# Section 5

# TERMS OF REFERENCE

## Part I

## Objective and Scope of Work

1. Background

2. Purpose / objective of the assignment.

3. Detailed scope of work / assignment.

4. Deliverables, stages of deliverables, content of each deliverables.

**Terms of Reference for Appointment of a City Sanitation Rating Agency**

**Background**

Government of India has announced a National Urban Sanitation Policy with a view towards making all Indian cities and towns to become healthy and livable as well as ensure the health and well being of its citizens. The policy advocates that all cities would become open defecation free, all human wastes and liquid wastes will be collected and safely treated and adequate resources will be available for the operation and maintenance of the sanitation facilities.

As sanitation is a state subject, states would be required to develop state sanitation strategy that articulates its vision for accomplishing the goals of the National Urban Sanitation Policy. Cities which are responsible for sanitation will be required to develop city sanitation plans, implement and maintain the infrastructure facilities.

**Purpose/Objective of the assignment**

In order to promote urban sanitation and recognize excellent performance in this area, the Government of India intends to institute an annual award scheme for cities. The award is based on the premise that improved public health and environmental standards are the two outcomes that cities must seek to ensure quality of life for urban citizens. The proposed awards are not merely an assessment of hardware or expenditure incurred in urban sanitation but how these lead to achievements of milestones of 100 % safe disposal of wastes from the city on a sustainable basis.

As a prelude to encouraging cities to improve urban sanitation, Ministry of Urban Development, proposes to rate all Class I cities and publish the results nationally. It is hoped that the ratings would foster a spirit of competition between cities and act as a trigger to improve sanitation.

The purpose of the assignment is to:

1.    Develop field assessment templates / formats to evaluate the indicators on the basis of the methodology developed by the Ministry of Urban Development.
2.    Conduct data-collection surveys in all Class I cities.
3.    Analyze and rank cities on scores for the developed set of indicators.
4.    A detailed report outlining the process, approach, data analysis and recommendations.
5.    Presentation of the survey, data analysis and findings.

**Detailed scope of work/assignment**

The Ministry of Urban Development has identified a set of output, process and outcome indicators that will be used to assess the existing sanitation conditions in the city. The proposed list of indicators pertain to the practice of open defecation, access to sanitation (individual, community and public), collection, treatment and disposal of solid and liquid wastes, proper upkeep and maintenance of the sanitation infrastructure, clear institutional roles and responsibilities and improvements in health and environment (cf. Annex 1). Alternately, these could be broadly classified as output, process and outcome related indicators. A total of 19 indicators have been detailed, of which nine are output-related, seven are process-related and three are outcome-related.

The Ministry of Urban Development in consultation with the cities has also finalised the proposed weightage score for the indicators.

A standardised methodology has been developed for the first-round rating that will be used by the survey agencies for the rating of the cities. The methodology is appended in Annex 2. Bidding survey agencies will be required to adopt and use the developed standard methodology.

Given this background, the Ministry of Urban Development invites technical and financial proposals from shortlisted firms to survey, evaluate and rate Class I cities on their current urban sanitation and improvements over time. The Ministry of Urban Development plans to gradually expand this rating to cover all the 5,161 urban centres. The Ministry of Urban Development plans to publish the results of the survey and it is hoped that the rating would not only motivate cities to according greater priority to sanitation, but will also be used by cities to plan and implement concrete actions to improving their sanitation situation.

**Bundling and number of packages**

It is proposed that the cities will be grouped into five packages. A listing of the cities under the five packages is detailed in Annexure 3. Firms will be permitted to bid for a maximum of two packages.

**Outputs and Schedule of Deliverables**

The agency's outputs will comprise the following:

1. A detailed check list, questionnaire and other survey instruments to be used in the study.
2. Methodology for data collection (draft spreadsheet and templates) and detailed work plan (data collection, field visits, analysis, draft and final report) – within two weeks from commissioning
3. Field visit, data collection and tabulation of results – three months from commissioning
4. Ranking of cities (in each package) along with detailed indicator-wise aggregated score
5. Detailed report with survey, analysis and recommendations – five months from commissioning.
6. Detailed presentation of surveys, analysis and findings.

**Annex 1**

| No | INDICATORS | Points* |
|---|---|---|
| **TABLE (A.1): INDICATIVE OBJECTIVE RATING CHART FOR SANITATION IN CITIES (DRAFT)** | |
| 1 | **OUPUT-RELATED** | **50** |
| A | No open defecation sub-total | 16 |
| i. | Access and use of toilets by urban poor and other un-served households (including slums) - individual and community sanitation facilities | 4 |
| ii. | Access and use of toilets for floating and institutional populations - adequate public sanitation facilities | 4 |

| No | INDICATORS | Points* |
|---|---|---|
| | **TABLE (A.1): INDICATIVE OBJECTIVE RATING CHART FOR SANITATION IN CITIES (DRAFT)** | |
| iii. | No open defecation visible | 4 |
| iv. | Eliminate Manual Scavenging and provide personnel protection equipment to sanitary workers | 4 |
| B | Proportion of total human excreta generation that is safely collected (6 points for 100%) | 6 |
| C | Proportion of total black waste water generation that is treated and safely disposed of (6 points for 100%) | 6 |
| D | Proportion of total grey waste water generation that is treated and safely disposed of (3 points for 100%) | 3 |
| E | Proportion of treated wastewater that is recycled and reused for non potable applications | 3 |
| F | Proportion of total storm-water and drainage that is efficiently and safely managed (3 points for 100%) | 3 |
| G | Proportion of total solid waste generation that is regularly collected (4 points for 100%) | 4 |
| H | Proportion of total solid waste generation that is treated and safely disposed of (4 points for 100%) | 4 |
| I | City wastes cause no adverse impacts on surrounding areas outside city limits (5 points for 100%) | 5 |
| **2** | **PROCESS-RELATED**** | **30** |
| A | M&E systems are in place to track incidences of open defecation | 4 |
| B | All sewerage systems in the city are working properly and there is no ex-filtration (Not applicable for cities without sewerage systems) | 5 |
| C | Septage / sludge is regularly cleaned, safely transported and disposed after treatment, from on-site systems in the city (Maximum 10 marks for cities without sewerage systems) | 5 |
| D | Underground and Surface drainage systems are functioning and are well-maintained | 4 |
| E | Solid waste management (collection and treatment) systems are efficient (and are in conformity with the MSW Rules, 2000) | 5 |
| F | There is clear institutional responsibility assigned; and there are documented operational systems in practice for b)/c) to e) above | 4 |
| G | Sanctions for deviance on part of polluters and institutions is clearly laid out and followed in practice | 3 |
| **3** | **OUTCOME-RELATED** | **20** |

| TABLE (A.1): INDICATIVE OBJECTIVE RATING CHART FOR SANITATION IN CITIES (DRAFT) | | |
|---|---|---|
| No | INDICATORS | Points* |
| A | Quality of drinking water in city compared to baseline | 7 |
| B | Water quality in water bodies in and around city compared to baseline | 7 |
| C | Reduction in water-borne disease incidence amongst city population compared to baseline | 6 |

* The marks for the above indicators will be revised every two to three years. Over time, indicators about more stringent conditions e.g. no-urination, or spitting in open/public spaces, etc. will be introduced as indicators. The weights accorded to each category and specific indicators will also be revised.

** In this context, bigger cities may consider instituting good practice systems that comply with ISO (International Standards Organization) and/or BIS (Bureau of Indian Standards) process systems.

**Annex 2 – Methodology**

**Detailed Methodology for Sanitation Rating of Cities**

The MoUD, GoI, proposes to commission agencies, appointed on the basis of competitive bidding amongst short-listed ones, to carry out sanitation rating exercises for the 436 Class-I cities of India. In order to ensure that bidders bid for providing standard outputs and these are administered uniformly across cities to enable comparison, it is necessary to lay out a methodology that follows a standard set of steps, fixes the protocol for data collection and analysis, and uses a consistent analysis and evaluation scheme leading to valid and comparable results. This note details the methodology that will form a part of the Request for Proposals (RFP) from short-listed agencies. This will become the basic framework that will guide the agencies' rating exercises, and sets out the standard tasks to be accomplished as a part of the rating exercise.

**I Three Categories of Indicators**

As presented in Table (A.1) in Annex 1, the rating exercise will involve three categories of indicators:

1. <u>Output Indicators:</u> pertain to the city having achieved certain results or outputs in different dimensions of sanitation ranging from behvioural aspects and provision, to safe collection, treatment and disposal without harm to the city's environment. *There are nine main output-indicators accounting for 50 points of the total of 100 points.*

2. <u>Process Related:</u> indicators pertain to systems and procedures that exist and are practiced by the city agencies to ensure sustained sanitation. *There are seven main process-indicators accounting for 30 points of the total of 100 points.*

3. <u>Outcome Related:</u> indicators include the quality of drinking water and that of water in water-bodies of city, as also the extent of reduction in sanitation-related and water-borne diseases in the city over a time period. *There are three main outcome-indicators accounting for 20 points of a total of 100 points[1].*

Ideally, data for the above outputs, processes and outcomes are regularly collected by city authorities but at present, very few cities will have, at best, partial data available. This rating exercise will help in highlighting the need for regular data-collection and monitoring of indicators.

**II Sources and Methods of Data Collection**

Since comprehensive data for the above indicators is unlikely to be available, the survey agency will use a combination of published information and estimates available with city agencies duly that it will validate and cross-check by means of short field-visits to make physical observations and

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[1] The weights for output, process and outcome indicators are valid for this round of rating. In later years, with improvements in the situation of cities and better availability of data, greater importance and hence, weights will be accorded to outcome indicators.

hold limited interactions with local residents, etc.  The sources and methods for data-collection will include:

1. <u>Collection of data from Urban Local Body (ULB)</u> and/or the water and sanitation utility providing water, sanitation, sewerage, wastewater treatment, solid waste management, drainage, etc. services to the city.  For the current round of rating, the ULB/Utility is likely to be the most important source of data.

*a) City Working Map*:
The survey agency will collect and use the city map that the ULB/utility uses for their planning and operations.  Such a map will provide the basis for dividing the city into different regions (North, East, West, South, Central, etc.).

