under various Schemes and Initiatives of Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs, a comprehensive study has been entrusted to TERI School of Advanced Studies, New Delhi.

2.01 The Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply was constituted on 13th May, 1952. Subsequently it was reconstituted and renamed on various occasions. Government of India, vide Gazette Notification, No. SO2163 (E) dated 06.07.2017, merged the two erstwhile Ministry of Urban Development and erstwhile Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (Awasan aur Shahari Karya Mantralaya).

2.02 Shri Hardeep Singh Puri is the Minister of State (Independent Charge) for Housing and Urban Affairs w.e.f 03 September, 2017.

2.03 Shri Durga Shanker Mishra, IAS (UP:84) is Secretary in the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs.

2.04 The Secretary is supported by two Additional Secretaries, nine Joint Secretaries including JS & FA, one Officer on Special Duty (Urban Transport), one Economic Adviser, one Adviser (PHE) and one Chief Controller of Accounts, equivalent to JS rank, besides other officers at various levels. The organizational chart of the Ministry may be seen at Appendix-I.

2.05 The subjects allocated to the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs are indicated at Appendix-II.

2.06 The list of Attached and Subordinate Offices, Public Sector Undertakings and Statutory & Autonomous Bodies under the Ministry may be seen at Appendix-III.

2.07 The group-wise staff strength of the Ministry is indicated at Appendix-IV.

2.08 The information relating to Ex-Servicemen, Representation of SC/ST and Representation of the Persons with Disabilities is given in Appendix-V to IX respectively.

2.09 As per the General Financial rules, 2017, procurement of all goods and services that are available on Government e-Market (GeM) is made through GeM only.

2.10 The Ministry upgraded the network in the Nirman Bhawan building from 1G to 10G for seamless implementation of Digital India programmes of the Government.

2.11. Reservation Cell of this Ministry has been ensuring due compliance of the orders/ instructions pertaining to the reservation of vacancies in favor of the SCs, STs, OBCs, Ex Servicemen, Persons with Disabilities (PwDs) by offices/ organizations under this Ministry. An Expert Committee has been formed under the chairmanship of Joint Secretary (Admin.)

having representatives from all the Offices/Organizations under this Ministry to analyze the reasons for less employability of SCs, STs, OBCs & Persons with Disabilities in Government sector and remedial measures.

## **Budget**

2.12 Budget Section is responsible for the preparation and printing of Demands for Grants, and Outcome Budget of the Ministry and laying of these documents on the Tables of both the Houses of the Parliament. Apart from this, the Section attends works relating to Public Accounts Committee (PAC), Audit paragraphs, and Parliamentary Standing Committee. The Section functions under the direct control of the Joint Secretary and Financial Adviser. The details regarding audit objections and CAG reports may be seen at Appendix-X to XII.

2.13 There is only one Demand for Grants i.e. Demand No. 56 pertaining to Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs for the Financial year 2019-20

2.14 Demand wise Budget Estimates (BE) and Revised Estimate (RE) 2019-20 and actual expenditure are as under:

**(Rs. in crore)**

	<b>B.E. 2019-20</b>	<b>R.E. 2019-20</b>	<b>Provisional Expenditure 2019-20 (upto 31st December, 2019)</b>
<b>Revenue</b>	28487.84	23069.28	18751.96
<b>Capital</b>	19544.33	19197.44	12980.34
<b>Total</b>	<b>48032.17</b>	<b>42266.72</b>	<b>31732.30</b>

## **Accounts**

2.15 The Chief Controller of Accounts (CCA) looks after the accounting, internal audit and monitoring functions for the Ministry as a whole including its attached and subordinate offices. CCA formulates the revenue receipts, interest receipts/recoveries and loans and capital receipts. A team consisting of one Deputy Secretary, two Controllers of Accounts, one Pay and Accounts Officer and one Principal Accounts Officer and supporting staff assists him.

## **Progressive use of Hindi**

2.16 Concerted efforts have been made to promote the use of Hindi in the official work of the Ministry during the period under review. Official Language Division caters to the entire translation needs of the Ministry and also monitors the progressive use of Hindi in the official work of the subordinate/attached offices of the Ministry. The offices under control of the Ministry have adequate translation arrangements.

2.17 During the period, meetings of Hindi Advisory Committee were organized on 28th March, 2019 at Vigyan Bhawan, New Delhi under the chairmanship of Shri Hardeep Singh Puri the Hon'ble Minister of State (Independent Charge), Housing & Urban Affairs.



*Members of the Hindi Salahakar Samiti participated in the meeting discussing the agenda.*

2.18 Hindi Pakhwara September, 2019 was observed in the Ministry to create an atmosphere conducive to use of Hindi in official work. Various Hindi competitions were organized during the month and the winner participants were awarded accordingly.

2.19 There is an Official Language Implementation Committee under the Chairmanship of Joint Secretary (Admin), Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs. The Committee reviews the implementation of the Official Language Policy of the Government in the Ministry. Like every year, regular meetings of this Committee were held during this period. The meetings of the OLICs of Subordinate/Attached offices of Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs were also held at regular intervals and representatives of the Ministry took part in these meetings to review the use of Hindi in official work of the offices concerned.

2.20 Subordinate/Attached Offices of the Ministry were visited by the officers of the Official Language Division under Inspection-cum-contact Programme to review the progress in the use of Hindi in Official work and also to acquaint them with the various provisions of Official Language Policy.



2.21 Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs has been awarded among all ministries of Govt. of India, third prize with a shield for doing excellent work in promoting the progressive use of Official Language for the year 2018-19 under the scheme "Rajbhasha Kirti Puraskar" introduced by the Department of Official Language to encourage the implementation of the Official Language. This award was conferred by the Hon'ble Home minister Sh. Amit shah to the Secretary (HUA) at the Hindi Day celebration at Vigyan Bhavan on 14th September, 2019.



*His Hon'ble Home minister Sh. Amit shah presenting the Rajbhasha Kirti Puraskar to Shri Durga Shankar Mishra, Secretary (HUA)*

2.22 Under the aegis of Ministry, Rajbhasha Sangosthis were organized by NCRPB, NIUA, TCPO and CPWD during this period, in which representatives of the Ministry as well as subordinate offices participated.

### **Parliament Section**

2.23 Parliament Section of the Ministry deals with all Parliamentary matters pertaining to the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs. During the Budget, Monsoon and Winter Session 2019 of Parliament, the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs answered 638 ( 47 Starred and 591 Unstarred) Parliament Question on various subjects dealt by the Ministry.

2.24 During 2019, one meeting of the Consultative Committee attached to the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs was organized on 19th December, 2019 on the subject of "Missions of the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs".

2.25 Annual Reports / Audited Accounts / Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) for the year indicated against each of the following Organizations were laid on the Table of Lok Sabha/ Rajya Sabha during Budget Session / Monsoon Session and Winter Session 2019.

- i) Memorandum of Understanding between the NBCC (India) Limited and Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs for the year (2019-2020)
- ii) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs), and the National Capital Region Planning Board (NCRPB), for year, 2018-2019
- iii) Memorandum of Understanding between the Housing and Urban Development Corporation Limited and the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs for the year (2019-20.)
- iv) Bangalore Metro Rail Corporation Ltd. (2018-2019)
- v) National Buildings Construction Corporation Ltd. (2018-2019) only in Rajya Sabha
- vi) Delhi Metro Rail Corporation Ltd (2018-19)
- vii) Chennai Metro Rail Corporation Ltd. (2018-2019) only in Rajya Sabha
- viii) Delhi Urban Art Commission (2018-2019)
- ix) National Capital Region Planning Board (2018-2019)
- x) Kochi Metro Rail Corporation (2018-2019)
- xi) National Capital Region Transport Corporation Ltd, New Delhi ( 2018-2019).
- xii) Lucknow Metro Rail Corporation Limited (2018-2019)
- xiii) Mumbai Metro Rail Corporation Limited (2018-2019)
- xiv) Maharashtra Metro Rail Corporation Limited, Nagpur (2018-2019)
- xv) Gujarat Metro Rail Corporation Limited (2018-2019)\
- xvi) Hindustan Prefab Limited (HPL) (2018-2019)
- xvii) Housing and Urban Development Corporation (HUDCO) (2018-2019)
- xviii) Lakshadweep Building Development Board (LBDB) ( 2017-2018)

- xix) Building Material and Technology Promotion Council (2018-2019)
- xx) Central Government Employees Welfare Housing Organisation (2018-2019)
- xxi) Hindustan Steelworks Construction Limited (HSCL) (2018-2019)
- xxii) Rajghat Samadhi Committee, New Delhi (2017-2018)
- xxiii) Hospital Services Consultancy Corporation Ltd. (2018-2019)
- xxiv) Noida Metro Rail Corporation Limited (2017-2018)

## **Welfare**

2.26 Staff Welfare activities in the Ministry and its Attached/Subordinate offices continued to receive active attention and encouragement. Eight Recreation Clubs are functioning for the purpose. Players of the Ministry and its Attached and Subordinate offices under the aegis of these Recreation Clubs participated in the various Cultural and Sports activities organized by the Central Civil Services Cultural and Sports Board, Department of Personnel & Training.

2.27 During the year 2019-20, teams, selected from amongst the employees of the Ministry and its Attached/Subordinate offices, took part in the Inter-Ministry Tournaments / Championships/ Competitions in Athletics, Carrom, Chess, Cricket, Cricket(veteran), Football, Shooting ball, Table-Tennis, Music, Dance and Shortplay, Volley Ball and Weightlifting & Best Physique organized by the Central Civil Services Cultural and Sports Board. A number of sportspersons from the Ministry and its Attached/Subordinate offices have also been selected for Central Secretariat team(s) to play in the All India Civil Services Tournaments / Championships. Welfare Section has also arranged farewell functions in honour of retiring officials of the Ministry, which is presided over by Secretary (HUA).

## **House Building Advance (HBA) to Central Government Employees**

2.28 The scheme of House Building Advance (HBA) to Central Government Employees is aimed at providing them assistance to construct/acquire house/flats of their own. Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs acts as the nodal Ministry for the same. The scheme was introduced in 1956 as a welfare measure. House Building Advance is admissible to all those permanent/ employees and to all temporary employees who have rendered 5 years of continuous service. The Ministries/ Departments are delegated powers to sanction House Building Advance to their employees in accordance with the House Building Advance Rules.

2.29 The position with regard to the maximum admissible amount of House Building Advance and cost ceiling limit in respect of purchase/construction of new house/flat, stands as follows:

- i. Both the spouses, if they are central government employees, are eligible to avail HBA either jointly or separately.

- ii. The maximum limit for grant of HBA shall be 34 months of basic pay subject to a maximum of 25.00 lakhs or cost of the house or the repaying capacity whichever is the least, for new construction/purchase of new house/ flat.
- iii. The maximum limit for grant of HBA for enlargement of existing house shall be 34 months' basic pay in the pay band subject to a maximum of Rs. 10 lakhs or cost of the enlargement or repaying capacity, whichever is the least.
- iv. The cost ceiling limit shall be 139 times the basic pay in the pay band subject to a maximum of Rs. 1.00 crore relaxable up to a maximum of 25% of the revised maximum cost ceiling of Rs. 1.00 crore.
- v. Migration of home loans from banks / Financial institution to HBA scheme is allowed.
- vi. Under the provision of availing 'second mortgage' on the house for repayment balance loan from banks/financial institutions, 'No objection certificate' will have to be issued along with sanction order of HBA, on employees' declaration.
- vii. The rate of interest on HBA shall be at a fixed rate of 7.9% on simple interest w.e.f. 01 Oct 2019.
- viii. Interest rebate available to HBA beneficiaries for promoting small family norms has been withdrawn.
- ix. The attractive package is an incentive to the Government employee for purchasing house / flat etc. which will give a fillip to the housing infrastructure.

**Provisions for safe recovery of House Building Advance are as follows:**

2.30 The recovery of advance shall be made in not more than 180 monthly instalments and interest shall be recovered thereafter in not more than 60 monthly instalments. In case Government servant is retiring before 20 years, repayment may be made in convenient instalments and balance may be paid out of Retirement Gratuity.

2.31 As a safeguard of the House Building advance, the loanee government employee has to insure the house immediately on completion or purchase of the house, as the case may be, at his own cost with any insurance companies which are approved by Insurance Regulatory Development Authority (IRDA). However, the insurance should be taken for a sum not less than the amount of advance against damage by fire, flood and lightning, and has to be continued till the advance together with interest is fully repaid to Government.

2.32 The house constructed/purchased with the help of House Building Advance shall be mortgaged in favour of the President of India within a stipulated time unless an extension of time is granted by the concerned Head of the Department. After completion of the recovery of the advance together with interest thereon, the mortgage deed is re-conveyed in a proper manner.

### **Public Grievance Cell (PG Cell)**

2.33 PG Cell has been established in the Ministry with a view to deliver responsive and expeditious redressal of grievances received from the citizens. The Cell functions under the over-all charge of Joint Secretary (Coord), who is designated as the 'Director of Grievances' for Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs. Attached and Sub-ordinate Offices, Public Sector Undertakings and Autonomous bodies under the Ministry also have Public Grievance Officers for addressing the grievances of public pertaining to their organizations.

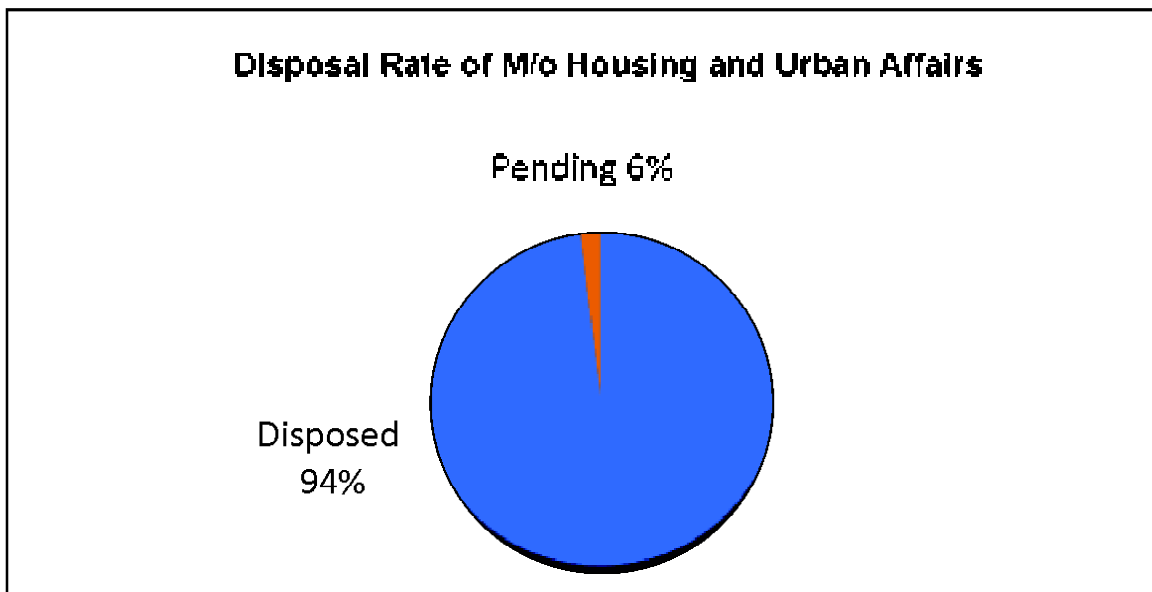
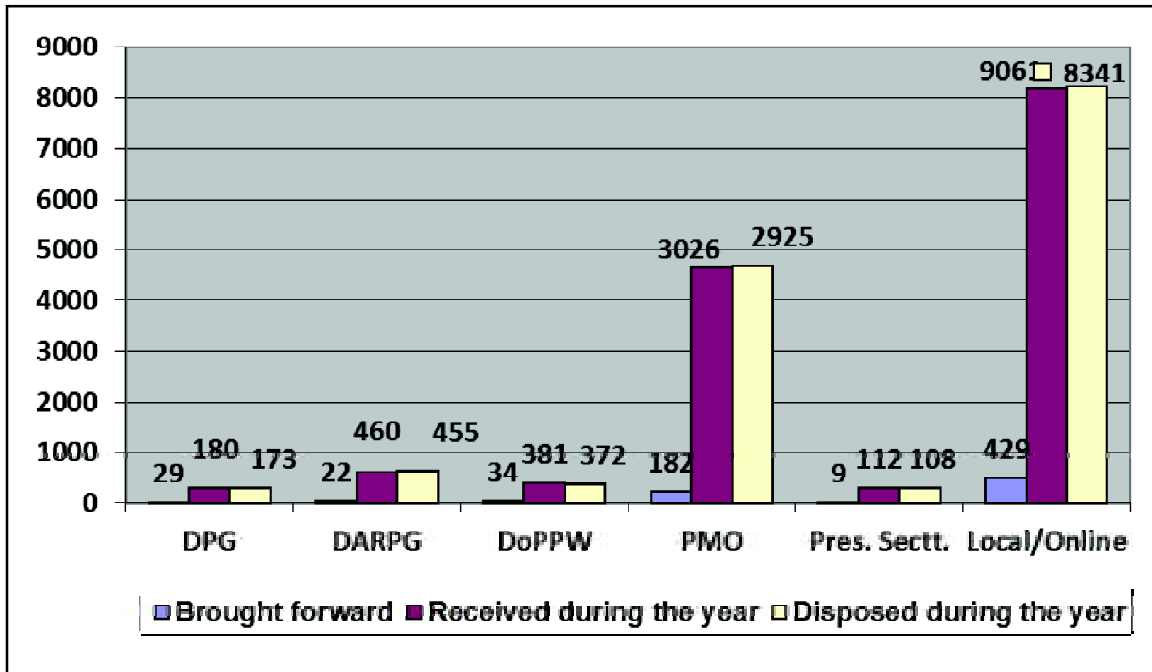
2.34 Grievances normally arise due to interaction between citizens and Government agencies at various levels. Feedback of actual redressal of grievances is necessarily to come from agencies functioning at the base level as they are fully conversant with the subject matter of the grievance related to their respective fields of activity. To achieve the objective of speedy redressal of the public grievances, the grievances are promptly forwarded to the concerned offices for further necessary action in a time bound manner. The pendency of grievances are actively monitored by the Ministry till their final disposal by way of issue of a reasoned and speaking reply by the concerned organization/ Ministry. Monthly meeting under the chairmanship of Secretary (HUA) with Senior level officers is conducted in the Ministry to review the pendency of Public Grievances. Continuous interaction and meetings with officers of DDA, CPWD, L&DO, Dte. of Estates and Quality Council of India (QCI) were also held to improve the quality of disposal of grievances and to bring systemic changes in the organizations.

2.35 Overall position of public grievance cases received, redressed and forwarded from 01.01.2019 to 31.12.2019 is as under :

i. No. of grievances pending (B.F.) as on 01/01/2019	:	703
ii. No. of new grievances received during the period	:	13220
iii. No. of grievances settled/disposed of during the period	:	12374
iv. No. of grievances pending as on 31/12/2019	:	1549

2.36 Grievances are received from various sources i.e. from DPG (Cabinet Secretariat), D/o AR&PG, PMO, President Sectt., D/o P&PW, direct on CPGRAMS portal of this Ministry, dedicated E-mail IDs of Director of Grievances and also by post. During the period from 01/01/2018 to 31.03.2019 grievances received, taken-up and disposed of along with the sources of grievances are summarized in the following charts :

**Number of Grievances brought forward, received & disposed during the period of  
01/01/2019 to 31/12/2019**



2.37 The Ministry is endeavoring to ensure effective, speedy and early redressal of grievances. On the recommendations of 2nd Administrative Reforms Commission and instructions of D/o AR&PG, a Sevottam Compliant Grievance Redressal Mechanism has been created to redress and monitor public grievances in the Ministry. Centralized Public Grievance Redress and Monitoring System (CPGRAMS) portal monitored by D/o AR&PG has been hyperlinked on the website of the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs for lodging online

complaints/grievances and all the Attached/Sub-ordinate Offices/PSUs/Autonomous bodies under the Ministry have been requested to provide CPGRAMS portal on their websites also. It is stated that Department of Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances (DAR&PG) stipulate that Public Grievances should be disposed within a period of 60 days from the receipt of the grievances. The average rate of disposal of the Ministry is 25 days. Further, some of the pending grievances shown in the above pie chart may be falling within the 60 days period. In tune with DARPG latest reforms, the Ministry has undertaken exercise to directly map grievances to the officer actually redressing the grievances so that the time taken for the redressal is reduced.

2.38 Public Grievance Officers of the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs and various Organizations under it, at present, are as below :

<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Name of Organisations</b>	<b>Public Grievance Officers</b>	<b>Telephone Nos and e-mail addresses</b>
1.	Ministry (Secretariat)	Shri Manish Thakur, Joint Secretary (Coord).	Room No 140, 'C' Wing Nirman Bhawan, New Delhi. Tel No. 23061558 E-mail: manish.thakur@nic.in
		Shri R. Prem Anand, Dy. Secretary (Coord., Parl. & PG)	Room No. 313, 'C' Wing, Nirman Bhawan, New Delhi. Tel No. 23061425 E-mail: dscoord-mud@nic.in Website: www.mohua.gov.in
2.	CPWD	Shri Harish Kumar, DDG (Works)	Room No. 114, 'A' Wing, Nirman Bhawan, New Delhi. Tel. No. 23061506, E-mail: cpwd_ddg@nic.in
		Shri Vivek Bansal, DDG (HQ)	Room No. 108, 'A' Wing Nirman Bhawan, New Delhi, Tel No. 23062674, E-mail: delddghq.cpwd@nic.in
		Dr. Sushil Kumar, Director (PM & PG)	Room No 115, 'A' Wing, Nirman Bhawan, New Delhi. Tel. No. 23062220 E-mail: dirpm@nic.in Website: www.cpwd.gov.in

<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Name of Organisations</b>	<b>Public Grievance Officers</b>	<b>Telephone Nos and e-mail addresses</b>
3.	Land & Development Office	Smt. R Vandana Badola	Room No. 626, 'A' Wing, Nirman Bhawan, New Delhi. Tel No. 23063613 E-mail: ldo@nic.in Website: www.ldo.nic.in
4.	Directorate of Estates	Smt. Ritu Sain	Room No. 443, 'C' Wing, Nirman Bhawan, New Delhi. Tel No. 23062005, E-mail: ritusain@ias.nic.in Website: www.estates.nic.in
5.	Directorate of Printing Director	Shri Arun Kumar Bansal	Room No. 102, 'B' Wing, Nirman Bhawan, New Delhi. Tel No. 23061413 E-mail: bansal.arun@gov.in Website: www.dop.nic.in
6.	National Building Organisation	Shri Umraw Singh, Director	Room no.-210, G Wing, Nirman Bhawan, New Delhi, Tel. No. 23061692 E-mail: umraw.s@gov.in
7.	Pay and Account Office	Shri Pawan Kumar, Sr. Accounts Officer Nirman Bhawan,	Room No.- 509, B-Wing, 5th Floor, O/o CCA, New Delhi. Tel No. 23062664 E-mail : p.bhatnagar63@gov.in
8.	Town & Country Planning Organization	Shri S. Surendra	T&CPO, E-Block, Additional Chief Planner Vikas Bhawan, I P Estate, New Delhi-110002. Tel. No. 23370306 E-mail: cp.tcpo@yahoo.com Website: www.tcpomud.gov.in
9.	Department of Publication	Shri A. S. Pensia Assistant Controller (Admn.)	Department of Publication, Civil Lines, Delhi-110054.



<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Name of Organisations</b>	<b>Public Grievance Officers</b>	<b>Telephone Nos and e-mail addresses</b>
10.	Govt. of India Stationary Office	Shri B. N. Halder, Asstt. Controller of Stationery	Tel No. 23813761 E-mail: acop-dep@nic.in Website: www.deptpub.nic.in G.I.S.O., 3, Church Lane, Kolkata-700001. Tel. No.:033- 22625481 Website: www.giso.gov.in
11.	National Buildings Construction Corporation Ltd.	Smt. Sunita Purswani, Chief Gen. Manager	NBCC Bhawan, 6th Floor, Lodhi Road, New Delhi-110003. Tel. No.: 43591555 E-mail: sunita.purswani@nbccindia.com Website: www.nbccindia.gov.in
12.	Housing and Urban Development Corp.	Shri S. K. Solanki, General Manager Law	Core 7A, HUDCO Bhawan, India Habitat Centre, Lodhi Road, New Delhi-110003, Tel. No.: 24651165, E-mail: spghudco2018@gmail.com, Website: www.hudco.org
13.	Hindustan Prefab Ltd.	Sh. V.K. Gupta, Company Secretary,	Hindustan Prefab Ltd. Jangpura, New Delhi-110014 Tel. No.: 43149800, E-mail: sacao,hpl@gov.in Website: hindprefab.in
14.	Delhi Metro Rail Corporation Ltd.	Shri Omvir Singh Saini, GM (Planning)	Metro Bhawan, Fire Brigade Lane, Barakhamba Road, New Delhi-110001. Tel No. 23417915, E-mail: planning_dmrc@gmail.com Website: www.delhimetrorail.com

<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Name of Organisations</b>	<b>Public Grievance Officers</b>	<b>Telephone Nos and e-mail addresses</b>
15.	Delhi Development Authority	Shri Poonam Mathur, Director (SA & GR)	Vikas Sadan, INA, C Block, 3rdFloor, New Delhi. Tel No. 2461011 Email: nodda.delhi@mail.gov.in Website: www.dda.org
16.	National Capital Region Planning Board	Shri Abhijeet Samanta, Deputy Director	N.C.R.P.B., Core-IV B, First Floor, India Habitat Centre, Lodhi Road, New Delhi- 110003. Tel No. 24635966, E-mail: ncrpb-dr@nic.in Website: www.ncrpb.nic.in
17.	Delhi Urban Art Commission	Secretary	Smt. Ruby Kaushal Core-6A, UG Floor, India Habitat Centre, Lodhi Road, New Delhi-110003, Phone: 24619593 E-mail: duac1974gmail.com
18.	Building Material & Technology Promotion Council	Shri A. K. Tiwari, Chief PMT & Admn	Core 5A, India Habitat Centre, New Delhi-110008, Lodhi Road, Tel No.:24654695 E-mail: akt.bmptc@gmail.com
19.	Central Government Employees Welfare Housing Organisation	Shri A. K. Purswani, Dy. Director (Tech)	`A' Wing, 6th floor, Janpath Bhawan, Janpath New Delhi - 110 001, Tel Nos. :23352627 E-mail: cgewho@nic.in
20.	National Cooperative Housing Federation of India	Shri N. S. Mehara Chief Executive	6A/6, Siri Fort Institution Area, August Kranti Marg, New Delhi, Tel. No.-26490535 E-mail: nchf2001@yahoo.com, Website: nchfindia.net

Sl. No.	Name of Organisations	Public Grievance Officers	Telephone Nos and e-mail addresses
21.	National Institute of Urban Affairs	Ms. Pramita Dutta Dey Snr. Research Officer	Core-4B, 1st and 2nd Floor, India Habitat Centre, Lodhi Road, New Delhi-110003, Phone : 4643284, Extn. No.- 207 E-mail: pdey@niua.org
22.	National Capital Region Transport Corporation Ltd.	Shri Vijay Kumar, Company Secretary	7/6, Siri Fort Institutional Area, August Kranti Marg, New Delhi-110049, Phone: 41066943, E-mail: vijay.kumar@ncrtc.in
23.	Rajghat Samadhi Committee	Shri K. P. Singh, Secretary	Raj Ghat Samadhi committee, Mahatma Gandhi Marg, New Delhi-110002. Phone- 23273546, E-mail: gandhisamadhi@gmail.com Website: www.rajghat.gov.in

### **Implementation of the Right to Information (RTI) Act, 2005**

2.39 The procedures established in the Ministry for processing of RTI applications/appeals are fully functional and satisfactory in accordance with the provisions of the RTI Act, 2005. Some of the measures taken for administering and implementing the Spirit of the Right to Information Act, 2005 in the Secretariat of the Ministry are enumerated below:

#### **Statutory action taken**

- (i) Material/information under Sections 4(1) (b) & (c) of the Right to Information Act, 2005 has been uploaded on the website of the Ministry and is being updated as and when required. The various organizations under the Ministry have also developed their own websites. Links have been provided in the Ministry's website.
- (ii) Central Public Information Officers/Appellate Authorities have been designated in the Secretariat of the Ministry as well as in all the organizations under its control. The list of the Central Public Information Officers/Appellate Authorities as well as their contact details have been uploaded on the website of the Ministry.

#### **Mechanism installed**

- (i) A Public Information Cell has been established in the Ministry to facilitate filing of applications, receipt of fees and costs from the public and for monitoring the status of

disposal of applications/appeals received under the RTI Act, 2005. Officers of the level of Under Secretary in the Secretariat of the Ministry have been designated as Central Public Information Officers and their immediate supervisory officers of the level of Director / Deputy Secretary as Appellate Authorities.

- (ii) Central Public Information Officers/Appellate Authorities are maintaining official E-mail IDs to enable the public to apply through electronic medium as per the requirement of the RTI Act. The thrust is to provide all types of facilities to the public for filing RTI applications easily.

2.40 Overall position of RTI cases received and disposed off in the Secretariat of the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs from 01.01.2019 to 31.12.2019 is as under:

i)	No. of cases pending at the beginning of the year i.e. as on 01.01.2019	:	688
ii)	No. of cases received during the year	:	5292
iii)	No. of cases disposed of during the year [including the cases brought forward as at (i)]	:	5788
iv)	No. of cases pending as on 31.12.2017	:	192*

\* These cases may be pending during the 30 days time period available for the reply to the RTI applicants.

#### 2.41 **Complaints Committee for Prevention of Sexual Harassment of Women at workplace**

In pursuance of the judgement of Hon'ble Supreme Court in Vishaka and other Vs State of Rajasthan (AIR) and on the recommendation of National Commission for Women, a Complaints Committee with the following Composition exists in the Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs to look into the matter of sexual harassment of women at workplace:

1. Ms. D. Thara , JS(AMRUT)	Head
2. Sh. Amit Kataria, L&DO	Member
3. Ms. Ritu Sain, Director (Estates)	Member
4. Ms. Amita Gupta, Dy. Director, Dte of Estates	Member Secretary
5. Ms. Shibani Das, Assnt. Director, Dte. Of Printing	Member
6. Ms. Dhiya Ann Mathew (representative from YWCA of India, New Delhi)	Member

## Brief Highlights of the e-Governance projects/initiatives /processes

2.42 The Ministry has its own website. Most of the organizations under its control also have their respective websites. The following websites were maintained and regularly updated during the period:

Organization	Website Address
(a) Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs	<a href="http://www.mohua.gov.in">www.mohua.gov.in</a>
(b) Central Public Works Department	<a href="http://www.cpwd.gov.in">www.cpwd.gov.in</a>
(c) Delhi Development Authority	<a href="http://www.dda.gov.in">www.dda.gov.in</a>
(d) Directorate of Estates	<a href="http://www.estates.nic.in">www.estates.nic.in</a>
(e) Land and Development Office	<a href="http://www.ldo.nic.in">www.ldo.nic.in</a>
(f) Directorate of Printing	<a href="http://www.dop.gov.in">www.dop.gov.in</a>
(g) Department of Publications	<a href="http://www.deptpub.gov.in">www.deptpub.gov.in</a>
(h) Central Public Health and Environmental Engineering Organization (CPHEEO)	<a href="http://www.cpheeo.nic.in">www.cpheeo.nic.in</a>
(i) Office of the Chief Controller of Accounts	<a href="http://www.ccamoud.nic.in">www.ccamoud.nic.in</a>
(j) National Capital Region Planning Board (NCRPB)	<a href="http://www.ncrpb.nic.in">www.ncrpb.nic.in</a>
(k) National Capital Region Transport Corporation	<a href="http://www.ncrtc.in">www.ncrtc.in</a>
(l) National Institute of Urban Affairs	<a href="http://www.niua.org">www.niua.org</a>
(m) National Buildings Construction Corporation	<a href="http://www.nbccindia.gov.in">www.nbccindia.gov.in</a>
(n) Government of India Stationery Office	<a href="http://www.giso.gov.in">www.giso.gov.in</a>
(o) Town & Country Planning Organization	<a href="http://www.tcpomud.gov.in">www.tcpomud.gov.in</a>
(p) Delhi Urban Arts Commission	<a href="http://www.duac.org">www.duac.org</a>
(q) National Cooperative Housing Federation of India	<a href="http://www.nchfindia.net">www.nchfindia.net</a>
(r) Central Government Employees Welfare Housing Organization	<a href="http://www.cgewho.in">www.cgewho.in</a>
(s) Building Materials and Technology Promotion Council	<a href="http://www.bmtpc.org">www.bmtpc.org</a>
(t) Hindustan Prefab Limited	<a href="http://www.hindprefab.in">www.hindprefab.in</a>

<b>Organization</b>	<b>Website Address</b>
(u) Housing and Urban Development Corporation	www.hudco.org
(v) National Buildings Organization	www.nbo.nic.in
<b>MISSIONS</b>	<b>Website Address</b>
(a) Swachh Bharat Mission	www.swachhbharaturban.gov.in
(b) Smart Cities Mission	www.smartcities.gov.in
(c) Atal Mission for Rejuvenation & Urban Transformation (AMRUT)	www.amrut.gov.in
(d) Heritage City Development and Augmentation Yojana (HRIDAY)	www.hridayindia.in
(e) Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana-Housing for All (Urban)	www.pmaymis.gov.in
(f) Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana-National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM)	www.nulm.gov.in

2.43 The Ministry decided to switch over to complete e-Office during the year. To enable the employees of the Ministry to work on e-Office several workshops were arranged in the Ministry during the year with the help of the e-Office Team of National Informatics Centre (NIC). The Ministry has also decided to implement e-Office in the Attached Offices of the Ministry viz., CPWD, L&DO, Dte. of Estates and Dte. of Printing. The Ministry has upgraded the network in the Nirman Bhavan building from IG to 10G to enable seamless implementation of Digital India programmes of the Government. The Ministry has re-designed the website of the Ministry giving preference to that information which the General Public is interested most.