The city working base-map should also depict the following features:
> Ward boundaries with population under each ward;
> Location of notified and non-notified slums across the city;
> Location of main areas with old city and new planned and periphery areas, residential, government/offices, commercial/business districts, main market area, main rail and bus station, and other main natural and man-made settlement features of the city
> Location of urban environment service infrastructure and systems including water treatment plants, water supply distribution lines, sewerage network, drainage, roads, water-bodies, solid waste collection points, transfer stations/depots; wastewater treatment plants; solid waste disposal sites, river or land outfalls for drains and wastewater, and so on.

If the above features are not available, the ULB departments / personnel will help the survey agency in locating the above features on the map, and help in selecting sample locations for field visit studies. The firms will use the NSSO sampling frame to help rating agencies with objective data for site selection, zoning etc. This will be critical especially where ULB data has gaps or maps are partial or inaccurate.

*b) Data on key indicators*:
Data pertaining to outputs (indicated in previous section) i.e. adequate provision and use of toilets, open-defecation free status, no manual scavenging;, safe handling and treatment/re-use of human excreta, sullage, drainage and solid wastes, etc. will need to be collected or *computed or estimated* using the base data available in discussion with the ULB. These estimates will be duly supplemented and qualified by field studies (see below).

The ULB/utility is also likely to have the maximum data available for the second category of Process indicators. For some indicators, the survey agency will need the ULB's facilitation to obtain data from a relevant agency.

Some data might be readily available even under Outcome indicators, as some utilities or ULBs may be monitoring water quality. In case of larger cities, the city health agency may be the custodian of data on sanitation and water related diseases.  The State Pollution Control Boards will have data on water quality whereas the city's waste water treatment facility can also provide data on the water quality parameters.

It may be noted that many (if not most) ULBs/Utilities may not have readily-available data for the indicators included in the rating exercise. However, they are most likely to possess crude estimates or be able to produce "guesstimates" using the experience of their personnel or using data on surrogate indicators. Therefore, it will not only be important to collect the data from the ULB/utility but also enough attention will need to be accorded to how the data is processed or analyzed (discussed below), as well as how such data (especially when partial or dated) can be validated using rapid field visit studies, and in discussion with the ULB and other stakeholders.

2. <u>Collection of data from other agencies and authorities:</u> that are responsible for collecting and/or monitoring specific indicators e.g. pollution control agencies may be collecting data on river water quality, quality of effluents after treatment; health departments / agencies may be collecting data on diarrhoeal diseases; development agencies according permissions for new buildings or developments (thereby monitoring household sanitation and arrangements for disposal); and so on. The survey agency will need to contact these agencies to collect such specific data points.

3. <u>Published sources:</u>
Such as the Census of India will provide details on ward-wise households' access to household-level sanitation arrangements but care needs to be taken to ensure that this data (last Census being held in 2001) is updated using more recent surveys (e.g. many states and cities have conducted household/BPL household surveys as preparations for GoI or state government schemes). The next-best alternative is to update the 2001 data with achievements made under various schemes e.g. number of toilets constructed since 2001. NSSO and other special surveys e.g. National Family Health Survey (NFHS) may not report indicators on city-level as these are focused on state-level samples. However, these sources will be useful to refer to especially when attempting to understand prevalence, e.g. if a state shows presence of "dry latrines" in urban areas, these are likely to be present in some or all cities in the state.

4. <u>Field Visit Studies</u>:
This will form the second main block of data collection. These studies will involve:

a) Discussions with local populations to find out or confirm data on certain indicators, e.g. proportion of a slum household practicing open defecation,
b) Perusal of records and interactions with officers at facilities, e.g. arrivals of solid waste at landfill, proportion of sewage being re-used, water quality after treatment etc,
c) Physical observations, including photo-documentation where relevant, e.g. instances of pits or "septic" tanks letting out wastes into drains or *nalas*, accumulated solid waste dumps, cesspools or flooding, etc.

Using the base working map of the city and in discussion with the ULB, the survey agency will select sites for primary field studies.

In each city, these sites will include:

- Slums, squatter settlements and urban villages across the different parts of the city
- Neighbourhoods (non-slum locations) including

a) Apartments;

b) Govt. colony;

c) Planned colony; and

d) Unplanned colony

- Main public locations:

  a) Main Bus Station;

  b) Main Railway Station;

  c) Main market area; and

  d) Main Business District.

- Sewage Treatment Plants if available
- Solid Waste sanitary landfills or uncontrolled dumping sites
- Locations where liquid and solid wastes are likely to be disposed in: rivers, canals, drains, lakes, ponds, etc. and hence visits will be needed to the outfalls/banks of such bodies

The survey firm will use maps and simple recording formats to record their observations and findings in. Photographs will also be taken where required to support the evidence gathered,

5. <u>Water Sample testing</u>: water samples will be collected from drinking water sources and other water bodies across the city and tested for key quality indicators.

**III Three size-class of cities**

As discussed above, this rating exercise is not dependant on extensive *primary* data collection, and hence, choice of field study locations (e.g. of slum locations, residential neighbourhoods, market locations etc.) will not require rigorous statistical sampling. Rather, attempts will be made to cover different *types* of regions and situations in discussion with the ULB.

However, given the large variation in population (and geographical spread) across the Class I cities, the rating will be carried out separately for three sub-categories as presented in Table (1).

| Table (1): Distribution of Cities across Population Size-Classes | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | **Population Size Class** | **Population Size** | **No. of Urban Agglomerations/ Towns** |
| 1 | Metros | More than 5 million | 6 |
| 2 | Big Class I | One million up to 5 million | 29 |
| 3 | Other Class I | 1,00,000 up to One Million | 400+ |
| *Source*: Census of India, 2001. Note: Metros house 60 million and Big Class I another 48 million people. | | | |

In order to cover the different types of situations that are likely to exist in different parts of larger cities, the number of observation points (neighbourhoods, slums, markets, water samples, etc.) will also be largest in metros, followed by Big Class I and Other Class I cities. These differences are indicated wherever relevant in the following section.

**IV Data Collection, Processing and Method of Scoring**

This section details the key steps in carrying out data collection including sources and sampling of observation points, and the scheme to be used for awarding marks for the indicator.

Where available, the relevant MoUD Service Level Benchmarks[2] are also presented.

**1. OUPUT-RELATED INDICATORS – TOTAL 50 MARKS**

**a No Open Defecation – 16 marks**

*i.*      *Access and use of toilets by urban poor and other un-served households (including slums) by individual and community sanitation facilities – 4 marks*

1. Use the Census 2001 Data or the latest ULB data (from baseline surveys) if available to establish the proportion of households without household toilets. (Refer to state level NFHS-3 data to obtain a refined[3] picture of types of sanitation arrangements – use the state-level break-down of sanitation arrangements as a starting point of analysis in combination with the Census and ULB data).

2. Discuss with the ULB, using the base city working map, the location of slums and other settlements in the city that are likely to have households without household toilets.

3. Use the city working map to segment the city into the main
- Four zones in other Class I cities – North, East, West and South.
- Six zones in Big Class I or metros, segment the city into six regions or zones (a Central zone and a Periphery zone in addition to North, East, West and South).

4. From the list of the notified slums (according to the state laws) in the city, select the largest slum (by population) from each of the four / six zones.

Where notified slums are not available in a particular zone/s, select the largest non-notified slum or large irregular settlement in discussion with the ULB.

In case a zone does not have any slum, select another slum from the zone reporting the largest number of slums in the city.

Repeat process if there are further null cases from other zones.

5. Conduct field visits to the sites selected. Usually time your field-visits in early morning or evening hours.

6. On reaching the settlement, make a reconnoitre walk-around of the settlement. Discuss with residents about access to toilets and sanitation practices of the population in the settlement.

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[2] Handbook on Service Level Benchmarks, MoUD, Govt. of India, n.d.

[3] NFHS-3 provides a more detailed picture including toilet technology and disposal arrangements as compared to Census that does not report on disposal arrangements. The Joint Monitoring Programme (JMP) also uses the latest NFHS data for tracking progress in sanitation across countries.

Hold discussions with at least three sets of local informants, from different locations within the settlements, and as at least one set of women respondents.

7. As a part of the above discussions, Locate and talk to residents who do not possess their own toilets – ascertain if they use community or Public toilets, or whether they defecate in the open and where these sites are.

8. Based on the above interactions, make an assessment of the extent of open defecation being practiced by the population of the settlement in percent terms.

9. Take photographs of open defecation sites and record date and location of each defecation site photographed.

10. After computing these proportions for the four/six settlements covered by the field visits, take a simple average of these proportions, and award marks according to the scheme below.

| SCHEME FOR MARKING | MARKS |
|---|---|
| No Open Defecation in the sample settlements | Award 4 marks, |
| Up to 5% of the estimated population of the sample slums practicing Open Defecation | Award 3 marks |
| 5% up to 10% of the estimated population of the sample slums practicing Open Defecation | Award 2 marks |
| 10 up to 15% of the estimated population of the sample slums practicing Open Defecation | Award 1 mark |
| More than 15% of the estimated population of the sample slums practicing Open Defecation | Award 0 mark. |
| Note we are measuring the behavioural dimension of _practice or actual use, not merely access to physical facilities or existence of toilets_. In addition, there may be households where some members use the toilets but some others continue to defecate in the open. | |
| _MoUD Benchmark_<br><br>The MoUD benchmark is that access to individual or community toilets is within walking distance for 100% of properties in service area. | |

In the above estimation, the focus is on proportion of the population in the settlement _actually practicing open defecation_ i.e. irrespective of where the toilets being used, are located.

ii. _Access and use of toilets for floating and institutional populations - adequate public sanitation facilities – 4 marks_

1. Define a "Public Toilet" as one available for members of the public to use, whether for free or one in which one has to pay for use[4].

2. Ask the ULB for data on the number of Public Toilets maintained by them, their agents/contractors or other private parties or community groups (in some cities, these may be called Community Toilets).

Ascertain the geographical distribution of these public toilets across the city.

3. In Other Class I cities, (high population through-put) locations by asking the ULB:

      a) Main Bus Station;

      b) Main Railway Station;

      c) Main market area; and

      d) Main Business District.

3. In Big Class I cities, select **six** main public (high population through-put) locations by asking the ULB:

      a) Main Bus Station;

      b) Main Railway Station;

      c) Main market area;

      d) Main Business District; and

      e) and f) two other locations either from the categories above (e.g. the second main bazaar), or new category of locations (e.g. main recreational area).