### **E-Gazette**

2.44 The Directorate of Printing has been entrusted with the responsibility for uploading of all 18 types of Gazette Notifications on the e-Gazette website for access of common public free of cost. In pursuance of the Digital India programme, an environment friendly step has been taken by the Directorate of Printing by discontinuing the physical printing of Gazette Notifications of Government of India and exclusive e-publishing of the same. This step ensures saving thousand of trees which would have been cut for producing paper. This also conforms to the provisions of Section 8 of the Information Technology Act, 2000 effective from 1st October, 2015.

2.45 For the exclusive e-publishing and to speed up the process, the existing e-gazette website *i.e.* www.egazette.nic.in is being re-designed with the provisions of directly submitting the digitally

signed matter for publication by the indenting Department/Ministry to the Govt. of India Presses on the web portal.

### **Automated System of Allotment**

2.46 With a view to introduce complete transparency, speedy allotment, higher occupancy of houses and to enable the applicant to get houses of their choice, the Directorate of Estates has introduced the Automated System of Allotment under the GAMS. In this system, list of all vacant houses and waiting list is placed on the website of this Directorate and the applicants are required to give their option for one or more houses of their choice in order of priority keeping in view their seniority. The applicant is allotted the house chosen by him/her.

2.47 The system has been streamlined and the following activities have been made online in the ASA :

- i. Submission, Verification and Acceptance of DE-2 form online at respective offices of applicant.
- ii. Verification and Acceptance of allotment of quarters online at respective offices of allottee.
- iii. Issue of authority slip by the respective offices of allottees.
- iv. Submission and issuance of No Dues Certificate application online
- v. Updation of rent bill after physical occupation.
- vi. Online Technical and Physical occupation.
- vii. Online booking of 5 Ashoka Road for Marriage/social purpose and Vigyan Bhawan for conferences and seminars.
- viii. Automated System of Allotment of Garage in Delhi has been implemented since September, 2014.
- ix. Online rent bill generation for MPs.
- x. Online Rent Assessment of the allottees where they can check their rent assessment through AAN (Allottee Account Number).
- xi. Regularization of quarters is done online.
- xii. Various charges payable like Damage Charges, License Fees, etc. by the allottees can now be paid online through Debit Cards, Cheques, etc.
- xiii. Retention form of allottees posted in North East Region, Jammu and Kashmir, Left Wing Extremist Area and Border Road Fencing Areas are received online.

The above steps have reduced the face to face interaction between allottees and staff of Directorate and also relieved the allottees from visiting the office of the Directorate of Estates.

**2.48 Functioning of the CPWD has significantly revamped due to the wide-ranging e-Governance initiatives taken, which are as under:**

- i. Online module for Audit Para Processing and Management System in CPWD.
- ii. New website of Central Vista, New Delhi launched, which disseminates information about history and current developments in Central Vista.
- iii. New website of Project Processing Approval and Management System
- iv. Online Park Booking Module with NTRP
- v. Online Permission and Intimation of Properties by the Employees of CPWD
- vi. Online Departmental Examination Management & Processing System
- vii. Online Ready Reckoner of Outsourcing of Maintenance Divisions in CPWD
- viii. Online Client Interaction Module
- ix. Website of National CPWD Academy
- x. Online CPWD Green Rating Module
- xi. CPWD website on 'Construction Technology Year 2019-20'
- xii. Online module on Delay in execution of contract

**e-Dharti Portal**

2.49 The process to accept online application for substitution, mutation, conversion, gift permission, sale permission, mortgage permission is fully implemented from 7.3.2019.

2.50 L&DO has initiated a process to integrate GIS data with e-Dharti portal which will integrate the legacy drawings, i.e. cadastral maps and the lease plans in the MIS system, namely e-Dharti and make it GIS enabled. This will improve the efficiency of the existing system and add elements of transparency and obviate physical interface between lessees and this office. So far, the record of 52,698 properties out of approx. 61,000 has been digitized.



3.01 The Administrative Vigilance Unit (AV Unit) of the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs is responsible for all matters pertaining to vigilance in the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs and the Attached/Subordinate Offices, Public Sector Undertakings and Autonomous Bodies/ Societies, etc. under its administrative control. The AV Unit functions under the charge of Chief Vigilance Officer who is of the rank of Additional Secretary to the Government of India. The Chief Vigilance Officer of the Ministry is assisted by a Deputy Chief Vigilance Officer of the rank of Director, four Under Secretaries as well as by the Chief Vigilance Officers and the Vigilance Officers of Attached/Subordinate Offices, Public Sector Undertakings and Autonomous Bodies.

3.02 The AV Unit processes the complaints, investigation reports and vigilance/ disciplinary cases pertaining to Group 'A' Officers of the Government and Board level officers of the PSUs. In those cases where the President is the Disciplinary Authority, the cases are dealt in the AV Unit from the stage of issue of charge-sheet till the stage of taking final decision in consultation with the UPSC and the CVC. AV Unit also deals with the Appeal/Review cases where the President is the Appellate/Reviewing Authority.

3.03 In addition to the departmental examination of the complaints and investigation reports, the Ministry also receives reports from the other investigating agencies about the misconduct of officers either for taking departmental action against them or for issuing sanction for prosecution under the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988.

3.04 Vigilance work comprises preventive, surveillance, detection and deterrent punitive action. Under preventive action, rules and procedures are reviewed from time to time and surprise inspections are regularly conducted in sensitive areas by the CVOs/VOs. As regards surveillance and detection, lists of officers of Gazetted status of doubtful integrity is prepared in consultation with the Central Bureau of Investigation. Under punitive action, penalties prescribed under the Rules are imposed on those who are found guilty under the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988.

3.05 The Vigilance Awareness Week - 2019 was observed from 28th October, 2019 to 2nd November, 2019. Following actions have been taken/organized by various organizations, attached/subordinate offices under Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs:

- ii. The observance of Vigilance Awareness Week commenced on 28.10.2019. Banners/ Posters highlighting this year's theme "Integrity-A way of life (ईमानदरी - एक जीवन शैली)" were displayed at prime locations in the building of Nirman Bhawan.

- ii. A workshop on "Integrity-A way of life (ईमानदरी - एक जीवन शैली)" under the chairmanship of Secretary (HUA) organized by the Ministry on 29.10.2019 for all officers of the rank of DS and above in the M/o HUA and its Attached/ Subordinate Offices/CPSUs on policies/procedures of these organizations and preventive vigilance measures. Shri Pratyush Sinha, former CVC was the Chief Guest in the said Workshop.
- iii. Administration of Integrity Pledge to all the officers and staff of the Ministry and its attached/subordinate offices by Secretary (HUA) on 30.10.2019 at 11.00 AM.
- iv. Another workshop was organised on Conduct Rules, framing of Inquiry reports and Role of IO and PO under the chairmanship of AS & CVO, M/o Housing and Urban Affairs for all officers/officials up to the rank of US on 30.10.2019 at 11.30 A.M. Shri Mukesh Chaturvedi, Director (Retd.) was the guest speaker.
- v. An Essay Writing Competition on topic "Integrity-A way of life (ईमानदरी - एक जीवन शैली)" was organized on 31.10.2019 for all the officials of MoHUA and its attached/subordinate offices.
- vi. A "नुक्कड़ नाटक " was organized during the Vigilance Awareness Week for the first time by CPWD in the lawns of Rajpath to spread awareness among the masses.
- vii. Lectures/Seminars/Conferences/Workshops on the topic were organized by various attached/subordinate offices under the Ministry.
- viii. Employees were made aware about the concept of e-Integrity Pledge initiative of CVC.
- ix. A link of e-pledge was provided in the Ministry's website portal.

3.06 The AV Unit has been consistently trying to sensitize administrative authorities to take appropriate steps for operationalizing the instructions issued by the CVC and Department of Personnel & Training within a definite time-frame. The vigilance functionaries are instructed during the meetings to adopt pro-active steps and spearhead the campaign to promote e-Governance.

3.07 The following details have been collected from all the attached/subordinate offices/PSUs/ Autonomous bodies under the Ministry:

<b>S. No.</b>	<b>Activities</b>	<b>Actual data w.e.f. Jan., 2019 to Dec., 2019</b>	<b>Estimated figures w.e.f Jan., 2020 to March 2020</b>
1.	Surprise & regular inspection	165	41
2.	Number of officers charge-sheeted	153	9
3.	Number of officers placed under suspension	15	2
4.	Number of officers prosecuted	16	3
5.	Number of major penalties imposed	59	11
6.	Number of minor penalties imposed	96	7
7.	Number of trainings conducted	49	6

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#### 4.01 Overall context

- i. The Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban) has two primary components of implementation: achieving 100% open defecation free status, and 100% scientific processing of solid waste - in all statutory towns in the country.
- ii. During 2019-20, a total of Rs 1037 crores has been released by the Centre to states under various components of the Mission, up to 30.12.2019.

#### 4.02 Mission Progress: Sanitation

- i. As on 31.12.2019, urban areas of 35 states and UTs (except 52 ULBs of West Bengal) have become ODF.
- ii. A total of 4,320 cities (out of 4,372) have declared themselves ODF, of which 4,170 cities/ ULBs have been certified as Open Defecation Free (ODF) after third party certification.
- iii. To do this, up to 31.12.2019
  - 65.91 lakh units of Individual Household Toilets (IHHL) have been constructed and/or under construction (i.e. 111% progress against target of 58.99 lakhs);
  - 6.13 lakh seats of Community and Public Toilet seats (CT/PT) have been constructed and / or under construction (i.e. 121% progress against target of 5.07 lakhs)
- iv. Additionally, as on 31 December 2019, 937 cities have been certified as ODF+ and 328 cities have been certified as ODF++.

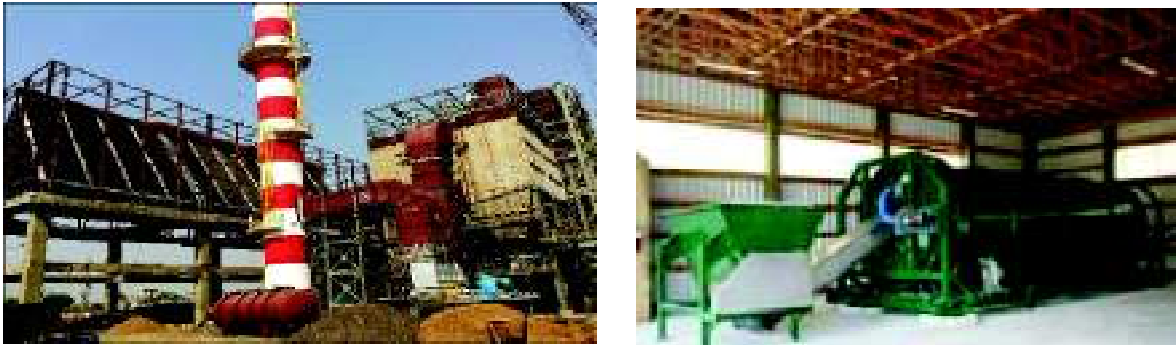
#### 4.03 Mission Progress: Solid Waste Management (SWM)

- i. As on 31.12.2019, 81,073 wards (out of the total 84,475 wards, i.e. 965) are covered by 100% door-to-door collection. 60% of the total waste generated is currently being processed, and 74% wards are practicing source segregation.
- ii. Currently, there are 1531 functional waste to compost plants (centralized) with capacity to process 106636 tonnes waste per day, and another 566 plants are under construction, with approx. input capacity of 62,823 tonnes per day. Additionally, there

are 4 functional RDF plants with input capacity of 1621 tonnes per day, 37 bio gas plants with input capacity of 1861 tonnes per day. 26 waste to energy plants are under construction with input capacity of over 22541 tonnes per day. There are currently 6 functional C&D plants 1 plant in Ahmedabad, 1 2 in Delhi EDMC and NDMC), 1 in Rajkot, 1 in Indore and 1 in Dhillwan (Punjab).



*Waste to compost plants*



*Waste to energy plants*



*Construction & Demolition waste plant*

#### 4.04 Mission monitoring

- i. The Swachh Survekshan that Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA) has started has now given rise to a spirit of healthy competition between cities in their race to become the 'cleanest' city. What sets the Swachh Survekshan apart is that citizen

feedback is also collected about cleanliness status in their cities, and this data becomes an integral input for cities' rankings. While the first survey was among 73 cities, the second round of Survekshan was held among 434 cities. Swachh Survekshan 2018 covered 4,203 cities while Swachh Survekshan 2019 covered 4237 cities. Swachh Survekshan 2020 launched on 13th Aug 2019 and to be held from 4 - 31 January 2020 will cover all ULBs in the country.

- ii. MoHUA launched the Swachh Survekshan League (SS League 2020) on 6 June 2020 with the objective of sustaining the onground performance of cities along with continuous monitoring of service level performance when it comes to cleanliness. SS League 2020 was conducted in 3 quarters, i.e. April- June, July - September and October- December 2019 and had a weightage of 2000 marks for each quarter to be evaluated on the basis of monthly updation of SBM-U online MIS by cities along with citizen's validation on the 12 service level progress indicators through outbound calls. The performance of cities in SS League 2020 is be crucial to their ranking in Swachh Survekshan 2020 due to the 25% weightage of the quarterly assessments to be included in the annual survey in January 2020. The results of the first two quarters of SS League 2020 were declared on 31 December 2019 and are available on [www.swachhsurvekshan2020.org](http://www.swachhsurvekshan2020.org)
- iii. MoHUA has launched a 'Star Rating Protocol for Garbage Free Cities' to motivate cities to achieve garbage free status. Cities are evaluated by an independent agency on the basis of star rating achieved by them on the protocol designed for assessing their garbage free status. The 'Star Rating of Garbage Free Cities' protocol is based on 12 assessment parameters, including cleanliness of drains and water bodies, plastic waste management, management of construction and demolition waste, etc. As on 31 December 2019, 4 cities have been certified 5 Star, 57 cities as Star and 4 cities as 1 Star.
- iv. MoHUA has launched the ODF+ and ODF++ protocols, with a focus on sustaining ODF outcomes and achieving holistic sanitation. While ODF+ protocol focuses on O&M of community / public toilets by ensuring functionality and proper maintenance of CT/PTs for their continued usage, ODF++ focuses on addressing safe management of fecal sludge from toilets, and ensuring that no untreated sludge is discharged into open drains, water bodies or in the open. Cities have started getting certified as ODF+ and ODF++ through independent third party. As on 31 December 2019, 937 cities have been certified as ODF+ and 328 cities have been certified as ODF++.
- v. MoHUA has launched Water+ Protocol on 13 August 2019 to ensure that no untreated wastewater is discharged into the open environment thereby ensuring sustainability of the sanitation value chain.

- vi. In order to monitor the progress of Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban), a State/ULB Level MIS have been developed which captures both physical & financial progress of more than 4000 Urban ULBs across the country, and forms the basis for monthly progress review VCs with all states.
- vii. The Hon'ble Minister of State (Independent Charge) (MOS-IC) has been conducting regular state level reviews of Mission progress, in the presence of the Chief Minister and senior officials of the Mission.

#### 4.05 Technology enablement

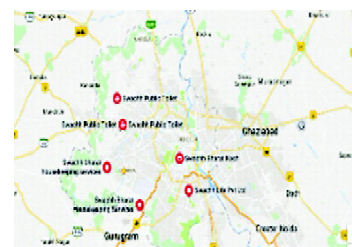
- i. A national helpline number - 1969 - has been launched, to address queries from citizens around Swachh Bharat Mission. As on December 2019, over 5.14 lakh calls have already been received on this helpline with an average handling time of 1 minute 28 seconds.
- ii. A 'Swachhata' app has been launched as a grievance redressal platform for any complaints from citizens related to cleanliness. As on December 2019, 1.6+ crore citizens have downloaded this app, and over 1.83 crore complaints have been posted, with 93% resolution rate.



- iii. MoHUA has partnered with Google to map all public/community toilets on Google maps, along with unique IDs being given to CT/PTs. As on December 2019, more than 57,000 toilet blocks across 2,300 cities are live on Google Maps.



- iv. MoHUA has also launched the 'Swachh Manch', an online knowledge management and stakeholder engagement portal to galvanize the SBM into a true 'Jan Andolan'. As on December 2019, over 1.51 lakh events have been posted on the portal with participation of over 7.06 crore urban residents.



- v. MoHUA has launched Swachh Nagar- an integrated Collection and Transportation App developed to help cities to streamline their segregated waste collection process.

#### 4.06 Behavior change initiatives

- i. For Swachh Survekshan 2019 (SS 2019), a series of TVCs and Radio ads have been brought out by MoHUA featuring top celebrities (film and sports personalities including Aishwarya Rai, Sachin Tendulkar, Anil Kapoor, Shah Rukh Khan, Ayushman Khurana, Sonu Nigam, Shankar Mahadevan, Deepa Malik, Sanjeev Kapoor, etc). MoHUA also developed a series of films to capture best practices from winning cities of SS 2019.
- ii. Additionally, a theme song on Swachh Survekshan 2020 sung by Kailash Kher and Monali Thakur and featuring Kangana Ranaut titled "Swachhata Adhikar Hai" was released on 13 August 2019.
- iii. MoHUA has also run a dedicated campaign in December titled 'Swachhata Hero' in order to promote the upcoming Swachh Survekshan 2020 among citizens. Additionally, MoHUA has also featured selected Swachhagrahis from across the country in a Doordarshan program called 'New India Sankalp' in December 2019.
- iv. MoHUA has also started a radio series titled 'Swachhata Selfie' where every Monday, good practices from across the country are aired on AIR channels, along with phone-in by citizens to give their feedback on overall cleanliness in their cities, or to pose related queries. This programme has been very well received by cities and is proving to be a good success.
- v. MoHUA has launched several targeted thematic campaigns focused on key days such as World Environment Day (5 June 2019), Independence Day (15 August 2019), World Toilet Day (19 November 2019), etc.
- vi. MoHUA also develops and disseminates a monthly newsletter called 'Swachhata Sandesh' among its stakeholders.
- vii. As part of Swachhata Hi Seva (SHS) 2019, MoHUA developed several collaterals and disseminated them to States and cities to spread awareness on the menace of single use plastic (SUP) and provide viable alternatives that cities can adopt. As part of the campaign on SHS, Secretary, MoHUA also participated in panel discussions and talk shows in Doordarshan and All India Radio where he interacted with citizen and answered their queries and concerns on Swachhata.
- viii. A "Swachh Neighbourhood" guideline document has been launched by MoHUA to encourage all stakeholders' involvement and ownership in keeping their neighbourhoods clean.
- ix. MoHUA, in convergence with NULM and NUHM, is leveraging line functionaries of the two missions, viz. SHGs, ASHA workers, MAS workers, to help spread the message of swachhata across citizens.



#### 4.07 Special events during the year

##### i. Swachh Survekshan 2019 - Award Ceremony

The Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs (MoHUA), organized the Swachh Survekshan 2019 Awards Ceremony on 6 March 2019 at Vigyan Bhavan, New Delhi. Shri Ram Nath Kovind, Honourable President of India was the Chief Guest at the event. In all, nearly 200 cities and states received awards and citations during the ceremony. The highlight of the afternoon session of the event, apart from the awards and citations, were two panel discussions on 'Circular Economy and Waste Management System' and 'Creating an Eco System for Private Sector Participation in Sanitation and SWM'.



##### ii. One Day National Workshop Cum Exhibition on Sustainable Sanitation: August 2019

The Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs (MoHUA) organised a one day national workshop cum exhibition at Vigyan Bhawan, New Delhi on 19 August, 2019. Dr.



Thawar Chand Gehlot, Honourable Union Minister, Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment (MoSJ&E) was the Chief Guest of the event. The workshop which was also graced by Shri Hardeep Singh Puri, Honourable Minister of State (I/C) for Housing & Urban Affairs saw participation from over 500 representatives including the Principal Secretaries (UD) and Mission Directors of AMRUT and Swachh Bharat Mission-Urban (SBM-U) in States/Union Territories and Municipal Commissioners of 500 cities with population of 1 lakh and above, heads of Parastatal bodies, officials from MoHUA as well as MoSJ&E and development partners.

The Ministry also released the Manual on Stormwater Drainage Systems, 2019, Advisory on ERSU and the Directory of Sewer and Septic Cleaning Equipment prepared by technical experts from the Central Public Health and Environmental Engineering Organization (CPHEEO).

### iii. **Launch of Swachh Survekshan 2020 League: 6 June 2019**

Shri Hardeep S Puri, Hon'ble Minister of State (I/C) for Housing & Urban Affairs launched Swachh Survekshan 2020 League at the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA) at Nirman Bhavan, New Delhi on 6 June, 2019. Swachh Survekshan



League 2020 (SS League 2020) is a quarterly cleanliness assessment of cities and towns in India and will be integrated with Swachh Survekshan 2020, the 5th edition of the annual cleanliness survey of urban India to be conducted from January - February 2020 by MoHUA under the aegis of Swachh Bharat Mission-Urban (SBM-U).

#### iv. Swachh Survekshan 2020 Launched

August 13 saw the launch of Swachh Survekshan 2020 (SS 2020), the fifth edition of the annual cleanliness survey conducted by the Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs (MoHUA) by Shri Hardeep Singh Puri, Honourable Minister of State (Independent Charge) for Housing & Urban Affairs.



The event also saw the launch of the SS 2020 Toolkit, the Water+ Protocol and the Swachh Nagar App.

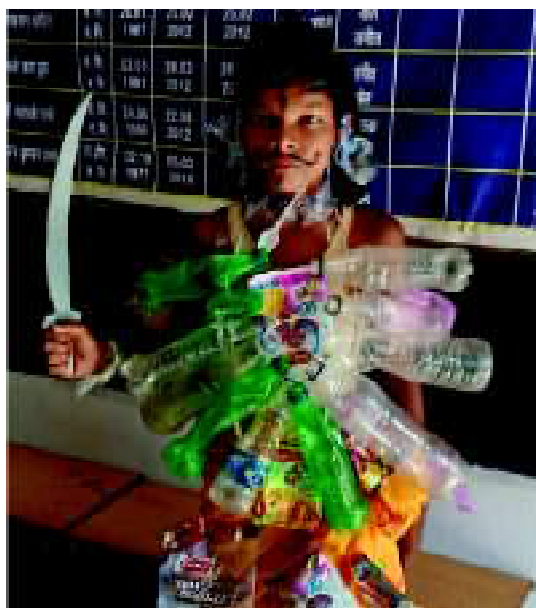
#### v. Swachhata Hi Seva Campaign- September 11- October 27, 2019

The Honourable Prime Minister launched Swachhata Hi Seva on September 11, 2019 with a focus on curbing the use of single use plastic. In this regard, MoHUA launched an intensive campaign to activate all States and cities to bring to reality the vision of a single use plastic (SUP) free India. The campaign has been divided into three phases, namely:

- 11th September - 1st October: Preparation & Awareness
- 2nd October : Shramdaan
- 3rd October - 27th October (Diwali): Recycle/disposal



Regular video conferences and meetings were held with all concerned stakeholders including States and MoHUA entities under the Chairmanship of Shri. Durga Shanker Mishra, Secretary, MoHUA. Collaborations have also been formed with the National Highway Authority of India (NHAI) and Cement Manufacturer's Association for effective disposal of collected plastic waste by usage in road construction and cement plants. Simultaneously, an intensive IEC campaign was run to create awareness among people on the ills of SUP and how citizens can bring down their use of SUP. Dedicated social media campaigns were carried out consistently with the hashtag #MakingCitiesPlasticFree. Alongside, Secretary MoHUA also participated in panel discussions and interviews on All India Radio and Doordarshan to reach out to citizens on this critical issue.



As on 27 October, 2019 (last date of SHS 2019), the participation reported on Swachh Manch, the online citizen engagement portal of MoHUA, was as follows:

Total Number of Events	:	151490
Total People Participation	:	70637604
Plastic Waste Collected During SHS	:	13254 MT
Plastic Waste Sent to Recyclers/ MRF Centres	:	5318 MT
Total Plastic Waste Sent to CMA	:	7792.2 MT

vi. **India Plog Run For Plastic Free India Organized by Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs on 2 October, 2019**

Shri Hardeep Singh Puri, Honourable Minister of State (I/C) for Housing and Urban Affairs launched the Swachhata Hi Seva India Plog Run at Rajpath Lawn, India Gate to commemorate the 150th birth anniversary of the Father of the Nation. The event



was aimed to spread awareness on the harmful effects of plastic waste and enlist the support of citizens to eliminate single use plastic (SUP) to fulfill the Honourable Prime Minister's vision. The event also saw participants taking the pledge against SUP. The Honourable Minister also launched the Delhi Cyclists Plog Run. The India Plog Run was held in 50 cities across India by United Way of India and Go Native with active support from the Ministry and witnessed participation of over 1 lakh people.

Plogging is a combination of jogging with picking up litter and was first begun in Sweden in 2016 following increased concerns around plastic pollution. Today, plogging has become a popular activity with several plogging drives having been organized in India by citizen groups, Urban Local Bodies, etc and is in convergence with the Fit India Movement. The event had other attractions for participants such as a women run cloth bag counter where visitors could get eco-friendly bags stitched from old clothes and a series of street plays on the issue of SUP.



## vii. Results of Swachh Survekshan League - Q1 and Q2 Announced

Shri Hardeep Singh Puri, Honourable Minister of State (I/C) for Housing and Urban Affairs, announced the results of Swachh Survekshan League 2020 (Quarter 1 and Quarter 2) at a press conference held in Nirman Bhavan on 31 December 2019. The performance of cities in SS League 2020 is crucial to their ranking in Swachh Survekshan 2020 due to the 25% weightage of the quarterly assessments to be included in the annual survey scheduled to continue till 31 January 2020.

The details of the results may be found on [www.swachhsurvekshan2020.org](http://www.swachhsurvekshan2020.org)



5.01 The Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) was launched on 25th June, 2015 in 500 cities. All ULBs with a population of one lakh or more as per Census 2011, all other capital cities of States/ UTs, all HRIDAY cities, identified cities on the stem of the main rivers, from hill states, islands and tourist destinations were included as Mission cities. Approximately 60% of urban population in the country is covered under AMRUT.

5.02 AMRUT Mission is a centrally sponsored scheme with a total outlay of rupees one lakh crore including a Central Assistance of Rs. 50,000 crore spread over 5 years i.e. from FY 2015-2016 to FY 2019-2020. The balance share of Rs. 50,000 crore has to come from States and ULBs.

5.03 The thrust areas of the Mission are water supply, sewerage & septage management, storm water drainage, green spaces & park, non-motorized urban transport and capacity building. The Mission focuses on development of basic urban infrastructure in the Mission cities with the following expected outcomes:




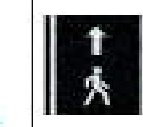

- i. Universal coverage for access to potable water for every household in Mission cities;
- ii. Substantial improvement in coverage and treatment capacities of sewerage;
- iii. To develop city parks;
- iv. Reform implementation and
- v. Capacity building.

5.04 The water supply component inter-alia, provides for rehabilitation of old water supply systems including treatment plants and rejuvenation of water bodies, specifically for drinking water supply and recharging of ground water. Recycling/ reuse of waste water, reduction of non-revenue water and exploring possibilities for septage management, are some of the important features.

5.05 The sewerage & septage management component, provides for decentralized, networked underground sewerage systems, including augmentation of existing sewerage systems and sewage treatment plants; rehabilitation of old sewerage system and treatment plants; recycling of water for beneficial purposes and reuse of wastewater; Faecal Sludge Management- cleaning, transportation and treatment in a cost-effective manner; and mechanical and biological cleaning of sewers and septic tanks.

5.06 At the inception of AMRUT, the water supply coverage was 64% and the coverage of sewerage network was 31%. Universal coverage of water supply and sewerage are the priority sectors under the Mission. By the end of the Mission, it aims to cover 100% households and envisages to enhance the sewerage network coverage to 62% in the 500 selected cities.

5.07 State Annual Action Plans (SAAPs) of all the States/ Union Territories for the entire Mission period, amounting to Rs. 77,640 crore including Central Assistance of Rs. 36,990 crore, have been approved in three rounds viz. SAAP I, II & III. State/Union Territories -wise allocation of SAAPs along with allocation of committed Central Assistance is given in Table No.1. Against the total SAAP size of Rs. 77,640 crore, sector-wise allocation for projects is as shown in following table:

Sector					
	Water Supply	Sewerage & Septage	Storm Water Drainage	Urban Transport & Parks	Green Space
Allocated ) SAAP (in Rs. crore)	39,011	32,456	2,969	1,436	1,768

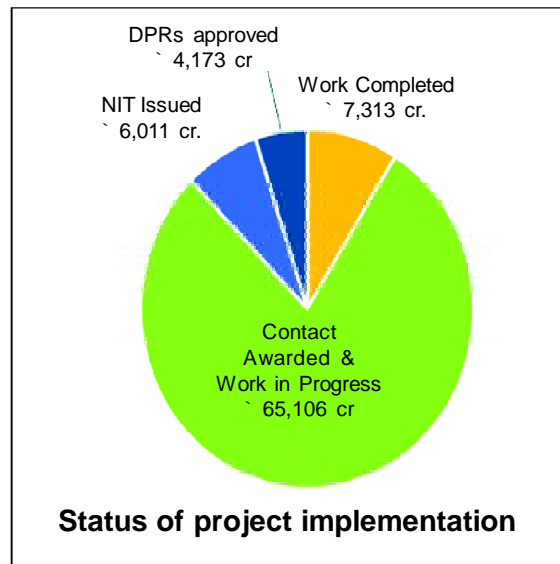
**5.08 Overall progress of implementation till 31.12.2019: Sector wise:**

- i. In the water supply sector, contracts for 1,244 projects worth Rs. 38,254.44 crore have been awarded of which 379 projects worth Rs. 3,903.83 crore have been completed. NITs have been issued for 59 projects worth Rs. 3,974.23 crore and DPRs for 26 projects worth Rs. 1,826.94 crore have been approved.
- ii. In the sewerage and septage management sector, contracts for 697 projects worth Rs. 29,054.10 crore have been awarded of which 156 projects worth Rs.2,112.57 crore have been completed. NITs have been issued for 91 projects worth Rs. 1,788.87 crore and DPRs for 49 projects worth Rs. 2,231.65 crore have been approved.
- iii. In the storm water drainage sector, contracts for 761 projects worth Rs. 2,688.95 crore have been awarded of which 296 projects worth Rs. 418.28 crore have been completed. NITs have been issued for 18 projects worth Rs. 112.38 crore and DPRs for 11 projects worth Rs. 23.56 crore have been approved.
- iv. In the non-motorised urban transport sector, contracts for 322 projects worth Rs. 971.91 crore have been awarded of which 94 projects worth Rs. 120.13 crore have been completed. NITs have been issued for 16 projects worth Rs. 77.21 crore and DPRs for 17 projects worth Rs. 55.85 crore have been approved.



- v. In the green spaces and parks sector, contracts for 2,280 projects worth Rs. 1,449.42 crore have been awarded of which 1,413 projects worth Rs. 758.36 crore have been completed. NITs have been issued for 120 projects worth Rs. 58.21 crore and DPRs for 50 projects worth Rs. 34.92 crore have been approved.
- vi. The target is to provide 139 lakh water tap connections to achieve universal coverage and 145 lakh sewer connections to enhance substantial sewerage network coverage. So far 64.99 lakh tap connections and 41.8 lakh sewer connections have been provided, of this 16.41 lakh tap connections and 6.93 lakh sewer connections have been provided in the year 2019 (From 1st Jan 2019 to 31st December 2019).

vii. Till 31.12.2019, out of total SAAP size of Rs. 77,640 crore, works have been completed for 2,338 projects worth Rs. 7,313.17 crore, contracts have been awarded & work in progress for 2,966 projects worth Rs. 65,105.70 crore, 304 projects worth Rs. 6,010.90 crore are under tendering and 153 DPRs worth Rs. 4,172.92 crore are to be tendered (Table No.2 is referred).



viii. So far, Rs. 18,417 crore has been released against AMRUT projects under the Mission. Of this, Rs. 6,590.34 crore

has been released from 01.01.2019 to 31.12.2019. (Table No.1 is referred).

**5.09 Implementation progress of the Mission during the period 1st Jan, 2019 to 31st December, 2019 is as under:**

- i. In the water supply sector, contracts for 251 projects worth Rs. 8,694 crore have been awarded and 218 projects worth Rs. 2,562 crore have been completed. NITs have been issued for 170 projects worth Rs. 4,778 crore and DPRs for 93 projects worth Rs. 2,424 crore have been approved.
- ii. In the sewerage and septage management sector, contracts for 196 projects worth Rs. 6,861 crore have been awarded and 113 projects worth Rs. 1,427 crore have been completed. NITs have been issued for 135 projects worth Rs. 3,488 crore and DPRs for 105 projects worth Rs. 1,263 crore have been approved.



*Water Supply Scheme at Bongaon (West Bengal)*



*Upgradation & Augmentation of STP at Surat (Gujarat)*

- iii. In the drainage sector, contracts for 115 projects worth Rs. 604 crore have been awarded and 128 projects worth Rs. 332 crore have been completed. NITs have been issued for 49 projects worth Rs. 223 crore and DPRs for 34 projects worth Rs. 114 crore have been approved.
- iv. In the urban transport sector, contracts for 55 projects worth Rs. 234 crore have been awarded and 75 projects worth Rs. 77 crore have been completed. NITs have been issued for 8 projects worth Rs. 103 crore and DPRs for projects worth Rs. 47 crore have been approved.
- v. In the green spaces and parks sector, contracts for 381 projects worth Rs. 141 crore have been awarded and 610 projects worth Rs. 321 crore have been completed.