4. In metros, select **8** main public locations –one each from the main public (high population through-put) locations by asking the ULB:

      a) Main Bus Station;

      b) Main Railway Station;

      c) Main market area;

      d) Main Business District;

      and e, f, g and h) four other locations either from the categories above (e.g. second main railway station), or new category of locations (e.g. main recreational area).

5. Visit each of the selected locations – the visit must be made in the day-time or peak business hours (not early morning or late night).

Identify in the selected locations the conditions of the public toilets and observe if in working order ,if in use or not etc.

Take photographs of the toilet and the area around the toilet.

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[4] The emphasis here is one Public Toilets, i.e. for use by floating populations. Some cities may have community toilets that are meant for use by a core group of regular users e.g. in or near slum settlements. The latter toilets may indeed feature in Item 1 a) i).

6. Conduct a brief interview with at least 2 shop/ office personnel in the proximity of the public toilet.

7. Conduct a brief interview with at least 2 other users in the proximity of the toilet.

8. On the basis of the observations and interviews, rate the public toilet as " functional and working" or " not satisfactory".

9. If no public toilets are available or there appears to be only a few, ask people (especially shopkeepers) where they go to urinate and defecate.

10. Note down if there are any instances of open defecation or open urination in or around these toilets or prominently *visible elsewhere* in these main public locations. Take photographs.

| SCHEME FOR MARKING | MARKS |
|---|---|
| For working Public Toilets (functional and working) available in each sample location. | Award marks = 4 X (number of functional and working public toilet /number of sample observation points). |
| Deduct 0.5 Marks for each instance of open urination or open defecation visible in each sample observation location up to a maximum of 2 points being deducted in such a manner. | |

*iii.*     *No open defecation visible – 4 marks*

1. Count the instances of Open defecation visible as a proportion of total field visit points in 1 a) i) and 1 a) ii).

2. Make observations more than 1 km away on either side of the main railway station and/or along the railway line at the periphery of the city, on the main railway alignments (i.e. carrying maximum passengers).

3. See if open defecation is being practiced and judge as "OD" or "No OD" on the basis of visibility of open defecation.

4. Take photographs.

| SCHEME FOR MARKING |
|---|
| Start by awarding 4 marks |
| Deduct from 4 (proportion of field visit points where OD was visible to the total no. of field visit points in no.1 above) multiplied by 2. |
| To the result obtained above, deduct 1 mark for each "OD" railway track (maximum of 2 marks may be deducted. |

*iv.*     *Manual scavenging eliminated in city – 4 marks*

1. Ascertain whether there is "Other" (service latrines) category of toilets in Census 2001 or the ULB's latest survey data. Refer to the NFHS-3 data to see if the category of "Dry Latrines" exists in the state's cities.

2. Also check press reports on manual scavenging.

3. In field visits in 1 a) i) and 1 a) ii), observe/ask if any instance of manual scavenging exists.

| SCHEME FOR MARKING |
|---|
| Start by awarding 4 marks |
| Deduct 4 marks if any instance of manual scavenging exists in the city. |
| Note that manual scavenging is any contact with human excreta for purpose of manual cleaning or disposal, even if this is not being loaded on the head. |

**b.       Proportion of total human excreta generation that is safely collected – 6 marks**

1. Gather ULB data on
   i)        Sewerage connections by properties, and
   ii)       On-site arrangements of the rest of the properties.

Estimate with the ULB, the proportion of total properties in the city from which excreta is safely collected i.e. either conveyed to the sewerage network, or safely deposited into septic tanks and pits, *but not into nalas, drains or open areas*.

2. In "Other Class I" cities ascertain with the ULB, four (non-slum)  neighbourhoods / colonies
In cities with sewers: two sewered and two non-sewered locations;
In cities without sewers: all four colonies being non-sewered.

Select six locations in Big Class I cities and 8 locations in metros.

3. Select the above four colonies (non-slum locations in addition to the slum locations in 1 a) i) to cover different types of settlements viz.:
   a) govt. colony;
   b) colony in old-city area
   c) planned colony (developed by govt or private sector);
   d) apartment/multi-storeyed building (only in metros)

In Big Class I cities and metros, select six / eight locations to cover the above types – in discussion with the ULB/utility.

4. Choose the above settlements to the extent possible, from different regions/zones of the city viz. North, East, West, South parts of the city.

5. Make visits to these colonies in early morning hours (between 6 am and 8 am).

6. Observe in every colony selected, especially by going to the rear of the houses, if there are any broken sewers or septage over-flowing from buildings/houses/properties. Take photographs.

7. Also observe river/drain-outfall areas or open lands nearby these colonies that may be receiving untreated sewage. Take photographs.

8. Ask local residents (At least 3 at each location) about where the wastes are disposed, whether breakage and leakages are common in sewers and sanitary pipes, and whether and how often are on-site systems cleaned.

9. Based on observations and discussions, estimate the percentage of properties with safe human excreta collection arrangements (working sewerage, on-site tanks and pits).

10. Compute the simple average of percentages computed from each of the sample neighbourhoods / colonies in the city.

| SCHEME FOR MARKING | MARKS |
|---|---|
| Award the following marks to proportion of properties with safe collection arrangements: | |
| 100% of properties with safe collection arrangements | Award 6 marks |
| 90% to less than 100% of properties with safe collection arrangements | Award 5 marks |
| 80% to less than 90% of properties with safe collection arrangements | Award 4 marks |
| 70% to less than 80% of properties with safe collection arrangements | Award 3 marks |
| 60% to less than 70% of properties with safe collection arrangements | Award 2 marks |
| 40% to less than 60% of properties with safe collection arrangements | Award 1 mark |
| Less than 40% of properties with safe collection arrangements | Award 0 mark |
| Note: | |
| Deduct 0.5 marks for each instance of breakage, ex-filtration or overflow of feacal matter observed (up to a maximum of 3 points being deducted in such a way). | |
| Overall, minimum may be zero but not a negative figure. | |
| *MoUD Benchmark* | |
| Collection efficiency of <u>sewerage</u> network (100% benchmark value) but does not include on-site arrangements that safely confine, treat or dispose of faecal matter. | |
| In the above exercise, we need to take account of what happens to the total quantum of human excreta, i.e. not just confined to/collected by the sewerage system. | |

**c.** **Proportion of total black waste water (including human excreta) generation that is treated and safely disposed of – 6 marks**

1. Discuss with ULB, data on proportion of treatment of black wastewater generated (to the minimum level of secondary treatment) from the following systems:

   a) Proportion of Sewage generated that is collected and treated in the Sewage Treatment Plant/s.

   b) Proportion of septage (from on-site sanitation systems) that is cleaned annually and deposited in a treatment system (avoid double-counting if deposited into septage chutes within the sewerage network)

   c) Amount of flows in nalas and drains that is polluted by contact with black water that is treated. Validate with photographs taken for item 1 (b) above

*(If all of the city wastewater appears to have been contaminated by black waste-water, delete parameter 1 d. below).*

2. Visit two of the largest sewage treatment facilities if available, to verify proportion of secondary treatment of sewerage/septage received.  Verify quality of treated water from records.

| SCHEME FOR MARKING | MARKS |
|---|---|
| Compute proportion of black wastewater treated and disposed off after Secondary treatment (following GoI CPCB norms for secondary treatment) | |
| If 100% of black wastewater is treated and disposed of | Award 6 marks; |
| If 90% to less than 100% of black wastewater is treated and disposed of | Award 5 marks; |
| If 80% to less than 90% of black wastewater is treated and disposed of | Award 4 marks |
| If 70% to less than 80% of black wastewater is treated and disposed of | Award 3 marks |
| If 60% to less than 70% of black wastewater is treated and disposed of | Award 2 marks |
| If 40% to less than 60% of black wastewater is treated and disposed of | Award 1 mark |
| If Less than 40% of black wastewater is treated and disposed of | Award 0 mark |
| Note:<br><br>Deduct 0.5 mark for each instance of unsafe disposal or dumping of black-water into water courses, water bodies, or open areas – up to a maximum of 2 points being deducted in such a way).<br><br> Overall, minimum may be zero but not a negative figure.<br><br> *(If all of the city wastewater appears to have been contaminated by human excreta , multiply final score by 1.5, and delete item 1. d below).* | |

**d.      Proportion of total grey wastewater generation that treated and safely disposed of – 3 marks**

1. Determine in discussion with the ULB the volume of wastewater flows generated, which has biological load but not human excreta ("grey wastewater").

2. Determine the proportion of the waste water that is treated in a treatment facility and then disposed into the environment after meeting secondary treatment standards.

*3. If wastewater in the city cannot be distinguished into black and grey categories easily, then delete this indicator and evaluate previous indicator out of 9 marks.*

*Compile photographic evidence as collected for item 1(b).*

| SCHEME FOR MARKING | MARKS |
|---|---|
| Compute proportion of grey wastewater treated and disposed of after Secondary treatment (following GoI CPCB norms for secondary treatment) | |
| If 100% of the grey wastewater is treated and disposed of | Award 3 marks |
| If between 80% to 100%  of the grey wastewater is treated and disposed of | Award 2 marks |
| If between 60% to 80%  of the grey wastewater is treated and disposed of | Award 1 mark |
| If less than 60% of the grey wastewater is treated and disposed of | Award 0 marks |

**e.      Proportion of treated wastewater that is re-cycled and re-used – 3 marks for 20%**

1. Calculate in discussion with the ULB, the percent of treated wastewater that is recycled and re-used e.g. sold to industry or used by some other private or public agency.

2. The survey agency may cross-check claim in visits to the two largest sewage treatment plants.

| SCHEME FOR MARKING | MARKS |
|---|---|
| Compute proportion of treated wastewater recycled and re-used (after Secondary treatment) | |
| If 20%* or more treated wastewater is recycled and re-used | Award 3 marks |
| If 10% or more up to 20% of treated wastewater is recycled and re- | Award  2 marks |

| used | |
|---|---|
| If 1% or more up to 10% of the treated wastewater is recycled and re-used | Award 1 mark |
| If Less than 1% of the treated wastewater is recycled and re-used | Award 0 marks |
| Note: MoUD, GoI, benchmark is 20% re-use and re-cycling. | |

**f. Proportion of total storm-water and drainage that is efficiently and safely managed– 3 marks**

1. Discuss with the ULB, the coverage of storm-water drainage in and around the city roads and other main drainage areas.