*Pedestrian path at Panaji (Goa)*



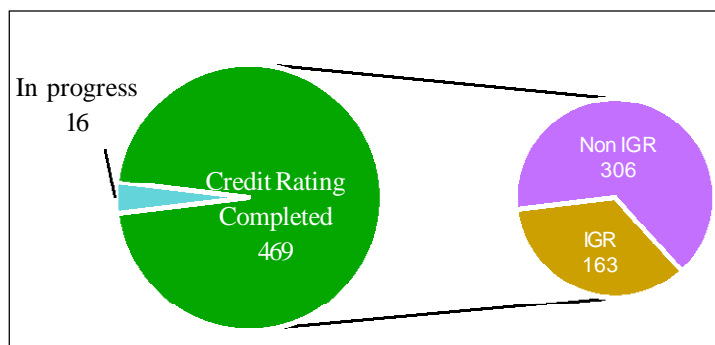
*Park developed at Chittoor (Andhra Pradesh)*

5.10 Besides creating infrastructure for basic amenities as above, the Mission also has a reform agenda spread over a set of 11 reforms comprising 54 milestones to be achieved by the States/ UTs over a period of four years. These reforms broadly cover offering online services to

citizens, establishing single window for all approvals, establishing municipal cadre, achieving at least 90% of billing and collection of taxes/user charges, developing at least one park for children every year, establishing maintenance system for parks and play grounds, credit rating, implementing model building bye-laws etc.

### Reform incentive

5.11 Rs. 418 crore has been awarded as incentive to 20 States in 2019-20 for reforms implemented in 2018-19 and Rs. 62.4 crore for issuance of Municipal bonds. So far, Rs. 1,839 crore have been awarded as an reform incentive to States/UTs. Status of reform incentives released in 2019-20 (from 01.01.2019 to 31.12.2019) is given in Table No. 3.



### Credit rating

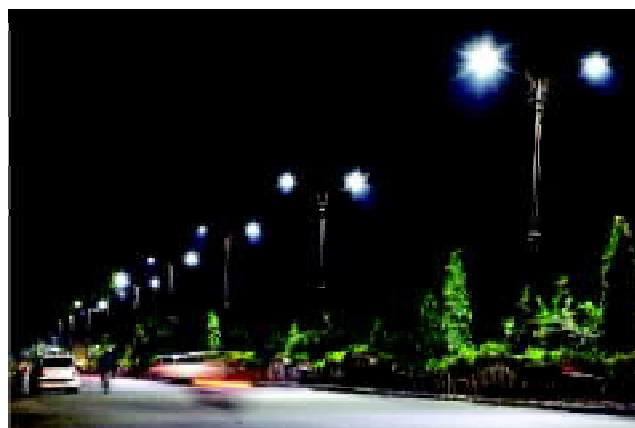
5.12 Credit rating works have been awarded for 485 cities and completed in 469 cities. Of these, 163 cities have received Investment Grade Rating (IGR) and others are envisaged to go for enhancement of credit worthiness. There are 36 cities spread across 12 States with rating of A- & above and have higher potential to issue municipal bonds.

### Online Building Permission System (OBPS)

5.13 OBPS has been implemented in 1,887 cities including 440 AMRUT Mission cities. There are 13 States/ UTs in which OBPS has been completed for all the ULBs: A&N Islands, Andhra Pradesh, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Delhi, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Punjab, Telangana and Tripura. In the World Bank Doing Business Report (DBR) 2020, India has jumped to 27 rank from 181 rank in DBR 2018 in dealing with construction permits.

### Replacement of streetlights with LED lights

5.14 So far, 67 lakh conventional streetlights have been replaced with energy efficient LED. Of these, 11.35 lakh streetlights have been replaced during 2019 (01.01.2019 to 31.12.2019).



## Capacity building

5.15 Against the target of 45,000 functionaries, 50,263 functionaries have been trained under capacity building programme of AMRUT so far. Of these, 6,377 municipal functionaries and elected representatives have been trained during 2019 (01.01.2019 to 31.12.2019).

**Estimated implementation progress of the Mission during the period 1st Jan, 2020 to 31st March, 2020 is as under:**

- i. **Contracts to be awarded:** Work order for 20 projects in water supply sector, 21 in sewerage & septage management sector, 44 in parks sector, 17 in storm water drainage sector and 18 in non-motorised urban transport sector are expected to be awarded during the period 01.01.2020 to 31.03.2020.
- ii. **Completion of projects:** Based on the progress of the projects so far, 56 projects in water supply sector, 12 in sewerage & septage management sector, 81 in parks sector, 09 in storm water drainage sector and 10 in non-motorised urban transport sector are expected to be completed during the period 01.01.2020 to 31.03.2020.
- iii. **5 lakh new tap connections and 3 lakh new sewer connections** are expected to be provided to the households during the period 01.01.2020 to 31.03.2020.
- iv. **Online Building Permission System** is expected to be implemented in 10 more cities.
- v. **Credit rating** is expected to be completed in 05 more cities under AMRUT during 01.01.2020 to 31.03.2020.
- vi. **Funds to be released :** Remaining budget allocation of Rs. 541 crore as per R.E. is expected to be released during 01.01.2020 to 31.03.2020 against various components of AMRUT.

**Table No. 1 :State wise total SAAP, committed Central Assistance (CA) and CA released***(All amounts in Rs. in crore)*

Sl. No.	Name of State / UT	SAAP Size				Total Committed CA	Total CA Released (projects)	CA released during 2019 (01.01.2019 to 31.12.2019)
		SAAP I (2015-16)	SAAP II (2016-17)	SAAP III (2017-20)	Total SAAP			
1	A&N Island	3.18	3.60	4.04	10.82	10.82	6.48	4.27
2	Andhra Pradesh	662.86	877.05	1350.26	2890.17	1056.62	866.38	246.69
3	Arunachal Pradesh	40.94	46.67	52.64	140.25	126.22	25.25	0.00
4	Assam	188.16	218.67	250.31	657.14	591.42	73.23	0.01
5	Bihar	664.20	775.20	1030.37	2469.77	1164.80	369.93	0.00
6	Chandigarh	15.04	18.00	62.03	95.07	54.09	53.26	26.31
7	Chhattisgarh	573.40	740.37	878.99	2192.76	1009.74	553.57	145.67
8	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	3.41	3.60	3.81	10.82	10.82	6.43	4.27
9	Daman & Diu	4.56	5.75	7.72	18.03	18.03	3.6	0.00
10	Delhi	223.07	265.73	313.51	802.31	802.31	312	151.54
11	Goa	59.44	69.60	80.14	209.18	104.58	20.91	0.00
12	Gujarat	1204.42	1401.00	2279.00	4884.42	2069.96	1593.36	1075.36
13	Haryana	458.02	525.40	1582.32	2565.74	764.51	442.61	289.71
14	Himachal Pradesh	88.23	101.33	114.96	304.52	274.07	145.61	90.80
15	Jammu & Kashmir	171.00	197.33	224.72	593.05	533.72	419.5	154.35
16	Jharkhand	313.36	376.80	555.58	1245.74	566.17	332.45	219.22
17	Karnataka	1258.54	1624.72	2069.61	4952.87	2318.79	1852.41	710.54
18	Kerala	587.48	796.06	975.84	2359.38	1161.20	426.97	194.73
19	Lakshadweep	0.68	1.20	1.73	3.61	3.61	0.73	0.00
20	Madhya Pradesh	1655.81	2050.91	2493.95	6200.67	2592.86	2396.29	925.00
21	Maharashtra	1989.41	2489.91	3280.00	7759.32	3534.08	1532.52	825.71

Sl. No.	Name of State / UT	SAAP Size				Total Committed CA	Total CA Released (projects)	CA released during 2019 (01.01.2019 to 31.12.2019)
		SAAP I (2015-16)	SAAP II (2016-17)	SAAP III (2017-20)	Total SAAP			
22	Manipur	51.43	60.00	68.88	180.31	162.28	96.21	63.75
23	Meghalaya	22.81	26.67	30.66	80.14	72.12	8.91	0.00
24	Mizoram	40.56	46.67	53.02	140.25	126.22	74.44	0.00
25	Nagaland	34.98	40.00	45.24	120.22	108.19	33.66	12.03
26	Odisha	461.30	530.40	607.26	1598.96	796.97	785.23	391.08
27	Puducherry	18.97	21.60	24.34	64.91	64.91	12.98	0.00
28	Punjab	709.66	857.01	1199.95	2766.62	1204.47	240.89	0.00
29	Rajasthan	919.00	1072.80	1232.14	3223.94	1541.95	871.42	143.91
30	Sikkim	13.43	13.33	13.30	40.06	36.06	12.5	5.29
31	Tamil Nadu	3249.23	3834.49	4111.06	11194.78	4756.58	1686.74	0.00
32	Telangana	408.51	554.77	702.98	1666.26	832.60	480.82	178.82
33	Tripura	36.62	49.33	62.30	148.25	133.43	26.68	0.00
34	Uttar Pradesh	3287.27	3895.16	4239.24	11421.67	4922.46	1470.52	486.03
35	Uttarakhand	148.53	197.33	247.16	593.02	533.72	198.7	91.95
36	West Bengal	1104.86	1393.69	1536.45	4035.00	1929.32	984.3	153.30
	<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>20672.36</b>	<b>25182.15</b>	<b>31785.51</b>	<b>77640.02</b>	<b>35989.70</b>	<b>18417.49</b>	<b>6590.34</b>

**Table No.2: Progress in Project Implementation***(Amount in Rs. in crore)*

Name of States/UTs	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Contract awarded during 01.01.2019 to 31.12.2019
	Works Completed	Contract Awarded	NITs Issued	DPRs Approved	Total (1+2+3+4)	SAAP Size	DPRs to be Prepared	
<b>States</b>								
Andhra Pradesh	516.26	2,732.84	81.30	-	3,330.40	2,890.17	-	62.23
Arunachal Pradesh	-	122.85	-	-	122.85	140.25	17.40	107.73
Assam	-	445.12	163.30	-	608.42	657.14	48.72	434.24
Bihar	-	2,196.32	366.48	4.03	2,566.83	2,469.77	-	167.66
Chhattisgarh	274.29	2,020.16	-	-	2,294.45	2,192.76	-	332.47
Goa	14.50	42.56	3.76	44.24	105.06	209.18	104.12	13.14
Gujarat	1,132.59	3,710.00	124.65	239.41	5,206.65	4,884.42	-	1203.47
Haryana	481.40	2,041.53	1.49	-	2,524.42	2,565.74	41.32	306.39
Himachal Pradesh	67.02	221.85	6.83	-	295.70	304.52	8.82	121.07
Jharkhand	19.70	1,595.36	-	-	1,615.06	1,245.74	-	6.43
Karnataka	350.50	4,726.98	41.53	-	5,119.01	4,952.87	-	2.33
Kerala	143.43	1,503.28	492.27	7.74	2,146.72	2,359.38	212.66	422.47
Madhya Pradesh	416.71	6,032.14	-	-	6,448.85	6,200.67	-	336.01
Maharashtra	391.08	7,169.46	265.12	-	7,825.66	7,759.32	-	102.08
Manipur	1.28	210.59	-	-	211.87	180.31	-	630.76
Meghalaya	-	5.13	-	0.22	5.35	80.14	74.79	3.22
Mizoram	22.61	117.64	-	-	140.25	140.26	0.01	0
Nagaland	0.82	57.47	59.16	1.22	118.67	120.22	1.55	14.89
Odisha	633.48	1,071.01	-	-	1,704.49	1,598.96	-	23.63
Punjab	70.56	572.66	1,244.03	986.25	2,873.50	2,766.62	-	19.3

Name of States/UTs	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Contract awarded during 01.01.2019 to 31.12.2019
	Works Completed	Contract Awarded	NITs Issued	DPRs Approved	Total (1+2+3+4)	SAAP Size	DPRs to be Prepared	
Rajasthan	184.41	2,925.84	108.90	-	3,219.15	3,223.94	4.79	309.67
Sikkim	7.68	15.78	-	5.42	28.88	40.06	11.18	102.41
Tamil Nadu	727.67	10,749.98	2,041.42	-	13,519.07	11,194.78	-	0
Telangana	657.59	1,002.50	-	2.50	1,662.59	1,666.26	3.67	5610.77
Tripura	1.22	157.56	1.52	-	160.30	148.25	-	13.95
Uttar Pradesh	578.85	9,021.19	414.08	2,673.49	12,687.61	11,421.67	-	139.54
Uttarakhand	55.89	416.73	104.23	7.00	583.85	593.02	9.17	5366.8
West Bengal	362.02	3,197.89	443.82	31.29	4,035.02	4,035.00	-	125.44
<b>Union Territories (UTs)</b>								
A & N Islands	4.05	6.85	-	-	10.90	10.82	-	
Chandigarh	36.39	21.02	-	-	57.41	95.07	-	3.89
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	-	41.45	-	-	41.45	10.83	-	21.47
Daman and Diu	6.96	19.02	-	-	25.98	18.03	-	0.09
Delhi	19.94	533.00	-	163.00	715.94	802.31	86.37	9.46
Jammu - Kashmir	127.07	362.63	32.93	5.11	527.74	593.05	65.31	-
Ladakh								2.16
Lakshadweep	1.39	1.37	-	-	2.76	3.61	0.85	27.25
Puducherry	5.81	37.89	14.08	2.00	59.78	64.91	5.13	62.23
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>7,313.17</b>	<b>65,105.65</b>	<b>6,010.90</b>	<b>4,172.92</b>	<b>82,602.64</b>	<b>77,640.02</b>	<b>695.86</b>	<b>16,553</b>



**Table 3: Status of reform incentives released in 2019-20**  
(from 01.01.2019 to 31.12.2019)

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Amount (Rs. in crore)
1	Andhra Pradesh	31.1*
2	Assam	6.10
3	Chhattisgarh	17.75
4	Gujarat	88.86*
5	Haryana	14.39
6	Himachal Pradesh	2.53
7	Jammu & Kashmir	8.93
8	Jharkhand	11.87
9	Karnataka	21.88
10	Kerala	12.25
11	Madhya Pradesh	25.13
12	Maharashtra	42.08
13	Mizoram	1.21
14	Odisha	16.34
15	Puducherry	1.19
16	Punjab	21.11
17	Rajasthan	16.12
18	Tamil Nadu	79.40
19	Telangana	8.96
20	Uttar Pradesh	53.19
	<b>Total</b>	<b>480.39</b>

- Incentive of Rs. 52 crore for release of Municipal bonds issued to Gujarat additionally.
- Incentive of Rs. 10.4 crore for release of Municipal bonds issued to Andhra Pradesh additionally.

6.01 Within the broader economic narrative, cities are regarded as “engines of growth”. Various reports emphasize the centrality of cities in economic growth. This is primarily because no country in the world has been able to develop without the growth of cities. The confluence of capital, people and space unleashes the benefits of agglomeration, creating a fertile environment for innovation of ideas, technologies and processes.

6.02 While, India continues its journey to become the 3rd largest economy in the world by 2050, the role of Urban India in its contribution to India’s growth is note-worthy. Today, urban India contributes 65% to India’s GDP, which is estimated to rise to 70% by 2030, an unprecedented expansion that will change the economic, social and political landscape of India. During this time, 60% of urban citizens will move into middle class bracket and will see 1 million + young people moving into workforce every year thus demanding faster and transparent services and world class Infrastructure. So, while India will continue to urbanize, driven by the aspirations of the young India, the quality of urbanization becomes paramount for authorities to consider realizing the larger India Urban opportunity that exists.

6.03 The challenge of urbanization in India is to ensure service delivery at the enhanced minimum standards that are necessary when planning. A comprehensive development of physical, institutional, social and economic infrastructure is required to sustain this urban growth. The development of Smart Cities Mission is thus to promote cities that provide core urban infrastructure and give a decent quality of life to its citizens, a clean and sustainable environment and the application of ‘Smart Solutions’ to improve the quality of life of its citizens and attract people and investments to the cities for its growth and development.

### **Smart Cities Mission in India**

6.04 Smart Cities Mission (SCM) was launched on 25 June 2015 for a 5-year period with the objective of promoting 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 strategic components of Smart Cities’ initiative are Area-Based Development (ABD) involving city improvement (retrofitting), city renewal (redevelopment) and city extension (Greenfield development) and a Pan-city development in which Smart Solutions are applied covering larger parts of the city.

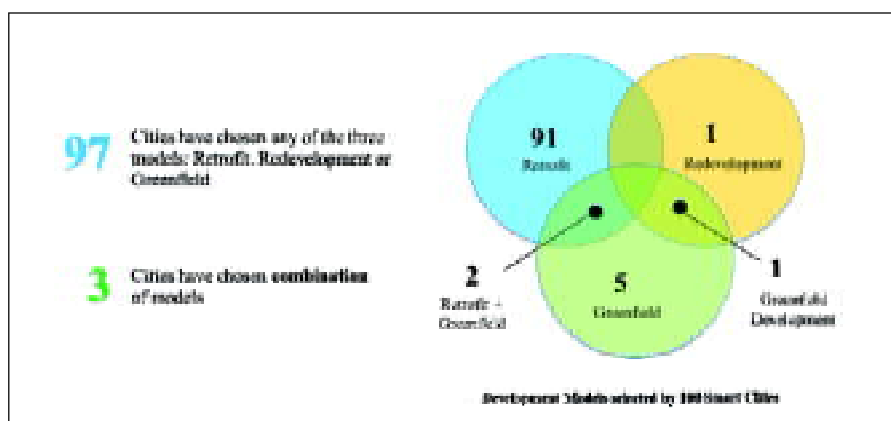


Figure 1: Strategic components of Smart Cities Mission

6.05 At the broadest level, Smart cities address three core issues: **Livability, Economic-ability** and **Sustainability**. To achieve this, the concept of Smart Cities in the Indian context is woven around the following six key principles:



6.06 The Mission is operated as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme and the Central Government has proposed to give financial support to the Mission to the extent of Rs. 48,000 crore over five years, i.e., on an average of Rs. 100 crore per city per year. An equal amount on a matching basis is to be contributed by the State/ULB. Hence, nearly rupees One Lakh Crore will be available through Government/ULB funds for development of 'Smart Cities'. In addition to the Central Government funds and the matching contribution by States/ULBs, other remaining project costs are to be mobilized through State/ULB's own resources such as user fees, impact fees, beneficiary charges and also through innovative financing mechanisms such as municipal bonds, pooled finance mechanism, private sector participation etc., and other Central Government schemes. Borrowings from financial institutions including bilateral and multilateral institutions and both domestic and external sources can be utilized.

6.07 A comprehensive exercise of citizen engagement laid foundation for preparing Smart City Proposals (SCPs) for participating in national level Challenge. The major issues which confront urban areas as expressed by most citizens were: urban mobility, affordable housing,

water and waste-water management, sanitation, safety and security, health and education, and energy security. These aspects are linked to how citizens rate the quality of life in the cities. The power of cities to drive economic growth has been well researched and accepted. Creating better investment climate, enabling creation of jobs as per needs of available talent, attracting more investment and talent, breeding innovation, reducing levels of unemployment are some of the important aspirations of smart cities.

6.08 While cities invest in infrastructure, products and services for providing a better quality of life to their citizens and create robust economies for sustained growth, they have to be conscious of sustainability. Such development is not in a fixed state of harmony, but requires a dynamic equilibrium in which everyday decisions on technology, infrastructure, processes, and investments are taken in a manner which balances both present and future concerns of the society. Smart cities promote sustainable development through different initiatives.

### Mission Strategy

6.09 The strategic components of Area-based development in 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:



Figure 2: Smart Cities Mission Strategy

6.10 Below, are given the description of the three models of area-based smart city development:

- i. **Retrofitting** will introduce planning in an existing built-up area to achieve Smart City objectives, along with other objectives, to make the existing area more efficient and liveable. In retrofitting, an area consisting of more than 500 acres will be identified by the city in consultation with citizens. Depending on the existing level of infrastructure

services in the identified area and the vision of the residents, the cities will prepare a strategy to become smart. Since existing structures are largely to remain intact in this model, it is expected that more intensive infrastructure service levels and a large number of smart applications will be packed into the retrofitted Smart City. This strategy may also be completed in a shorter time frame, leading to its replication in another part of the city.

- ii. **Redevelopment** will effect a replacement of the existing built-up environment and enable co-creation of a new layout with enhanced infrastructure using mixed land use and increased density. Redevelopment envisages an area of more than 50 acres, identified by Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) in consultation with citizens. For instance, a new layout plan of the identified area will be prepared with mixed land-use, higher FSI and high ground coverage. Two examples of the redevelopment model are the SaifeeBurhani Upliftment Project in Mumbai (also called the Bhendi Bazaar Project) and the redevelopment of East Kidwai Nagar in New Delhi being undertaken by the National Building Construction Corporation.
- iii. **Greenfield** development will introduce most of the Smart Solutions in a previously vacant area (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. Greenfield developments are required around cities in order to address the needs of the expanding population. One well known example is the GIFT City in Gujarat. 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).

6.11 Pan-city development envisages application of selected Smart Solutions to the existing city-wide infrastructure. Application of Smart Solutions will involve the use of technology, information and data to make infrastructure and services better. For example, applying Smart Solutions in the transport sector (intelligent traffic management system) and reducing average commute time or cost to citizens will have positive effects on productivity and quality of life of citizens. Another example can be waste water recycling and smart metering which can make a substantial contribution to better water management in the city.

6.12 The Smart City proposal of each shortlisted city is expected to encapsulate either a retrofitting or redevelopment or greenfield development model, or a mix thereof and a Pan-city feature with Smart Solution(s). It is important to note that pan-city is an additional feature to be provided. Since Smart City is taking a compact area approach, it is necessary that all the city residents feel there is something in it for them also. Therefore, the additional requirement of some (at least one) city-wide smart solution has been put in the scheme to make it inclusive.

6.13 For North Eastern and Himalayan States, the area proposed to be developed will be one-half of what is prescribed for any of the alternative models - retrofitting, redevelopment or greenfield development.

## The Selection Process- City Challenge

6.14 The selection process of Smart Cities was based on the idea of Competitive and Co-operative Federalism. It is for the first time in the urban history of India that cities were selected based on competition. A two-stage selection process was followed. 100 smart cities were first distributed amongst the States and UTs on the basis of equitable criteria. In the first stage, States/UT shortlisted potential smart cities on the basis of certain pre-conditions and scores. In the second stage of the competition, each of the potential 100 smart cities prepared their Smart City Proposal (SCP) which contained the model chosen (retrofitting or redevelopment or green-field development or a mix thereof) and additionally include a Pan-city dimension with smart solutions.

6.15 Following this process, 100 smart cities, as targeted, were selected in various Rounds ensuring that at least one city was selected from each state/UT as under:

<b>Four rounds of competition</b>					
	<b>Round 1</b>	<b>Round 2</b>	<b>Round 3</b>	<b>Round 4</b>	<b>Total</b>
No. of Selected Cities	<b>20</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>10*</b>	<b>100</b>
Period of selection	<b>Jan 2016</b>	<b>May to Sep 2016</b>	<b>Jun 2017</b>	<b>Jan 2018</b>	
Total no. of Projects	<b>829</b>	<b>1,959</b>	<b>1,891</b>	<b>472</b>	<b>5,151</b>
Investment (in ₹ Crores)	<b>48,064</b>	<b>83,698</b>	<b>57,393</b>	<b>15,863</b>	<b>2,05,018</b>
Avg. SCP Size (in ₹ Crores)	<b>2,403</b>	<b>2,092</b>	<b>1,913</b>	<b>1,586</b>	<b>2,050</b>

\*Shillong selected as 100th Smart City in June 2018

*Figure 3 Smart Cities selected in 4 Rounds*

*List of selected Cities (State wise) and their progress details are given in Annexure-I*

6.16 The 100 cities under the Mission have proposed to execute 5,151 projects worth Rs. 2,05,018 crore in 5 years from their respective dates of selection. Financial innovation is built into the design of their capital investment plans. The distribution of funding 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%) and Other sources: Rs. 15,930 crore (8%).

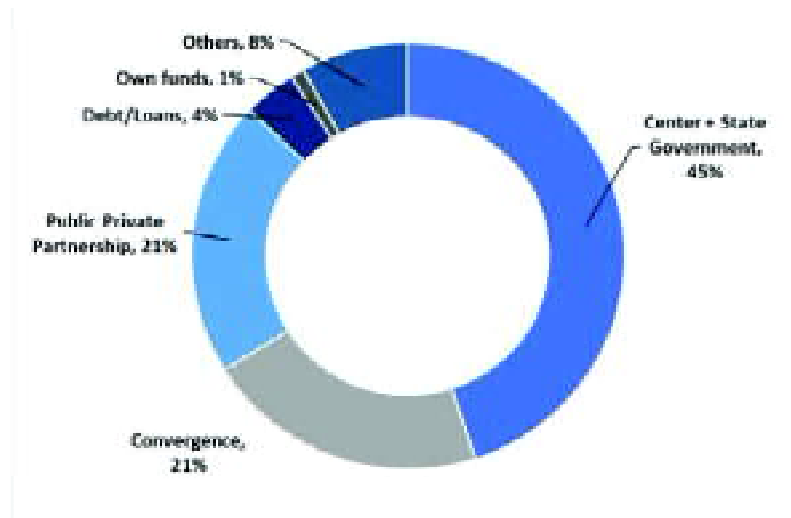


Figure 4: Sources of Funding

### Proposed Investments

6.17 Investments worth Rs. 2,05,018 crore have been proposed by 100 Smart Cities as part of their smart city plans. Investment focusing on revamping an identified area (Area Based Projects) contribute 81% of the total investment and the remaining 19% of the investment will focus on smart initiatives across the city (Pan City Initiatives). The envisaged total investment of Rs. 2,05,018 crore for ABD and PAN city initiatives and other technical and administrative costs/contingencies is proposed to be funded through various sources as depicted in 'Sources of Funding' above.

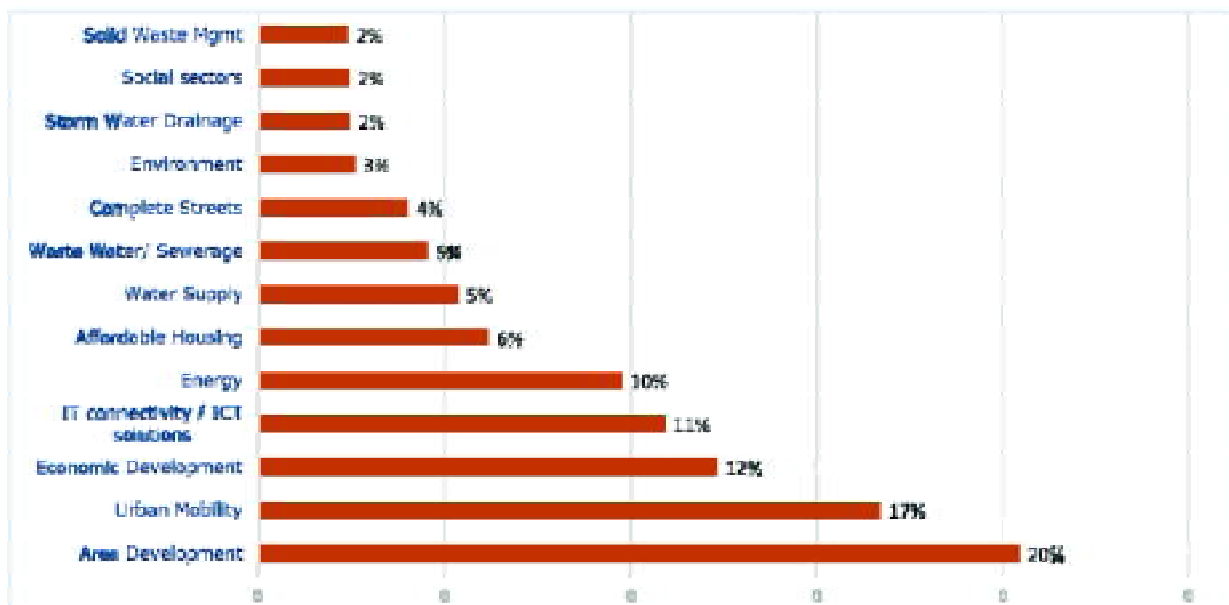


Figure 5: Proposed project Investment of Rs. 2,05,018 crore

## Implementation Timelines

6.18 The Smart Cities Mission (SCM) is not a business-as-usual Mission and projects under the Mission have a strong qualitative element. The progress of implementation of projects depends on the date of the selection of the Smart City. After selection, it takes around 18 months to start implementing projects on ground.



6.19 On an average, 3 months are required to establish Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV), 3-6 months to hire human resources and appoint Project Management Consultants (PMC) and about 8-12 months required for project design, DPR preparation and then calling tenders. The implementation timelines given by Smart Cities in their Smart City proposals are as below:

Smart City Challenge Round	Number of Smart Cities	Proposed Investments (Rs. Crores)	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		28-Sep							
Round-3	30 Cities	□57,393			23-Jun						
Round-4	10 Cities	□13,862			18-Jan						

Smart Cities Mission Age: Considering city selection at different timelines, on an average the Mission has completed 3.1 years of implementation as against the perceived 5 years.

## Current Implementation Status – HR & Institutions

6.20 The implementation of the Smart Cities Mission is done by a Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) set up at city level (in the form of a limited company) under the Companies' Act, 2013 and promoted by the State/UT and the Urban Local Body (ULB) jointly, with 50:50 equity shareholding. After selection, each Smart City has to set up SPV and start implementation of their Smart City Proposal which includes preparation of Detailed Project Reports (DPRs), Request for Proposals (RFPs), issuing of tenders and award of work. The Project Management Consultants (PMCs) will support the Smart City SPVs in the process of award of work and implementation of projects.



6.21 Over last 4 years, following the launch of Smart Cities' Mission guidelines, by Hon'ble Prime Minister on 25 June 2015, all 100 cities have been selected through Challenge process, all of them have established the Special Purpose Vehicles (SPVs) to support implementation of the Mission. All cities have hired Project Management Consultants (PMCs) to design and develop projects for implementation in multiple sectors covering smart roads, water supply, heritage and place making, smart IT and communication, app based citizen service delivery system etc.

**Current Implementation Status – Projects**

6.22 Under the SCM, 100 Smart Cities have been selected in 4 Rounds based on All India Competition. All 100 cities have incorporated Special Purpose Vehicles (SPVs), Smart City Advisory Forums (SCAFs) and appointed Project Management Consultants (PMCs). Since the launch of the Mission, 5,151 projects worth more than Rs. 2 lakh crores are at various stages of implementation in the 100 cities. As on 31.12.2019, the value of tendered smart city projects is Rs. 1,53,830 crore, the value of work orders issued is Rs. 1,08,324 crore and the value of all completed projects is Rs 24,467 crore.