2. Scan newspaper from the rainy seasons for reports of flooding and water-logging.

3. Observe if any instances of broken or over-flowing drains during field visits (1 a) i) and ii), and (1 b).

4. Also ask urban slum and other neighbourhoods about incidence of flooding and water-logging.

| SCHEME FOR MARKING | MARKS |
|---|---|
| A. Storm Water drainage coverage | |
| If 100% of the city roads are covered | Award 3 marks |
| If 60% or more up to 100% of the city roads are covered; | Award 2 marks |
| If 40% or more up to 60% of the city roads are covered; | Award 1 mark |
| If Less than 40% of the city roads are covered; | Award 0 marks |
| B. Deduct 1 mark if instances of drain-overflow and breakage are found in more than 50% of the observation points. | |
| C. Deduct 0.5 mark for more the 50% of the road network observed or reported to be prone to recurrent flooding - flooding/water logging should be such that it means stagnant water of more than 6 inches for more than 4 hours - affecting transportation and normal life. | |
| *Overall, marks may be a minimum of zero but not negative.* | |
| *MoUD Benchmark* | |
| Storm-water drainage network coverage benchmark 100% - computed as total length of primary, secondary and tertiary drains (covered, trained and pucca) as a proportion of total length of road network (more than 3.5 m wide). Outcome of storm-water drainage measured by number of instances of water logging/flooding reported across the city in a year. | |

**g.      Proportion of total solid waste generation that is regularly collected– 4 marks**

1. Take ULB Data on daily solid waste generation and collection.  Compute percentage.

2. Observe if any instances of solid waste visibly lying during field visits (above in 1 a) i), ii) and 1 b).

| SCHEME FOR MARKING | MARKS |
|---|---|
| 100% daily collection of solid waste | Award 4 marks |
| If 80% up to 100% daily collection of solid waste | Award 3 marks |
| If 60% up to 80% daily collection of solid waste | Award 2 mark |
| If 40% up to 60% daily collection of solid waste | Award 1 mark |
| If Less than 40% daily collection of solid waste | Award 0 marks |
| Deduct 0.25 marks for every instance of solid waste observed to be visibly littered in the city, subject to a maximum deduction of 2 marks. *No negative marks to be awarded overall, minimum being zero.* | |
| *MoUD Benchmark* Benchmark 100% of waste generated (excluding waste processed or recycled at generation point) is collected by ULB or its authorized service providers.  (Monthly tonnage calculated) | |

**h.      Proportion of total solid waste generation that is treated and safely disposed of – 4 marks**

1. Take ULB Data on solid waste treatment and disposal (with compliance with GoI standards as the minimum required).

2. Observe if any instances of solid waste visibly lying during field visits (above in 1 a) i), ii) and 1 b).

3. Visit all the legal landfill sites as well as the main sites of uncontrolled dumping – assess safety of disposal (including that of leachate) according to compliance with GoI standards.

4. Take photographs.

| SCHEME FOR MARKING | MARKS |
|---|---|
| 100 % "Compliant" treatment and disposal as a percent of total generation | Award 4 marks |

| SCHEME FOR MARKING | MARKS |
|---|---|
| (*not* collection) | |
| If 80% up to 100% "Compliant" treatment and disposal as a percent of total generation (*not* collection) | Award 3 marks |
| If 60% up to 80% "Compliant" treatment and disposal as a percent of total generation (not collection) | Award 2 mark |
| If 40% up to 60% "Compliant" treatment and disposal as a percent of total generation (not collection) | Award 1 mark |
| If Less than 40% "Compliant" treatment and disposal as a percent of total generation (not collection) | Award 0 marks |
| *MoUD Benchmark*<br><br>Benchmark: 100% of waste collected by ULB or its authorized service providers is disposed at landfills designed, built, operated and maintained as per standards laid down by GoI agencies (including treatment of leachate). | |

i. **City wastes cause no adverse impacts on surrounding areas outside city limits –** Award 5 marks for 100% treatment of all types of wastes before letting residues out to land and water bodies outside the city

1. Scan newspaper from rainy season for reports of downstream/periphery impacts of city.

2. Observe landfill, river/drain-outfall areas or open lands that may be receiving untreated sewage, solid waste and drainage discharge.

| SCHEME FOR MARKING |
|---|
| Award 5 marks and deduct 2 marks each for any land or water body outside the city receiving any untreated human excreta or untreated solid waste (including leachate), Deduct 1(one) mark for any untreated grey water (water flowing in the drains). |
| *No negative marks to be awarded overall, minimum being zero.* |

# 2 PROCESS-RELATED INDICATORS – TOTAL 30 MARKS

**a.** **Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Systems in place to track incidences of Open Defecation (OD) – 4 marks**

1. Discuss systems with ULB and agree on the current situation.

| SCHEME FOR MARKING | MARKS |
|---|---|
| Monitoring mechanism (procedures or systems along with staff) in ULB to track OD | Award 1 mark |
| Monthly collection of data on OD practices from each ward | Award 1 mark |
| Reportage of data monthly in public forum | Award 1 mark |
| Incentives and awards being implemented for stopping OD | Award 1 mark |
| Add the points and award total. | |

**b.** **All sewerage systems working properly and no ex-filtration – 5 marks**

*(In cities with no sewerage network, delete this and add 5 points to item c. below)*

1. Discuss systems with ULB and agree on the current situation in respect of:

i) Whether protective gear and safety equipment has been provided to sanitary (Sewerage & STP) workers

ii) Whether mechanical (or CCTV-based) systems are being used for monitoring and cleaning/maintenance management of sewers

iii) Whether workers are provided insurance/ provident fund/ Gratuity

iv) Whether there is a functioning grievance redressal mechanism for complaints relating to sewerage systems

v) Whether cost-recovery for sewerage is 100%

| SCHEME FOR MARKING |
|---|
| Award 1 marks for each of the above (or part thereof e.g. for iv, for 30% cost recovery, award 1 X 0.3 = 0.3. |
| Add the marks and award total. |
| *MoUD Benchmark* |
| Benchmark: 100% for cost-recovery and 100% for collection efficiency for sewerage charges. |

**c.** **All septage / sludge cleaned and safely transported and disposed after treatment, from on-site systems – 5 marks**

*(In cities with no sewerage network, evaluate out of 10 points)*

1. Discuss systems with ULB and agree on the current situation in respect of:

   i) Whether septage / sullage (cleaners) workers use protective gear and safety equipment

   ii) Whether mechanical (non-manual) systems are being used for cleaning tanks and pits

   iii)Whether the cleaning and disposal of sludge from tanks and pits is monitored

   iv)Whether there is a functioning grievance redressal mechanism for complaints relating to septage cleaning systems

   v)Whether workers are provided insurance/ provident fund/ Gratuity

| SCHEME FOR MARKING |
| --- |
| Award 1 mark for each of the above. |
| Add the points and award total. |

**d.** **Storm-water drainage systems functioning and maintained – 4 marks**

   **1.** Discuss the prevalence and effectiveness of storm-water management systems with ULB, including the availability of maps, personnel, and monitoring systems for maintenance**.**

| SCHEME FOR MARKING | MARKS |
| --- | --- |
| Award points as follows: | |
| Centralised database/maps exist for drainage system | Award 2 marks |
| Pre-monsoon and one other-season cleaning, repairs and maintenance of drains is undertaken | Award 2 marks |

**e.** **Solid waste management (collection and treatment) efficient (MSW Rules, 2000) – Total 5 marks**

   1. Discuss the prevalence and effectiveness of solid waste management systems with ULB.

   2. Estimate in discussion with the ULB, the proportion of the city's streets that are effectively covered with street-sweeping / cleaning arrangements on a regular basis. Cross-check this estimate by physical observations while moving around the city during field visits.

| SCHEME FOR MARKING | MARKS |
|---|---|
| ULB has framed rules for Solid Waste Collection and Treatment (or has formally adopted MSW Rules, 2000) | Award 1 mark |
| Coverage of households and establishments by daily door-to-door solid waste collection system | % multiplied by 1 mark (100%=1 mark); |
| Proportion of the city's streets effectively covered by regular street-sweeping (at least once a day) | % multiplied by 1 mark (100%=1 mark); |
| Proportion of waste that is processed or recycled (in a waste recycling facility operated by ULB/agents) | % multiplied by 1 mark (but 80% and above=1 mark); |
| Cost Recovery for SWM Services (including treatment) or annual total operating revenue as a proportion of annual total operating cost | % multiplied by 1 mark (100%=1 mark). |
| *MoUD Benchmark* | |
| Benchmark: 100% for daily door-step collection; 100% segregated wastes on arrival at disposal/treatment facilities; 80% recycling of wastes; and 100% operational cost recovery. | |

**f.** **Documented Operational system and clear institutional responsibility assigned for each of the above - 4 marks**

1. Discuss and examine with the ULB, the availability of written manual and codified procedures for sewerage, septage, drainage and solid waste management.

| SCHEME FOR MARKING | MARKS |
|---|---|
| Award one point each for written manual and procedures existing in practice for: | |
| Sewerage | Award 1 marks (0 mark in cities with no sewerage) |
| Septage | Award 1 mark (2 marks in cities with no sewerage) |
| Drainage | Award 1 mark |
| Solid waste management | Award 1 mark |

**g.** **Sanctions for deviance on part of polluters and institutions clearly laid out and followed - 3 marks**

1. Discuss and examine with the ULB, the status of laws, regulations and rules, and implementation in practice of discouraging illegal and irresponsible behaviour in respect of human excreta and garbage/littering.

| SCHEME FOR MARKING | MARKS |
|---|---|
| State/ULB Act explicitly provides for punishing/fining offenders a) letting out untreated human excreta in the open; and b) littering | Award 0.5 marks for each |
| Rules and regulations are framed and being implemented in practice for a) letting out untreated human excreta in the open; and b) littering | Award 0.5 marks for each |
| There are instances of fining or punishing people in the last one year for the two above categories of offenses | 0.5 mark for each (If no violation, assess whether monitoring system exists and whether reports produced – 0.5 mark each). |

## 3 OUTCOME-RELATED INDICATORS – TOTAL 20 MARKS

### a.        Quality of drinking water in city – 7 marks

1. Collect drinking water samples

>     a. Other Class I: 20 samples;
>
>     b. Big Class I: 25 samples;
>
>     c. Metros: 30 samples

From the four slum locations and four colonies of Other Class I cities (6/8 slums and colonies in Big Class I and metro cities).