Figure 6: Details of 100 Smart Cities

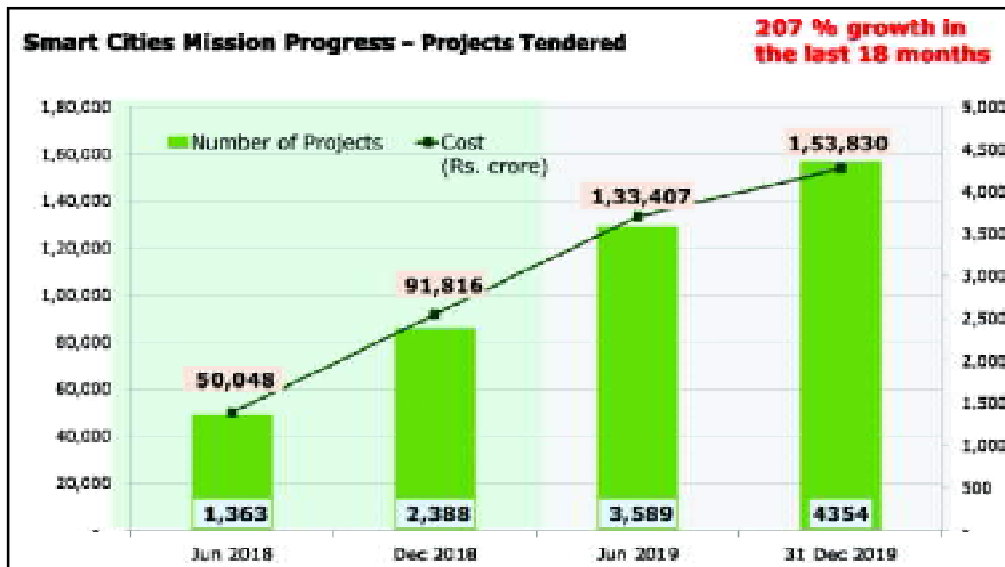


Figure 7: Progress of Projects Tendered

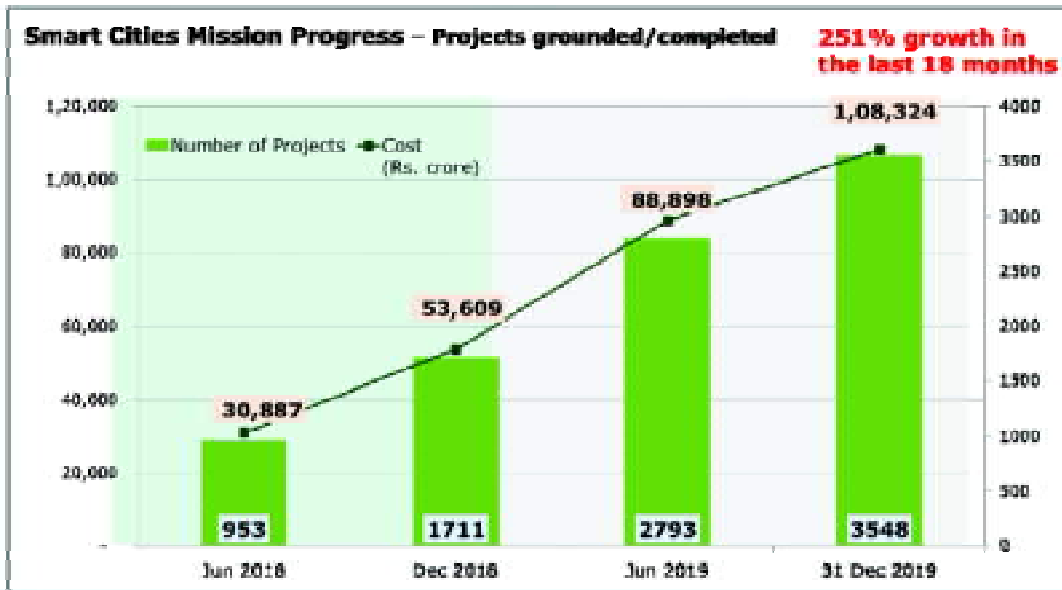


Figure 8: Progress of Projects Grounded/ Completed

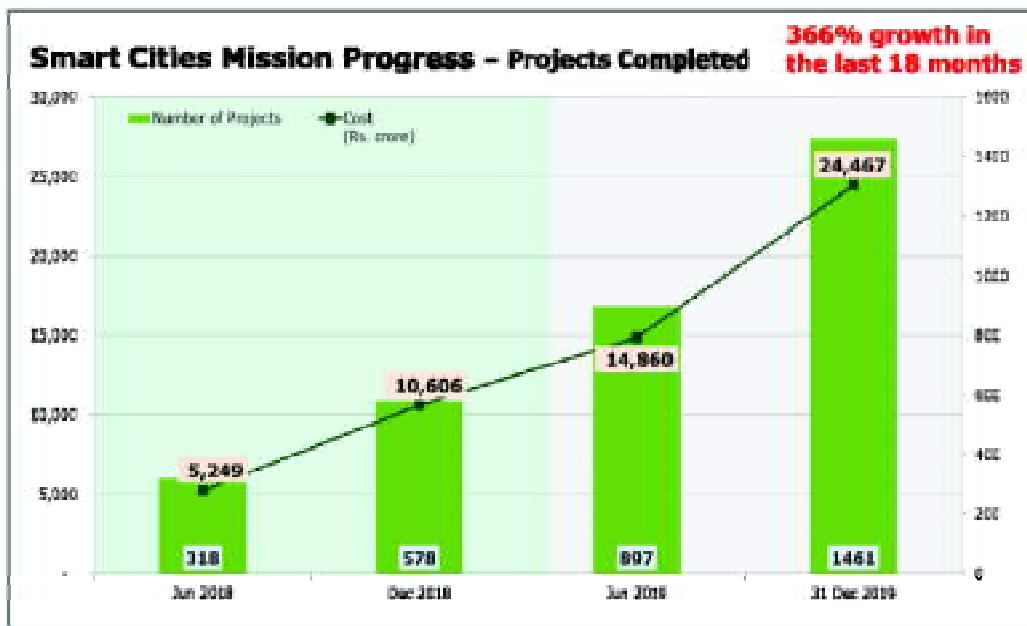


Figure 9: Progress of Projects Completed

6.23 Significant progress has been made with respect to implementation of projects pertaining to Integrated Command and Control Centres, Smart Roads, Smart Water, Solar Rooftops, and Vibrant Public Spaces, as depicted below:



Figure 10: Status of Key Projects

*\*\*City details in Annexure-II*

### Other Smart Cities Mission Initiatives

6.24 The Mission has launched several new initiatives that will not only ensure integrated development across various aspects of urban development but also catapult the Mission to the next stage of development. Some of the significant initiatives taken by the Government under Smart Cities Mission are as follows:

- **India Smart Cities Fellowship Program:**



The India Smart Cities Fellowship Program announced on 9th July 2018, is designed to cultivate young leaders, strengthen their understanding of Indian urban sector and prepare them for greater leadership roles in future. MoHUA has engaged young graduates/post graduates and PhDs in the fields of Urban Planning, Urban Design, Engineering, Information and Technology, Urban Mobility, Finance, Social

Sector, and Environmental issues as Smart Cities Fellows. They provide necessary support to Office of Mission Director, Smart Cities in MoHUA and/or CEOs of selected Smart Cities in terms of analytics, research, documentation, etc.

- **India Smart Cities Awards Contest (ISAC), 2019**



ISAC 2018 was initiated during 2017-18 and the inaugural edition of India Smart Cities Awards were given away by Hon'ble Prime Minister during July 2018. The second edition of India Smart City Awards through ISAC 2019 was launched on 31 January 19, to recognize the best performing projects and Smart Cities. During the current edition, 64 Cities have applied for stage I out of which 33 Cities have qualified and are contesting for Stage II. More than 150 proposals were submitted under Stage-II. The selection process is completed.

- **Ease of Living Index 2019 and Municipal Performance Index 2019**



The first framework on 'Ease of Living' (EoL) Index for cities was launched in June 2017 with the objective of framing an index to enable a shift to data driven approach in urban planning and management and promote healthy competition among cities.

The current edition of The Ease of Living Index 2019, which has been improved from the earlier version, is more focused on outcomes and aims to assess the ease of living of citizens across three pillars has been launched. These pillars are: Quality of Life, Economic Ability and Sustainability which are further divided into 14 categories across 50 indicators.

**The Municipal Performance Index, 2019** is a first of its kind initiative by the Ministry which seeks to examine the sectoral performance of Municipalities across a set of 5 verticals namely Service, Finance, Planning, Technology and Governance

- **ClimateSmart Cities Assessment Framework 2019**



This Framework is first-of-its-kind public assessment framework on climate relevant parameters, including those of the recently launched National Clean Air Programme. The objective is to provide a clear roadmap for the cities and urban India as a whole, towards combating Climate Change while planning their actions within the city including investments. Phase I level of assessment has been completed.

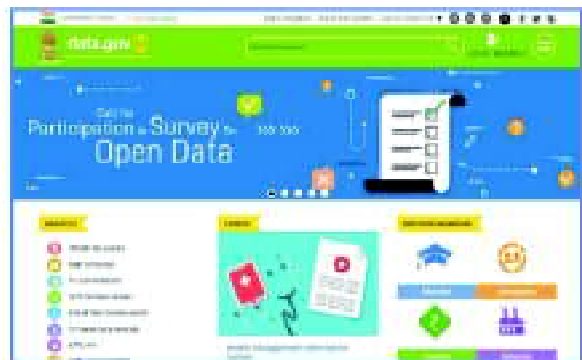
- **DataSmart Cities Strategy, Assessment Framework and Open Data, India Urban Data Exchange (IUDX) Portals**



The need for the City governments to pursue 'digital leadership' has become more pronounced than ever before. The mission has launched a suite of measures to make cities 'Data Smart' so that they can realize the full potential of technology interventions and innovation ecosystems in cities.

To catalyze the adoption of data-centric governance, Smart Cities

Mission has conceptualized 'DataSmart Cities'-Strategy to leverage the potential of data to address complex urban challenges in 100 Mission Cities. In the path towards creation of culture of Data in cities the **Data Maturity Assessment Framework (DMAF)** has been framed. The intent of DMAF is to provide a comprehensive set of indicators under its 2 pillars – Systemic and



Sectoral which will help assess each city's readiness towards data. Through difference cycles of the DMAF, both these pillars will gain different weightages to ensure a gradual and smooth movement of a city towards implementation of DataSmart Cities Strategy from both a policy advocacy as well as practical execution perspective. Phase I assessment has been completed.

## Open Data Portal

The Smart Cities Open Data Portal is a step towards effective execution of the Data Smart Strategy. The Smart Cities Open Data Portal is a platform where the Smart Cities can share data which can then be used by all stakeholders in the Smart Cities Ecosystem. The aim is to provide data that would be used to generate actionable insights not only by municipal / line departments, but also by research institutes, academia and industries. These insights could potentially help develop products and services that would assist in the betterment of the urban scenario in India. All 100 Smart Cities have been onboarded on the open data portal and have published over 3400 datasets across various sectors. These data sets can be accessed by different users of the portal for deriving insights or creating innovative solutions. These cities have also published 48 success stories that reflect how data is being used in cities for addressing complex urban challenges and deriving positive outcomes.



**IUDX** is an open source software platform that facilitates secure and authenticated exchange of data amongst various data platforms, 3rd party applications, data producers and consumers, both within a city to begin with, and scale up across cities eventually at a national level, in a uniform & seamless way. The platform provides full control to data owners as to what data to expose and to whom. Built-in accounting mechanisms enables it to connect with payment gateways which will form the foundation for a data marketplace. The whole platform is developer friendly, via definitions of open APIs and data schema templates (formats for interpreting data), so that a whole new application ecosystem gets created.

This effort has resulted in development of specifications for IUDX interfaces and a reference implementation, with support from broad range of eco-system participants. It has been an encouraging success and Pilot deployment in two chosen cities (Pune Smart City and ELCITA, Bangalore) have been completed. A Datathon was organized in Pune in December 2019 to showcase some of the work in the areas of mobility, air quality, safety etc, during the launch of Pune Urban Data Exchange (PUDX). Future activities include productization of IUDX and scaling up the work for implementation in many cities.

- **National Urban Innovation Stack (NUIS)**



NUIS aims to catalyse transformative collaboration in the urban ecosystem through establishing a shared digital public good. NUIS will strengthen the capacity of the urban ecosystem to solve complex programs quickly and scale by unlocking the power of urban data, build capacity among all actors of the quadruple helix, driving discoverability and collaboration between urban stakeholders, and enabling responsive and data driven governance.

- **India Urban Observatory**



A state-of-the-art India Urban Observatory has become operational in the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs. As cities begin to implement ‘smart’ solutions, data is becoming a significant asset and an enabler for data driven governance, leading to urban transformation. The Observatory will plug into various sources of data from cities both from real-time and archival sources for generating insights through analytics for cities, academia, industry and governments. This will greatly contribute towards evidence based decision making and policy making.

- **Capacity Building Frameworks on the National Urban Learning Platform (NULP):**

The National Urban Learning Platform is a content neutral, scalable and multi-channel platform which can be used for producing and delivering capacity through a 360 degree approach. The NULP is envisioned as a means of digitally consolidating key skills and knowledge required by urban stakeholders and making these available to all actors on the channel of their choice. The NULP includes tools to enable and streamline content creation, content organization and management, course building, course management, assessment and certification.



These tools enable the ecosystem of training institutions, urban experts and academia to rapidly digitize their existing course material while creating new interactive content. This learning platform enables the creation of multilingual content to ensure that language does not form a barrier to learning.

- **Consultation Paper on City GDP Measurement Framework:**



Measuring city GDP enables better socio-economic and infrastructural planning. However, there is no standard methodology for estimating city level GDP. To develop a framework for estimating city level GDP for Indian cities, a consultation paper on framework for city GDP has been released by the Ministry. The consultation paper was circulated for comments. Various institutes and

organizations have given their feedback and suggestions on the paper. A Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) has been formed to provide guidance for the estimation of city level GDP. Draft estimates are under preparation and will be finalized in consultation with the TAC and other stakeholders.

- **City Investments to Innovate, Integrate and Sustain (CITIIS) Challenge:**



City Investments to Innovate, Integrate and Sustain (CITIIS) was launched on 9<sup>th</sup> July, 2018 by the Smart Cities Mission, Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs in partnership with AFD, EU and NIUA. The program, the total size of which was 100 Million Euros, was open to all the 100 smart cities. 12 Projects from 12 Smart Cities have been selected under CITIIS.

**6.25 Estimated implementation progress of the Mission during the period 1<sup>st</sup> January, 2020 to 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2020 is as under :**

- i. Tendering of projects : The Smart Cities projects amounting to Rs. 1,75,000 crore are expected to be tendered by 31.03.2020.
- ii. Contracts to be awarded : Work order for Smart Cities projects amounting to Rs. 1,35,000 crore are expected to be awarded by 31.3.2020.
- iii. Completion of projects: Smart Cities projects amounting to Rs. 30,000 crore are expected to be completed by 31.03.2020.
- iv. Funds to be released : A total funds amounting to Rs. 18,614 crore have been released till now under the Mission. Out of Rs. 3450 (RE) crore budget for financial year 2019-20, an amount of Rs. 2296 crore has been released to the Cities till 31.1.2020. The entire allocation of Rs. 3450 crore for the financial year 2019-20 is expected to be released by 31.03.2020.

## Annexure-I

### List of selected Smart Cities (state-wise) and their progress details

*All Value in Rs. Crore;*

S. No.	State	City	Round	Projects Tendered		Grounded/ Completed	
				No. of Projects	Value	No. of Projects	Value
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Tripura	Agartala	2	69	890	55	583
2	Uttar Pradesh	Agra	2	59	2240	59	2240
3	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	1	76	4835	66	4186
4	Mizoram	Aizawl	3	21	330	20	328
5	Rajasthan	Ajmer	2	91	1002	77	933
6	Uttar Pradesh	Aligarh	3	45	1459	35	1128
7	Andhra Pradesh	Amaravati	3	26	2046	25	2046
8	Punjab	Amritsar	2	24	812	8	149
9	Chhattisgarh	Atal Nagar	3	3	169	2	168
10	Maharashtra	Aurangabad	2	9	450	7	431
11	Uttar Pradesh	Bareilly	4	13	195	5	31
12	Karnataka	Belagavi	1	195	3080	168	2305
13	Karnataka	Bengaluru	3	24	1594	20	1383
14	Bihar	Bhagalpur	2	14	1510	9	511
15	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	1	85	6398	74	2873
16	Odisha	Bhubaneswar	1	28	4104	25	2896
17	Bihar	Biharsharif	4	20	717	8	315
18	Chhattisgarh	Bilaspur	3	35	1362	21	1206
19	Chandigarh	Chandigarh	2	48	1486	31	324
20	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	1	40	950	33	534
21	Tamil Nadu	Coimbatore	1	74	1554	72	1459
22	Gujarat	Dahod	3	30	851	17	533
23	Karnataka	Davanagere	1	78	1830	70	1571
24	Uttarakhand	Dehradun	3	36	1467	29	1266
25	Himachal Pradesh	Dharamshala	2	17	232	14	217
26	Daman and Diu	Diu	4	8	545	4	53
27	Tamil Nadu	Erode	4	13	1006	11	925
28	Haryana	Faridabad	2	25	799	17	598
29	Gujarat	Gandhinagar	3	23	516	16	366
30	Sikkim	Gangtok	3	11	629	6	280
31	Telangana	Greater Warangal	2	47	1356	36	1098
32	Assam	Guwahati	1	11	561	7	39
33	Madhya Pradesh	Gwalior	2	64	2134	48	1141
34	Karnataka	Hubballi-Dharwad	2	67	2146	48	944
35	Manipur	Imphal	2	17	446	4	275
36	Madhya Pradesh	Indore	1	231	7555	216	6955
37	Arunachal Pradesh	Itanagar	4	1	90	1	90
38	Madhya Pradesh	Jabalpur	1	88	2707	72	1845
39	Rajasthan	Jaipur	1	72	1801	50	1399
40	Punjab	Jalandhar	2	17	1226	10	94
41	Jammu and Kashmir	Jammu	3	4	244	2	216
42	Uttar Pradesh	Jhansi	3	40	3134	19	928
43	Andhra Pradesh	Kakinada	1	63	1964	56	1664
44	Maharashtra	Kalyan-Dombivali	2	16	1300	10	442
45	Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur	2	46	3717	39	3341
46	Telangana	Karimnagar	3	13	288	13	288
47	Haryana	Karnal	3	18	530	12	161



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
48	Lakshadweep	Kavaratti	4	7	112	5	9
49	Kerala	Kochi	1	66	1856	53	1406
50	Nagaland	Kohima	2	17	441	14	379
51	Rajasthan	Kota	2	43	1611	31	1352
52	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow	2	70	1461	53	1034
53	Punjab	Ludhiana	1	27	1052	21	676
54	Tamil Nadu	Madurai	2	15	688	14	586
55	Karnataka	Mangaluru	2	70	2351	57	1925
56	Uttar Pradesh	Moradabad	4	1	55	1	55
57	Bihar	Muzaffarpur	3	15	458	5	212
58	Maharashtra	Nagpur	2	10	1997	7	1879
59	Sikkim	Namchi	2	15	551	14	543
60	Maharashtra	Nashik	2	50	2308	43	1595
61	Delhi	NDMC	1	97	1282	90	1127
62	West Bengal	New Town Kolkata	2	67	343	40	98
63	Goa	Panaji	2	22	392	18	348
64	Arunachal Pradesh	Pasighat	3	1	82	1	82
65	Bihar	Patna	3	29	1980	22	1657
66	Maharashtra	Pimpri-Chinchwad	3	21	1234	16	1069
67	Andaman & Nicobar	Port Blair	2	6	38	3	20
68	Uttar Pradesh	Prayagraj	3	146	965	133	902
69	Puducherry	Puducherry	3	15	82	9	68
70	Maharashtra	Pune	1	62	4036	47	1748
71	Chhattisgarh	Raipur	2	116	1440	92	693
72	Gujarat	Rajkot	3	41	3960	24	1348
73	Jharkhand	Ranchi	2	29	3190	28	2603
74	Odisha	Rourkela	2	18	1422	14	631
75	Madhya Pradesh	Sagar	3	21	1322	17	1057
76	Uttar Pradesh	Saharanpur	4	15	311	10	101
77	Tamil Nadu	Salem	2	51	1241	48	992
78	Madhya Pradesh	Satna	3	28	805	23	644
79	Meghalaya	Shillong	4	2	50	1	0
80	Himachal Pradesh	Shimla	3	23	442	21	228
81	Karnataka	Shivamogga	2	96	1572	76	1150
82	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	Silvassa	4	5	183	4	138
83	Maharashtra	Solapur	1	40	1876	35	901
84	Jammu and Kashmir	Srinagar	3	25	489	19	135
85	Gujarat	Surat	1	89	4440	81	3862
86	Maharashtra	Thane	2	42	5481	38	1254
87	Tamil Nadu	Thanjavur	2	30	616	27	614
88	Kerala	Thiruvananthapuram	3	18	453	9	206
89	Tamil Nadu	Thoothukudi	3	38	693	37	571
90	Tamil Nadu	Tiruchirappalli	3	14	970	12	933
91	Tamil Nadu	Tirunelveli	3	26	1188	22	1093
92	Andhra Pradesh	Tirupati	2	62	1814	51	1561
93	Tamil Nadu	Tiruppur	3	24	2500	20	2111
94	Karnataka	Tumakuru	2	170	2382	142	2222
95	Rajasthan	Udaipur	1	105	1543	88	1262
96	Madhya Pradesh	Ujjain	2	45	1924	43	1752
97	Gujarat	Vadodara	2	70	2720	57	2258
98	Uttar Pradesh	Varanasi	2	89	2542	79	2357
99	Tamil Nadu	Vellore	2	30	1959	25	1787
100	Andhra Pradesh	Visakhapatnam	1	65	2670	61	2333
<b>Total</b>				<b>4,354</b>	<b>1,53,830</b>	<b>3,548</b>	<b>1,08,324</b>