Fifty percent of the samples will be from households from these study locations, another 30% of the samples will be from public sources (community taps, handpumps, etc.) in these locations, and 20% from the public areas covered in 1) a) ii).

The samples will cover both groundwater sources as well as piped water/surface water sources.

2. The parameters for testing will include

- Thermo-tolerant coliforms (TTC)

- Residual chlorine

- Turbidity

| SCHEME FOR MARKING |
|---|
| Award 7 X (no of samples with acceptable water quality following GoI standards (failure in any one parameter implying overall "failure") divided by total no of samples tested. |
| *MoUD Benchmark* <br> Use potable water quality standards set out by GoI agencies. |

### b.        Water quality in water bodies in and around city– 7 marks

>     1. Collect 5 water samples from the largest 5 water-bodies in the city.
>
>     2. The water bodies may be within 0.5 km of the borders of the city limits.

3. Please take a mix such that the samples cover flowing (river, stream, etc.) and standing (pond, canal, etc.) types of water bodies.

4. Please test for the following parameters:

- Thermo-tolerant coliforms (TTC)

- Dissolved Oxygen (DO)

- BOD (Biological Oxygen Demand)

- COD (Biological Oxygen Demand)

| SCHEME FOR MARKING |
| --- |
| Award 7/5 marks for each of the five samples with acceptable water quality following GoI standards (failure in any one parameter implying "failure"). |
| *MoUD Benchmark* <br> Use water body quality standards set out by GoI agencies. |

c. **Reduction in (sanitation-attributable and) water-borne disease incidence amongst city population – 6 marks**

1. Collect data on incidence of diarrhoeal diseases reported for the city over the last three years (Financial Years 2006-07, 2007-08, and 2008-09).

2. Collect this data from the largest hospital in the city (or from the government health department if they compile this data).

| SCHEME FOR MARKING | MARKS |
| --- | --- |
| Reduction in diarrhoeal disease of 50% or more over the last 3 year period | Award 6 marks |
| Reduction in diarrhoeal disease from 40% up to 50% over the last 3 year period | Award 5 marks |
| Reduction in diarrhoeal disease from 35% up to 40% over the last 3 year period | Award 4 mark |
| Reduction in diarrhoeal disease from 30% up to 35% over the last 3 year period | Award 3 mark |
| Reduction in diarrhoeal disease from 25% up to 30% over the last 3 year period | Award 2 marks |
| Reduction in diarrhoeal disease from 20% up to 25% over the last 3 year period | Award 1 mark |
| Reduction in diarrhoeal disease less than 20% over the last 3 year period | Award 0 mark |

**IV Field Assessment templates**

Following from the explanation provided for each of the indicators above, on collection and processing of data, the survey agency will need to develop the following data collection templates:

1. A Detailed Questionnaire for data collection from the ULB (some of the items in this schedule may need to be collected from other relevant agencies where the ULB is not responsible for a specific function or does not have specific data).

2. Template for recording observations, comments, and doing computations for slums and squatter settlements across the different parts of the city

3. Template for recording observations, comments, and doing computations for neighbourhoods (non-slum locations) or colonies

4. Template for recording observations, comments, and doing computations for main public locations: a) Main Bus Station; b) Main Railway Station; c) Main market area; and d) Main Business District.

5. Template for collecting data from the Sewage Treatment Plants

6. Template for collecting data from the Solid Waste Landfill / dumping site

7. Template for recording observations about open land and water bodies (flowing e.g. drains, canals, rivers, and stagnant like ponds, lakes, etc.) in and around the city

8. Template for Water Sample Collection from drinking water and other water bodies


Photo-documentation will accompany data collection in most of the above templates.

### References

NFHS (2007) International Institute of Population Sciences (IIPS) and Macroscan International, 2007. National Family Health Survey-3, 2005-2006. India.

National Urban Sanitation Policy (2008), MoUD, GoI

### V Professional time needed for data collection and processing

| TABLE (1): RATING FOR SANITATION IN CITIES - INDICATIVE ESTIMATE FOR PROFESSIONAL DEPLOYMENT | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Metros | | PERSON DAYS PER CITY AVERAGE | | | |
| No | Item | No of Samples / Study Points | Research Executive | Field Investigator | All | Remarks |
| 1 | Discussions with ULB | | 5 | 2 | | |
| 2 | Field Visits: Slum Settlements | 6 | 1.5 | 1.5 | | 2-3 hours each location - 6 slums over 3 days |
| 3 | Field Visits: Public Places | 8 | 2 | 2 | | 1-2 hours per location - 8 locations over 2 days |
| 4 | Field Visits: Colonies | 8 | 2 | 2 | | 1-2 hours per location - 8 locations over 2 days |
| 5 | Field Visits: Sewage Treatment | 2 | 0.5 | | | |

| No | Item | No of Samples / Study Points | Research Executive | Field Investigator | All | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Plants | | | | | |
| 6 | Field Visits: Solid waste landfill and dumping sites | 2 | 0.5 | | | |
| 6 | Field Visits: Others including outfall areas, city streets, etc. | | 0.5 | 0.5 | | Mostly included in above activities |
| 7 | Water Sample collection and handling related special activities | | | 0.5 | | |
| 8 | Data processing, verification and miscellaneous | | 1 | 0.5 | | |
| | Total | | 13 | 9 | 22 | |

**TABLE (2): RATING FOR SANITATION IN CITIES - INDICATIVE ESTIMATE FOR PROFESSIONAL DEPLOYMENT**

| No | Big Class I — Item | No of Samples / Study Points | PERSON DAYS PER CITY AVERAGE Research Executive | Field Investigator | All | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Discussions with ULB | | 4 | 1 | | |
| 2 | Field Visits: Slum Settlements | 6 | 1.5 | 1.5 | | 2-3 hours each location - 6 slums over 3 days |
| 3 | Field Visits: Public Places | 6 | 1.5 | 1.5 | | 1-2 hours per location - 6 locations |
| 4 | Field Visits: Colonies | 6 | 1.5 | 1.5 | | 1-2 hours per location - 6 locations |
| 5 | Field Visits: Sewage Treatment Plants | 2 | 0.5 | | | |
| 6 | Field Visits: Solid waste landfill and dumping sites | 2 | 0.5 | | | |
| 6 | Field Visits: Others including outfall areas, city streets, etc. | | 0.5 | 0.5 | | Mostly included in above activities |
| 7 | Water Sample collection and handling related special activities | | | 0.5 | | |
| 8 | Data processing, verification and miscellaneous | | 1 | 0.5 | | |
| | Total | | 11 | 7 | 18 | |

**TABLE (3): RATING FOR SANITATION IN CITIES - INDICATIVE ESTIMATE FOR PROFESSIONAL DEPLOYMENT**

| No | Other Class I — Item | No of Samples / Study Points | PERSON DAYS PER CITY AVERAGE Research Executive | Field Investigator | All | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Discussions with ULB | | 2 | 0.5 | | |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2 | Field Visits: Slum Settlements | 4 | 1 | 1 | | 2-3 hours each location - 4 slums over 2 days |
| 3 | Field Visits: Public Places | 4 | 1 | 1 | | 1-2 hours per location - 4 locations |
| 4 | Field Visits: Colonies | 4 | 1 | 1 | | 1-2 hours per location - 4 locations |
| 5 | Field Visits: Sewage Treatment Plants | 1 | 0.25 | | | |
| 6 | Field Visits: Solid waste landfill and dumping sites | 1 | 0.25 | | | |
| 6 | Field Visits: Others including outfall areas, city streets, etc. | | 0.25 | | | Mostly included in above activities |
| 7 | Water Sample collection and handling related special activities | | | 0.25 | | |
| 8 | Data processing, verification and miscellaneous | | 0.25 | 0.25 | | |
| | **Total** | | **6** | **4** | **10** | |

**Annexure 3:**

**NIRMAL SHAHAR PURASKAR: RATING OF CITIES**

**DISTRIBUTION OF CLASS 1 CITIES INTO FIVE ZONES FOR THE FIVE CONTRACT PACKAGES**

| No. | ZONES | STATES |
|---|---|---|
| I | NORTH | J&K, Him, UK, UP, Pun, Har, Del |
| II | EAST & NORTH-EAST | North-Eastern States, Bih, Jh, Beng |
| | CENTRAL & SOUTH | MP, Chatttisgarh, AP, |
| III | CENTRAL | Orissa |
| IV | WEST | Mah, Guj, Raj |
| V | SOUTH | Ker, Kar, TN, Pondy |

**Distribution of Cities across Size-classes by Five Zones**
**(Numbers)**

| No. | Zone/City Size Class | METROS | Big Class 1 Cities | Other Class 1 Cities | All Class 1 Cities |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | CENTRAL & SOUTH | | | | |
| 1 | CENTRAL | 1 | 5 | 82 | 88 |
| 2 | EAST & NORTH-EAST | 1 | 4 | 88 | 93 |
| 3 | NORTH | 1 | 9 | 94 | 104 |
| 4 | SOUTH | 2 | 3 | 63 | 68 |
| 5 | WEST | 1 | 8 | 74 | 83 |
| | **TOTAL** | **6** | **29** | **401** | |
| | | | | | **436** |

**Class I Cities (Census 2001)**

| S.NO. | TOWN | DISTRICT | STATE | POPN. 2001 | ZONE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | |
| 1 | Greater Mumbai (M Corp.) | Mumbai(S) & Mumbai | MAHARASHTRA | 11978450 | WEST |
| 2 | DMC(U) | Delhi | DELHI | 9879172 | NORTH |
| 3 | Kolkata (M Corp+OG) | Kolkata | WEST BENGAL | 4580546 | EAST |
| 4 | Chennai (M Corp.) | Chennai | TAMILNADU | 4343645 | SOUTH |
| 5 | Bangalore (M Corp.+OG) | Bangalore | KARNATAKA | 4313248 | SOUTH |
| 6 | Hyderabad (M Corp+OG) | Hyderabad Rangareddi | ANDHRA PRADESH | 3658510 | CENTRAL & SC |
| | **METROS - More than 5 Million** | | | *38,753,571* | |
| | | | | | |
| 1 | Vijayawada (M Corp+OG) | Krishna | ANDHRA PRADESH | 945530 | SOUTH |
| 2 | Visakhapatnam (M Corp+OG) | Visakhapatnam | ANDHRA PRADESH | 1042388 | SOUTH |
| 3 | Bhopal (M Corp+OG) | Bhopal | MADHYA PRADESH | 1458416 | CENTRAL & SC |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4 | Indore (M Corp+OG) | Indore | MADHYA PRADESH | 1506062 | CENTRAL & SC |
| 5 | Jabalpur (M Corp+OG) | Jabalpur | MADHYA PRADESH | 956107 | CENTRAL & SC |
| 6 | Patna (M Corp+OG) | Patna | BIHAR | 1432209 | CENTRAL & SC |
| 7 | Dhanbad (M) | Dhanbad | JHARKHAND | 199258 | CENTRAL & SC |
| 8 | Jamshedpur (NA+OG) | Purbi Singhbhum | JHARKHAND | 612534 | EAST |
| 9 | Asansol (M Corp.) | Barddhaman | WEST BENGAL | 475439 | EAST |
| 10 | Agra (M Corp.) | Agra | UTTAR PRADESH | 1275134 | EAST |
| 11 | Allahabad (M Corp+OG) | Allahabad | UTTAR PRADESH | 1018092 | EAST |
| 12 | Kanpur (M Corp+OG) | Kanpur Nagar | UTTAR PRADESH | 2555811 | NORTH |
| 13 | Lucknow (M Corp.) | Lucknow | UTTAR PRADESH | 2185927 | NORTH |
| 14 | Meerut (M Corp.) | Meerut | UTTAR PRADESH | 1068772 | NORTH |
| 15 | Varanasi (M Corp+OG) | Varanasi | UTTAR PRADESH | 1103952 | NORTH |
| 16 | Faridabad (M Corp.) | Faridabad | HARYANA | 1055938 | NORTH |
| 17 | Amritsar (M Corp+OG) | Amritsar | PUNJAB | 1003917 | NORTH |
| 18 | Ludhiana (M Corp.) | Ludhiana | PUNJAB | 1398467 | NORTH |
| 19 | Kochi (M Corp+OG) | Ernakulam | KERALA | 688604 | NORTH |
| 20 | Coimbatore (M.Corp.) | Coimbatore | TAMILNADU | 930882 | NORTH |
| 21 | Madurai (M Corp.) | Madurai | TAMILNADU | 928869 | SOUTH |
| 22 | Ahmadabad (M Corp+OG) | Ahmadabad | GUJARAT | 3694974 | SOUTH |
| 23 | Rajkot (M Corp+OG) | Rajkot | GUJARAT | 1003015 | SOUTH |
| 24 | Surat (M Corp+OG) | Surat | GUJARAT | 2702304 | WEST |
| 25 | Vadodara (M Corp+OG) | Vadodara | GUJARAT | 1411228 | WEST |
| 26 | Nagpur (M Corp.) | Nagpur | MAHARASHTRA | 2052066 | WEST |
| 27 | Nashik (M Corp.) | Nashik | MAHARASHTRA | 1077236 | WEST |
| 28 | Pune (M Corp.) | Pune | MAHARASHTRA | 2538473 | WEST |
| 29 | Jaipur (M Corp.) | Jaipur | RAJASTHAN | 2322575 | WEST |
| **Big Class I Cities - Million Plus up to 5 Million (29 CITIES)** | | | | *40,644,179* | |
| | | | | | |
| * | *Thane (M Corp.)* | *Thane* | *MAHARASHTRA* | *1262551* | |
| * | *Kalyan-Dombivli (M Corp.)* | *Thane* | *MAHARASHTRA* | *1193512* | |
| * | *Pimpri Chinchwad (M Corp.)* | *Pune* | *MAHARASHTRA* | *1012472* | |
| * | *Haora (M Corp)* | *Haora* | *WEST BENGAL* | *1007532* | |
| | | | | | |
| 1 | Warangal (M Corp+OG) | Warangal | ANDHRA PRADESH | 579216 | CENTRAL & SC |
| 2 | Guntur (M Corp.) | Guntur | ANDHRA PRADESH | 514461 | CENTRAL & SC |
| 3 | Nellore (M+OG) | Nellore | ANDHRA PRADESH | 404775 | CENTRAL & SC |

| 4 | Rajahmundry (M Corp+OG) | East Godavari | ANDHRA PRADESH | 374721 | CENTRAL & SC |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5 | Kakinada (M+OG) | East Godavari | ANDHRA PRADESH | 335299 | CENTRAL & SC |
| 6 | Kukatpally (M) | Rangareddi | ANDHRA PRADESH | 292289 | CENTRAL & SC |
| 7 | Nizamabad (M) | Nizamabad | ANDHRA PRADESH | 288722 | CENTRAL & SC |
| 8 | Lal Bahadur Nagar (M+OG) | Rangareddi | ANDHRA PRADESH | 287781 | CENTRAL & SC |
| 9 | Gajuwaka (M+OG) | Visakhapatnam | ANDHRA PRADESH | 276552 | CENTRAL & SC |
| 10 | Kurnool (M Corp.) | Kurnool | ANDHRA PRADESH | 269122 | CENTRAL & SC |
| 11 | Tirupati (M+OG) | Chittoor | ANDHRA PRADESH | 244990 | CENTRAL & SC |
| 12 | Anantapur (M+OG) | Anantapur | ANDHRA PRADESH | 243143 | CENTRAL & SC |
| 13 | Ramagundam (M+OG) | Karimnagar | ANDHRA PRADESH | 237686 | CENTRAL & SC |
| 14 | Qutubullapur (M) | Rangareddi | ANDHRA PRADESH | 231108 | CENTRAL & SC |
| 15 | Karimnagar (M+OG) | Karimnagar | ANDHRA PRADESH | 218302 | CENTRAL & SC |
| 16 | Eluru (M+OG) | West Godavari | ANDHRA PRADESH | 215804 | CENTRAL & SC |
| 17 | Secunderabad Cant. Board (CB) | Hyderabad | ANDHRA PRADESH | 206102 | CENTRAL & SC |
| 18 | Khammam (M+OG) | Khammam | ANDHRA PRADESH | 198620 | CENTRAL & SC |
| 19 | Malkajgiri (M) | Rangareddi | ANDHRA PRADESH | 193863 | CENTRAL & SC |
| 20 | Machilipatnam (M) | Krishna | ANDHRA PRADESH | 179353 | CENTRAL & SC |
| 21 | Vizianagaram (M+OG) | Vizianagaram | ANDHRA PRADESH | 176023 | CENTRAL & SC |
| 22 | Rajendranagar (M+OG) | Rangareddi | ANDHRA PRADESH | 163115 | CENTRAL & SC |
| 23 | Adoni (M+OG) | Kurnool | ANDHRA PRADESH | 162458 | CENTRAL & SC |
| 24 | Kapra (M) | Rangareddi | ANDHRA PRADESH | 159002 | CENTRAL & SC |
| 25 | Nandyal (M+OG) | Kurnool | ANDHRA PRADESH | 157120 | CENTRAL & SC |
| 26 | Ongole (M+OG) | Prakasam | ANDHRA PRADESH | 153829 | CENTRAL & SC |
| 27 | Tenali (M) | Guntur | ANDHRA PRADESH | 153756 | CENTRAL & SC |
| 28 | Serilingampally (M) | Rangareddi | ANDHRA PRADESH | 153364 | CENTRAL & SC |
| 29 | Chittoor (M) | Chittoor | ANDHRA PRADESH | 152654 | CENTRAL & SC |
| 30 | Proddatur (M) | Cuddapah | ANDHRA PRADESH | 150309 | CENTRAL & SC |
| 31 | Cuddapah (M+OG) | Cuddapah | ANDHRA PRADESH | 148039 | CENTRAL & SC |
| 32 | Bhimavaram (M+OG) | West Godavari | ANDHRA PRADESH | 142064 | CENTRAL & SC |
| 33 | Mahbubnagar (M+OG) | Mahbubnagar | ANDHRA PRADESH | 139662 | CENTRAL & SC |
| 34 | Chirala (M+OG) | Prakasam | ANDHRA PRADESH | 129242 | CENTRAL & SC |
| 35 | Hindupur (M) | Anantapur | ANDHRA PRADESH | 125074 | CENTRAL & SC |
| 36 | Uppal Kalan (M+OG) | Rangareddi | ANDHRA PRADESH | 118085 | CENTRAL & SC |
| 37 | Srikakulam (M+OG) | Srikakulam | ANDHRA PRADESH | 117320 | CENTRAL & SC |
| 38 | Guntakal (M) | Anantapur | ANDHRA PRADESH | 117103 | CENTRAL & SC |
| 39 | Gudivada (M) | Krishna | ANDHRA PRADESH | 113054 | CENTRAL & SC |