**Key Projects under Smart Cities Mission  
Smart Command and Control Centre**

<b>Tender Issued (13)</b>	<b>Work Orders Issued (19)</b>	<b>Work Completed (45)</b>
Amritsar	Aurangabad	Agartala
Bhagalpur	Coimbatore	Agra
Biharsharif	Erode	Ahmedabad
Guwahati	Itanagar	Aligarh
Jalandhar	Kalyan Dombivli	Prayagraj
Jhansi	karnal	Belagavi
Ludhiana	Kohima	Bhopal
Muzaffarpur	Madurai	Bhubaneswar
Rourkela	Nashik	Chennai
Saharanpur	Panaji	Dahod
Shivamogga	Patna	Davanagere
Udaipur	Salem	Dehradun
Warangal	Thanjavur	Faridabad
	Thoothukudi	Gandhinagar
	Tiruchirapalli	Gangtok
	Tirunelveli	Gwalior
	Tirupati	Hubballi - Dharwad
	Tiruppur	Imphal
	Vellore	Indore
		Jabalpur
		Jaipur
		Kakinada
		Kanpur
		Kochi
		Lucknow
		Mangaluru
		Nagpur
		Namchi
		Atal Nagar
		NDMC
		Pasighat
		Pimpri Chinchwad
		Pune
		Raipur
		Rajkot
		Ranchi
		Sagar
		Satna
		Surat
		Thane
		Tumakuru
		Ujjain
		Vadodara
		Varanasi
		Vizag

**Smart Road Project**

<b>Tender Issued 49 cities - 97 projects</b>	<b>Work Order Issued 78 cities - 303 projects</b>	<b>Work Completed 37 cities - 149 projects</b>
Aligarh (2)	Agartala (2)	Agartala (1)
Amritsar (5)	Agra (10)	Agra (5)
Bareilly (1)	Ahmedabad (2)	Ahmedabad (2)
Belagavi (1)	Aizawl (1)	Ajmer (7)
Bhagalpur (1)	Ajmer (2)	Aurangabad (1)
Bilaspur (3)	Aligarh (3)	Belagavi (8)
Chennai (1)	Belagavi (16)	Bhopal (3)
Dahod (1)	Bengaluru (4)	Chandigarh (4)
Davanagere (1)	Bhagalpur (1)	Chennai (6)
Dehradun (3)	Bhopal (6)	Davanagere (1)
Dharamshala (1)	Bhubaneswar (3)	Greater Warangal (1)
Diu (1)	Bilaspur (3)	Hubballi-Dharwad (1)
Gangtok (3)	Chandigarh (1)	Indore (10)
Gwalior (6)	Chennai (2)	Jabalpur (6)
Hubballi-Dharwad (3)	Coimbatore (2)	Jaipur (1)
Indore (3)	Dahod (1)	Kakinada (4)
Jabalpur (3)	Davanagere (16)	Kanpur (2)
Jalandhar (2)	Dehradun (6)	Kota (1)
Jammu (1)	Dharamshala (1)	Lucknow (2)
Jhansi (1)	Erode (1)	Mangaluru (20)
Kakinada (1)	Faridabad (5)	Namchi (1)
Karnal (1)	Gandhinagar (1)	NDMC (11)
Kochi (1)	Gangtok (2)	New Town Kolkata (1)
Kota (2)	Greater Warangal (8)	Panaji (3)
Lucknow (6)	Gwalior (3)	Prayagraj (12)
Ludhiana (1)	Hubballi-Dharwad (6)	Pune (4)
Muzaffarpur (3)	Indore (9)	Raipur (4)
NDMC (1)	Jabalpur (13)	Shimla (2)
New Town Kolkata (4)	Jaipur (4)	Shivamogga (3)
Patna (2)	Jalandhar (1)	Solapur (1)
Pimpri-Chinchwad (1)	Jammu (1)	Surat (2)
Pune (6)	Kakinada (5)	Thiruvananthapuram (1)
Raipur (2)	Kanpur (5)	Tumakuru (6)
Ranchi (1)	Karimnagar (2)	Udaipur (1)
Rourkela (1)	Kochi (8)	Ujjain (4)
Sagar (1)	Kohima (2)	Vadodara (3)
Shivamogga (1)	Kota (1)	Varanasi (4)
Solapur (1)	Lucknow (4)	
Srinagar (1)	Ludhiana (3)	
Surat (1)	Madurai (3)	
Thane (1)	Mangaluru (9)	
Thiruvananthapuram (3)	Nagpur (2)	
Thoothukudi (1)	Namchi (4)	

<b>Tender Issued</b> <b>49 cities - 97 projects</b>	<b>Work Order Issued</b> <b>78 cities - 303 projects</b>	<b>Work Completed</b> <b>37 cities - 149 projects</b>
Tirunelveli (1)	Nashik (3)	
Tumakuru (2)	NDMC (1)	
Udaipur (2)	New Town Kolkata (1)	
Vadodara (3)	Panaji (4)	
Vellore (2)	Patna (5)	
Visakhapatnam (1)	Pimpri-Chinchwad (2)	
	Prayagraj (7)	
	Puducherry (4)	
	Pune (6)	
	Raipur (2)	
	Ranchi (4)	
	Rourkela (3)	
	Sagar (1)	
	Salem (5)	
	Satna (1)	
	Shivamogga (7)	
	Silvassa (1)	
	Solapur (2)	
	Srinagar (2)	
	Surat (3)	
	Thane (1)	
	Thanjavur (1)	
	Thiruvananthapuram (1)	
	Thoothukudi (1)	
	Tiruchirappalli (2)	
	Tirunelveli (4)	
	Tirupati (3)	
	Tiruppur (4)	
	Tumakuru (19)	
	Udaipur (5)	
	Ujjain (4)	
	Vadodara (1)	
	Varanasi (5)	
	Vellore (1)	
	Visakhapatnam (3)	

## Smart Solar Project

Tender Issued 11 cities - 14 projects	Work Order Issued 43 cities - 53 projects	Work Completed 25 cities - 407 projects
Aligarh (1)	Agra (1)	Ajmer (1)
Bareilly (1)	Ajmer (1)	Aurangabad (1)
Belagavi (1)	Amritsar (2)	Bhopal (3)
Bhubaneswar (1)	Atal Nagar (1)	Bhubaneswar (1)
Biharsharif (1)	Bengaluru (2)	Chandigarh (5)
Hubballi-Dharwad (1)	Biharsharif (1)	Chennai (1)
Jhansi (2)	Chandigarh (1)	Coimbatore (1)
Raipur (1)	Coimbatore (1)	Indore (2)
Saharanpur (1)	Davanagere (1)	Jabalpur (1)
Shivamogga (3)	Dehradun (1)	Jaipur (2)
Solapur (1)	Dharamshala (1)	Jhansi (1)
	Gandhinagar (1)	Kota (1)
	Guwahati (1)	Lucknow (1)
	Gwalior (1)	Ludhiana (1)
	Imphal (1)	NDMC (4)
	Jabalpur (1)	Pimpri-Chinchwad (1)
	Jalandhar (1)	Salem (2)
	Kakinada (3)	Silvassa (1)
	Karimnagar (1)	Surat (1)
	Kochi (2)	Thane (1)
	Ludhiana (1)	Tirupati (1)
	Madurai (1)	Tumakuru (2)
	Mangaluru (1)	Udaipur (1)
	Namchi (1)	Ujjain (1)
	Nashik (1)	Visakhapatnam (3)
	New Town Kolkata (1)	
	Patna (1)	
	Pune (1)	
	Saharanpur (1)	
	Solapur (2)	
	Surat (1)	
	Thane (1)	
	Thanjavur (1)	
	Thiruvananthapuram (1)	
	Thoothukudi (1)	
	Tiruchirappalli (1)	
	Tirunelveli (1)	
	Tiruppur (3)	
	Udaipur (1)	
	Ujjain (1)	
	Vadodara (2)	
	Varanasi (1)	
	Vellore (2)	

**Smart Water Project**

<b>Tender Issued 30 cities - 50 projects</b>	<b>Work Order Issued 57 cities - 122 projects</b>	<b>Work Completed 32 cities - 77 projects</b>
Ahmedabad (1)	Agartala (3)	Agartala (2)
Amritsar (1)	Agra (8)	Ahmedabad (2)
Aurangabad (1)	Ahmedabad (4)	Belagavi (7)
Belagavi (1)	Ajmer (8)	Chandigarh (1)
Bhopal (2)	Aligarh (1)	Chennai (2)
Chandigarh (2)	Amaravati (1)	Coimbatore (1)
Chennai (2)	Bareilly (2)	Dahod (1)
Gandhinagar (1)	Belagavi (2)	Dharamshala (1)
Hubballi-Dharwad (1)	Bhagalpur (1)	Greater Warangal (1)
Jabalpur (1)	Bhopal (1)	Guwahati (1)
Jalandhar (1)	Biharsharif (2)	Gwalior (1)
Jhansi (11)	Bilaspur (4)	Hubballi-Dharwad (1)
Kanpur (1)	Chandigarh (1)	Indore (5)
Kavaratti (1)	Chennai (4)	Kakinada (1)
Kohima (1)	Coimbatore (2)	Kavaratti (1)
Lucknow (1)	Dahod (1)	Kochi (2)
Madurai (1)	Davanagere (3)	Kohima (2)
Mangaluru (3)	Dehradun (5)	Lucknow (1)
Nashik (1)	Erode (2)	Nashik (1)
NDMC (1)	Gangtok (1)	NDMC (3)
Prayagraj (1)	Greater Warangal (1)	Prayagraj (16)
Puducherry (1)	Gwalior (4)	Raipur (2)
Raipur (1)	Hubballi-Dharwad (1)	Rajkot (1)
Surat (1)	Imphal (1)	Shivamogga (2)
Thanjavur (1)	Indore (3)	Solapur (2)
Tirunelveli (1)	Jabalpur (2)	Surat (9)
Tirupati (1)	Jaipur (1)	Thanjavur (1)
Tiruppur (3)	Jhansi (1)	Tumakuru (1)
Vadodara (4)	Kakinada (2)	Ujjain (1)
Visakhapatnam (1)	Kochi (4)	Vadodara (2)
	Ludhiana (1)	Varanasi (2)
	Madurai (1)	Vellore (1)
	Mangaluru (2)	
	Muzaffarpur (1)	
	Namchi (1)	
	Pune (4)	
	Raipur (1)	
	Rajkot (2)	
	Ranchi (2)	
	Sagar (1)	
	Salem (1)	
	Shivamogga (2)	

<b>Tender Issued</b> <b>30 cities - 50 projects</b>	<b>Work Order Issued</b> <b>57 cities - 122 projects</b>	<b>Work Completed</b> <b>32 cities - 77 projects</b>
	Solapur (2)	
	Surat (3)	
	Thane (2)	
	Thanjavur (2)	
	Thiruvananthapuram (1)	
	Thoothukudi (1)	
	Tirunelveli (1)	
	Tirupati (1)	
	Tiruppur (3)	
	Tumakuru (5)	
	Ujjain (1)	
	Vadodara (1)	
	Varanasi (1)	
	Vellore (2)	
	Visakhapatnam (1)	

#### **Public Private Partnership Project**

<b>Tender Issued</b> <b>44 cities - 105 projects</b>	<b>Work Order Issued</b> <b>44 cities - 110 projects</b>	<b>Work Completed</b> <b>29 cities - 84 projects</b>
Agartala (2)	Agra (2)	Agra (3)
Ahmedabad (1)	Ahmedabad (6)	Ahmedabad (2)
Aligarh (1)	Aligarh (1)	Ajmer (7)
Bareilly (1)	Amaravati (1)	Bhopal (4)
Belagavi (4)	Aurangabad (1)	Bhubaneswar (1)
Bhagalpur (1)	Bengaluru (1)	Chandigarh (1)
Bhubaneswar (2)	Bhubaneswar (4)	Chennai (1)
Biharsharif (2)	Bilaspur (1)	Coimbatore (1)
Chandigarh (2)	Chennai (1)	Dahod (1)
Dahod (1)	Coimbatore (3)	Gwalior (2)
Davanagere (1)	Davanagere (3)	Indore (11)
Dharamshala (1)	Dehradun (4)	Jabalpur (3)
Faridabad (2)	Gandhinagar (1)	Jhansi (2)
Gandhinagar (1)	Guwahati (2)	Kakinada (1)
Gangtok (2)	Gwalior (8)	Kanpur (3)
Gwalior (6)	Hubballi-Dharwad (1)	Kochi (1)
Hubballi-Dharwad (3)	Indore (4)	Kota (2)
Indore (7)	Jabalpur (3)	Lucknow (5)
Jabalpur (3)	Jaipur (1)	Nashik (2)
Jalandhar (1)	Jhansi (1)	NDMC (6)
Kakinada (1)	Kakinada (2)	Pimpri-Chinchwad (1)
Kalyan-Dombivali (1)	Kanpur (2)	Prayagraj (1)
Kanpur (3)	Karimnagar (1)	Pune (1)
Kochi (1)	Karnal (1)	Raipur (2)

<b>Tender Issued</b> <b>44 cities - 105 projects</b>	<b>Work Order Issued</b> <b>44 cities - 110 projects</b>	<b>Work Completed</b> <b>29 cities - 84 projects</b>
Lucknow (2)	Kochi (2)	Surat (3)
Mangaluru (2)	Lucknow (3)	Thane (1)
Muzaffarpur (3)	Ludhiana (1)	Ujjain (6)
Nagpur (2)	Mangaluru (2)	Vadodara (9)
Nashik (5)	Nagpur (1)	Visakhapatnam (1)
NDMC (3)	Nashik (5)	
Panaji (1)	NDMC (2)	
Patna (2)	Patna (1)	
Pune (7)	Pune (2)	
Raipur (6)	Raipur (4)	
Rajkot (2)	Sagar (1)	
Rourkela (1)	Surat (7)	
Satna (2)	Thane (2)	
Shimla (1)	Tirupati (2)	
Shivamogga (8)	Tumakuru (2)	
Solapur (1)	Udaipur (2)	
Surat (3)	Ujjain (4)	
Thiruvananthapuram (1)	Vadodara (8)	
Tumakuru (2)	Varanasi (3)	
Ujjain (1)	Visakhapatnam (1)	

#### **Vibrant Public Spaces Project**

<b>Tender Issued</b> <b>17 cities - 21 projects</b>	<b>Work Order Issued</b> <b>37 cities - 79 projects</b>	<b>Work Completed</b> <b>26 cities - 49 projects</b>
Ahmedabad (1)	Agartala (2)	Agra (2)
Amritsar (1)	Agra (3)	Ajmer (1)
Bhubaneswar (2)	Ahmedabad (2)	Belagavi (1)
Guwahati (1)	Ajmer (3)	Bhagalpur (1)
Gwalior (1)	Belagavi (1)	Bhopal (2)
Jabalpur (1)	Bhopal (3)	Bhubaneswar (1)
Jaipur (1)	Chandigarh (2)	Chandigarh (2)
Kalyan-Dombivali (1)	Coimbatore (2)	Chennai (3)
Kochi (1)	Davanagere (1)	Davanagere (1)
Kota (2)	Faridabad (2)	Greater Warangal (1)
Mangaluru (1)	Greater Warangal (1)	Indore (4)
Port Blair (1)	Gwalior (3)	Jaipur (2)
Shivamogga (1)	Imphal (2)	Kakinada (2)
Surat (3)	Indore (3)	Kanpur (2)
Thane (1)	Jabalpur (3)	Kota (1)
Tumakuru (1)	Jaipur (2)	Lucknow (2)
Visakhapatnam (1)	Kakinada (1)	Nashik (3)
	Kalyan-Dombivali (1)	NDMC (2)
	Kohima (2)	Pune (1)