| 40 | Nalgonda (M+OG) | Nalgonda | ANDHRA PRADESH | 111380 | CENTRAL & SC |
|----|-----------------|----------|----------------|--------|--------------|
| 41 | Adilabad (M) | Adilabad | ANDHRA PRADESH | 109529 | CENTRAL & SC |
| 42 | Madanapalle (M+OG) | Chittoor | ANDHRA PRADESH | 107449 | CENTRAL & SC |
| 43 | Dharmavaram (M) | Anantapur | ANDHRA PRADESH | 103357 | CENTRAL & SC |
| 44 | Tadepalligudem (M) | West Godavari | ANDHRA PRADESH | 102622 | CENTRAL & SC |
| 45 | Raipur (M Corp+OG) | Raipur | CHHATTISGARH | 670042 | CENTRAL & SC |
| 46 | Bhilai Nagar (M Corp.) | Durg | CHHATTISGARH | 556366 | CENTRAL & SC |
| 47 | Korba (M Corp.) | Korba * | CHHATTISGARH | 315690 | CENTRAL & SC |
| 48 | Bilaspur (M Corp+OG) | Bilaspur | CHHATTISGARH | 295235 | CENTRAL & SC |
| 49 | Durg (M Corp.) | Durg | CHHATTISGARH | 232517 | CENTRAL & SC |
| 50 | Rajnandgaon (M Corp.) | Rajnandgaon | CHHATTISGARH | 143770 | CENTRAL & SC |
| 51 | Raigarh (M+OG) | Raigarh | CHHATTISGARH | 115908 | CENTRAL & SC |
| 52 | Gwalior (M Corp.) | Gwalior | MADHYA PRADESH | 827026 | CENTRAL & SC |
| 53 | Ujjain (M Corp+OG) | Ujjain | MADHYA PRADESH | 431162 | CENTRAL & SC |
| 54 | Sagar (M Corp+OG) | Sagar | MADHYA PRADESH | 244721 | CENTRAL & SC |
| 55 | Dewas (M Corp.) | Dewas | MADHYA PRADESH | 231672 | CENTRAL & SC |
| 56 | Satna (M Corp+OG) | Satna | MADHYA PRADESH | 229307 | CENTRAL & SC |
| 57 | Ratlam (M Corp.) | Ratlam | MADHYA PRADESH | 222202 | CENTRAL & SC |
| 58 | Burhanpur (M Corp.) | East Nimar | MADHYA PRADESH | 193725 | CENTRAL & SC |
| 59 | Murwara (Katni ) (M Corp.) | Katni * | MADHYA PRADESH | 187029 | CENTRAL & SC |
| 60 | Singrauli (M Corp.) | Sidhi | MADHYA PRADESH | 185190 | CENTRAL & SC |
| 61 | Rewa (M Corp.) | Rewa | MADHYA PRADESH | 183274 | CENTRAL & SC |
| 62 | Khandwa (M Corp.) | East Nimar | MADHYA PRADESH | 172242 | CENTRAL & SC |
| 63 | Bhind (M) | Bhind | MADHYA PRADESH | 153752 | CENTRAL & SC |
| 64 | Chhindwara (M+OG) | Chhindwara | MADHYA PRADESH | 153552 | CENTRAL & SC |
| 65 | Morena (M) | Morena | MADHYA PRADESH | 150959 | CENTRAL & SC |
| 66 | Shivpuri (M) | Shivpuri | MADHYA PRADESH | 146892 | CENTRAL & SC |
| 67 | Guna (M) | Guna | MADHYA PRADESH | 137175 | CENTRAL & SC |
| 68 | Damoh (M+OG) | Damoh | MADHYA PRADESH | 127967 | CENTRAL & SC |
| 69 | Vidisha (M) | Vidisha | MADHYA PRADESH | 125453 | CENTRAL & SC |
| 70 | Mandsaur (M+OG) | Mandsaur | MADHYA PRADESH | 117555 | CENTRAL & SC |
| 71 | Neemuch (M+OG) | Neemuch * | MADHYA PRADESH | 112852 | CENTRAL & SC |
| 72 | Chhatarpur (M+OG) | Chhatarpur | MADHYA PRADESH | 109078 | CENTRAL & SC |
| 73 | Khargone (M+OG) | West Nimar | MADHYA PRADESH | 103448 | CENTRAL & SC |
| 74 | Baripada (M+OG) | Mayurbhanj | ORISSA | 100651 | CENTRAL & SC |
| 75 | Baleshwar (M+OG) | Baleshwar | ORISSA | 127358 | CENTRAL & SC |
| 76 | Sambalpur (M+OG) | Sambalpur | ORISSA | 157253 | *CENTRAL & SC* |

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 77 | Puri (M) | Puri | ORISSA | 157837 | *CENTRAL & SC* |
| 78 | Raurkela Industrial Township (ITS+OG) | Sundargarh | ORISSA | 213360 | *CENTRAL & SC* |
| 79 | Raurkela (M+OG) | Sundargarh | ORISSA | 259553 | *CENTRAL & SC* |
| 80 | Brahmapur (M) | Ganjam | ORISSA | 307792 | *CENTRAL & SC* |
| 81 | Cuttack (M Corp.) | Cuttack | ORISSA | 534654 | *CENTRAL & SC* |
| 82 | Bhubaneswar (M Corp+OG) | Khordha  * | ORISSA | 658220 | *CENTRAL & SC* |
| | **Central and South Central Other Class I Cities (More than 1,00,000 upto 1000,000 Population)** | | | *8,449,958* | |
| | | | | | |
| 1 | Tinsukia (MB+OG) | Tinsukia | ASSAM | 101957 | EAST |
| 2 | Nagaon (MB+OG) | Nagaon | ASSAM | 108786 | EAST |
| 3 | Jorhat (MB+OG) | Jorhat | ASSAM | 120415 | EAST |
| 4 | Dibrugarh (MB+OG) | Dibrugarh | ASSAM | 133571 | EAST |
| 5 | Silchar (MB+OG) | Cachar | ASSAM | 156948 | EAST |
| 6 | Guwahati (M Corp+OG) | Kamrup | ASSAM | 818809 | EAST |
| 7 | Motihari (M) | Purba Champaran | BIHAR | 100683 | EAST |
| 8 | Siwan (M) | Siwan | BIHAR | 109919 | EAST |
| 9 | Bettiah (M) | Pashchim Champaran | BIHAR | 116670 | EAST |
| 10 | Dehri (M) | Rohtas | BIHAR | 119057 | EAST |
| 11 | Hajipur (M) | Vaishali | BIHAR | 119412 | EAST |
| 12 | Saharsa (M) | Saharsa | BIHAR | 125167 | EAST |
| 13 | Sasaram (M) | Rohtas | BIHAR | 131172 | EAST |
| 14 | Dinapur Nizamat (M) | Patna | BIHAR | 131176 | EAST |
| 15 | Purnia (M) | Purnia | BIHAR | 171687 | EAST |
| 16 | Chapra (M) | Saran | BIHAR | 179190 | EAST |
| 17 | Munger (M) | Munger | BIHAR | 188050 | EAST |
| 18 | Katihar (M+OG) | Katihar | BIHAR | 190873 | EAST |
| 19 | Arrah (M) | Bhojpur | BIHAR | 203380 | EAST |
| 20 | Bihar (M) | Nalanda | BIHAR | 232071 | EAST |
| 21 | Darbhanga (M Corp.) | Darbhanga | BIHAR | 267348 | EAST |
| 22 | Muzaffarpur (M Corp.) | Muzaffarpur | BIHAR | 305525 | EAST |
| 23 | Bhagalpur (M Corp.) | Bhagalpur | BIHAR | 340767 | EAST |
| 24 | Gaya (M Corp+OG) | Gaya | BIHAR | 389192 | EAST |
| 25 | Adityapur (NA) | Pashchimi Singhbhum | JHARKHAND | 119233 | EAST |
| 26 | Hazaribag (M) | Hazaribagh | JHARKHAND | 127269 | EAST |
| 27 | Mango (NA) | Purbi Singhbhum | JHARKHAND | 166125 | EAST |

| 28 | Bokaro Steel City (CT) | Bokaro * | JHARKHAND | 393805 | EAST |
|----|------------------------|----------|-----------|--------|------|
| 29 | Ranchi (M Corp.) | Ranchi | JHARKHAND | 847093 | EAST |
| 30 | Imphal (M Cl+OG) | Imphal West & Imphal East | MANIPUR | 228419 | EAST |
| 31 | Shillong (M) | East Khasi Hills | MEGHALAYA | 132867 | EAST |
| 32 | Aizawl (NT) | Aizawl | MIZORAM | 228280 | EAST |
| 33 | Jalpaiguri (M) | Jalpaiguri | WEST BENGAL | 100348 | EAST |
| 34 | Dum Dum (M) | North 24 Parganas | WEST BENGAL | 101296 | EAST |
| 35 | Bangaon (M) | North 24 Parganas | WEST BENGAL | 102163 | EAST |
| 36 | Champdani (M) | Hugli | WEST BENGAL | 103246 | EAST |
| 37 | Bhadreswar (M) | Hugli | WEST BENGAL | 106071 | EAST |
| 38 | Bansberia (M+OG) | Hugli | WEST BENGAL | 107081 | EAST |
| 39 | Darjiling (M) | Darjiling | WEST BENGAL | 107197 | EAST |
| 40 | Baidyabati (M) | Hugli | WEST BENGAL | 108229 | EAST |
| 41 | Ashoknagar Kalyangarh (M) | North 24 Parganas | WEST BENGAL | 111607 | EAST |
| 42 | Basirhat (M) | North 24 Parganas | WEST BENGAL | 113159 | EAST |
| 43 | Rishra (M) | Hugli | WEST BENGAL | 113305 | EAST |
| 44 | Puruliya (M) | Puruliya | WEST BENGAL | 113806 | EAST |
| 45 | Nabadwip (M) | Nadia | WEST BENGAL | 115016 | EAST |
| 46 | Khardaha (M+OG) | North 24 Parganas | WEST BENGAL | 122133 | EAST |
| 47 | Raniganj (M+OG) | Barddhaman | WEST BENGAL | 122781 | EAST |
| 48 | North Barrackpur (M) | North 24 Parganas | WEST BENGAL | 123668 | EAST |
| 49 | Titagarh (M) | North 24 Parganas | WEST BENGAL | 124213 | EAST |
| 50 | Habra (M) | North 24 Parganas | WEST BENGAL | 127602 | EAST |
| 51 | Bankura (M) | Bankura | WEST BENGAL | 128781 | EAST |
| 52 | Halisahar (M+OG) | North 24 Parganas | WEST BENGAL | 130621 | EAST |
| 53 | Jamuria (M+OG) | Barddhaman | WEST BENGAL | 132785 | EAST |
| 54 | Kanchrapara (M+OG) | North 24 Parganas | WEST BENGAL | 135198 | EAST |
| 55 | Santipur (M) | Nadia | WEST BENGAL | 138235 | EAST |
| 56 | Krishnanagar (M) | Nadia | WEST BENGAL | 139110 | EAST |
| 57 | Balurghat (M+OG) | Dakshin Dinajpur * | WEST BENGAL | 143321 | EAST |
| 58 | Barrackpur (M) | North 24 Parganas | WEST BENGAL | 144391 | EAST |
| 59 | Medinipur (M) | Medinipur | WEST BENGAL | 149769 | EAST |
| 60 | Uttarpara Kotrung (M) | Hugli | WEST BENGAL | 150363 | EAST |
| 61 | Madhyamgram (M) | North 24 Parganas | WEST BENGAL | 155451 | EAST |
| 62 | Baharampur (M) | Murshidabad | WEST BENGAL | 160143 | EAST |
| 63 | English Bazar (M) | Maldah | WEST BENGAL | 161456 | EAST |

| 64 | Chandannagar (M Corp) | Hugli | WEST BENGAL | 162187 | EAST |
|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| 65 | Bidhan Nagar (M) | North 24 Parganas | WEST BENGAL | 164221 | EAST |
| 66 | Raiganj (M) | Uttar Dinajpur | WEST BENGAL | 165212 | EAST |
| 67 | Haldia (M) | Medinipur | WEST BENGAL | 170673 | EAST |
| 68 | Hugli-Chinsurah (M+OG) | Hugli | WEST BENGAL | 184173 | EAST |
| 69 | Kharagpur (M) | Medinipur | WEST BENGAL | 188761 | EAST |
| 70 | Serampore (M) | Hugli | WEST BENGAL | 197857 | EAST |
| 71 | Naihati (M) | North 24 Parganas | WEST BENGAL | 215303 | EAST |
| 72 | Uluberia (M+OG) | Haora | WEST BENGAL | 215405 | EAST |
| 73 | North Dum Dum (M) | North 24 Parganas | WEST BENGAL | 220042 | EAST |
| 74 | Barasat (M) | North 24 Parganas | WEST BENGAL | 231521 | EAST |
| 75 | Baranagar (M) | North 24 Parganas | WEST BENGAL | 250768 | EAST |
| 76 | Bally (M) | Haora | WEST BENGAL | 260906 | EAST |
| 77 | Rajarhat Gopalpur (M) | North 24 Parganas | WEST BENGAL | 271811 | EAST |
| 78 | Barddhaman (M) | Barddhaman | WEST BENGAL | 285602 | EAST |
| 79 | Kulti (M) | Barddhaman | WEST BENGAL | 289903 | EAST |
| 80 | Kamarhati (M) | North 24 Parganas | WEST BENGAL | 314507 | EAST |
| 81 | Rajpur Sonarpur (M) | South 24 Parganas | WEST BENGAL | 336707 | EAST |
| 82 | Panihati (M) | North 24 Parganas | WEST BENGAL | 348438 | EAST |
| 83 | Maheshtala (M) | South 24 Parganas | WEST BENGAL | 385266 | EAST |
| 84 | South Dum Dum (M) | North 24 Parganas | WEST BENGAL | 392444 | EAST |
| 85 | Bhatpara (M+OG) | North 24 Parganas | WEST BENGAL | 444655 | EAST |
| 86 | Siliguri (M Corp.) | Darjiling & Jalpaiguri | WEST BENGAL | 472374 | EAST |
| 87 | Durgapur (M Corp.) | Barddhaman | WEST BENGAL | 493405 | EAST |
| 88 | Agartala MCl | West Tripura | TRIPURA | 189998 | EAST |
| | **East and North East Other Class I Cities (More than 1,00,000 upto 1000,000 Population)** | | | **17,849,600** | |
| | | | | | |
| 1 | Chandigarh (M Corp.) | Chandigarh | CHANDIGARH | 808515 | NORTH |
| 2 | Deoli (CT) | South  * | DELHI | 119468 | NORTH |
| 3 | Delhi Cantt. | South West  * | DELHI | 124917 | NORTH |
| 4 | Dallo Pura (CT) | East  * | DELHI | 132621 | NORTH |
| 5 | Karawal Nagar (CT) | Delhi | DELHI | 148624 | NORTH |
| 6 | Nangloi Jat (CT) | Delhi | DELHI | 150948 | NORTH |
| 7 | Bhalswa Jahangir Pur (CT) | North West  * | DELHI | 152339 | NORTH |
| 8 | Kirari Suleman Nagar (CT) | Delhi | DELHI | 154633 | NORTH |
| 9 | Sultan Pur Majra (CT) | Delhi | DELHI | 164426 | NORTH |

| 10 | N.D.M.C. | Delhi | DELHI | 302363 | NORTH |
|----|----------|-------|-------|--------|-------|
| 11 | Rewari (M Cl ) | Rewari | HARYANA | 100684 | NORTH |
| 12 | Palwal (M Cl ) | Faridabad | HARYANA | 100722 | NORTH |
| 13 | Jagadhri (M Cl ) | Yamunanagar | HARYANA | 101290 | NORTH |
| 14 | Ambala Sadar (M Cl ) | Ambala | HARYANA | 106568 | NORTH |
| 15 | Kaithal (M Cl ) | Kaithal | HARYANA | 117285 | NORTH |
| 16 | Thanesar (M Cl+OG) | Kurukshetra | HARYANA | 122319 | NORTH |
| 17 | Bahadurgarh (M Cl+OG) | Jhajjar * | HARYANA | 126746 | NORTH |
| 18 | Jind (M Cl ) | Jind | HARYANA | 135855 | NORTH |
| 19 | Panchkula Urban Estate (EO) | Panchkula * | HARYANA | 140925 | NORTH |
| 20 | Sirsa (M Cl ) | Sirsa | HARYANA | 160735 | NORTH |
| 21 | Bhiwani (M Cl ) | Bhiwani | HARYANA | 169531 | NORTH |
| 22 | Yamunanagar (M Cl ) | Yamunanagar | HARYANA | 189696 | NORTH |
| 23 | Gurgaon (M Cl+OG) | Gurgaon | HARYANA | 201322 | NORTH |
| 24 | Karnal (M Cl+OG) | Karnal | HARYANA | 221236 | NORTH |
| 25 | Sonipat (M Cl+OG) | Sonipat | HARYANA | 225074 | NORTH |
| 26 | Hisar (M Cl+OG) | Hisar | HARYANA | 263186 | NORTH |
| 27 | Panipat (M Cl+OG) | Panipat | HARYANA | 268899 | NORTH |
| 28 | Rohtak (M Cl+OG) | Rohtak | HARYANA | 294577 | NORTH |
| 29 | Shimla (M Corp.) | Shimla | HIMACHAL PRADESH | 142555 | NORTH |
| 30 | Jammu (MC+OG) | Jammu | JAMMU & KASHMIR | 549791 | NORTH |
| 31 | Srinagar (MC+OG) | Srinagar | JAMMU & KASHMIR | 952324 | NORTH |
| 32 | Phagwara (M Cl+OG) | Kapurthala | PUNJAB | 102253 | NORTH |
| 33 | Khanna (M Cl) | Ludhiana | PUNJAB | 103099 | NORTH |
| 34 | Malerkotla (M Cl) | Sangrur | PUNJAB | 107009 | NORTH |
| 35 | S.A.S.Nagar (Mohali ) (M Cl) | Rupnagar | PUNJAB | 123484 | NORTH |
| 36 | Abohar (M Cl) | Firozpur | PUNJAB | 124339 | NORTH |
| 37 | Moga (M Cl+OG) | Moga * | PUNJAB | 135279 | NORTH |
| 38 | Batala (M Cl+OG) | Gurdaspur | PUNJAB | 147872 | NORTH |
| 39 | Hoshiarpur (M Cl) | Hoshiarpur | PUNJAB | 149668 | NORTH |
| 40 | Pathankot (M Cl+OG) | Gurdaspur | PUNJAB | 168485 | NORTH |
| 41 | Bathinda (M Cl) | Bathinda | PUNJAB | 217256 | NORTH |
| 42 | Patiala (M Corp+OG) | Patiala | PUNJAB | 323884 | NORTH |
| 43 | Jalandhar (M Corp+OG) | Jalandhar | PUNJAB | 714077 | NORTH |
| 44 | Sultanpur (MB) | Sultanpur | UTTAR PRADESH | 100065 | NORTH |
| 45 | Kanpur (CB) | Kanpur Nagar | UTTAR PRADESH | 100796 | NORTH |

| 46 | Ballia (MB) | Ballia | UTTAR PRADESH | 101465 | NORTH |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 47 | Ghazipur (MB+OG) | Ghazipur | UTTAR PRADESH | 103298 | NORTH |
| 48 | Chandausi (MB) | Moradabad | UTTAR PRADESH | 103749 | NORTH |
| 49 | Deoria (MB) | Deoria | UTTAR PRADESH | 104227 | NORTH |
| 50 | Mainpuri (MB+OG) | Mainpuri | UTTAR PRADESH | 104851 | NORTH |
| 51 | Etah (MB) | Etah | UTTAR PRADESH | 107110 | NORTH |
| 52 | Basti (MB) | Basti | UTTAR PRADESH | 107601 | NORTH |
| 53 | Lalitpur (MB) | Lalitpur | UTTAR PRADESH | 111892 | NORTH |
| 54 | Hardoi (MB) | Hardoi | UTTAR PRADESH | 112486 | NORTH |
| 55 | Modinagar (MB) | Ghaziabad | UTTAR PRADESH | 113218 | NORTH |
| 56 | Gonda (MB) | Gonda | UTTAR PRADESH | 120301 | NORTH |
| 57 | Loni (NP) | Ghaziabad | UTTAR PRADESH | 120945 | NORTH |
| 58 | Lakhimpur (MB) | Kheri | UTTAR PRADESH | 121486 | NORTH |
| 59 | Pilibhit (MB) | Pilibhit | UTTAR PRADESH | 124245 | NORTH |
| 60 | Hathras (MB+OG) | Hathras * | UTTAR PRADESH | 126355 | NORTH |
| 61 | Orai (MB) | Jalaun | UTTAR PRADESH | 139318 | NORTH |
| 62 | Banda (MB+OG) | Banda | UTTAR PRADESH | 139436 | NORTH |
| 63 | Unnao (MB) | Unnao | UTTAR PRADESH | 144662 | NORTH |
| 64 | Faizabad (MB) | Faizabad | UTTAR PRADESH | 144705 | NORTH |
| 65 | Budaun (MB) | Budaun | UTTAR PRADESH | 148029 | NORTH |
| 66 | Sitapur (MB) | Sitapur | UTTAR PRADESH | 151908 | NORTH |
| 67 | Fatehpur (MB) | Fatehpur | UTTAR PRADESH | 152078 | NORTH |
| 68 | Jaunpur (MB) | Jaunpur | UTTAR PRADESH | 160055 | NORTH |
| 69 | Amroha (MB) | Jyotiba Phule Nagar * | UTTAR PRADESH | 165129 | NORTH |
| 70 | Bahraich (MB) | Bahraich | UTTAR PRADESH | 168323 | NORTH |
| 71 | Rae Bareli (MB) | Rae Bareli | UTTAR PRADESH | 169333 | NORTH |
| 72 | Bulandshahr (MB) | Bulandshahar | UTTAR PRADESH | 176425 | NORTH |
| 73 | Sambhal (MB) | Moradabad | UTTAR PRADESH | 182478 | NORTH |
| 74 | Mirzapur-cum-Vindhyachal (MB) | Mirzapur | UTTAR PRADESH | 205053 | NORTH |
| 75 | Etawah (MB) | Etawah | UTTAR PRADESH | 210453 | NORTH |
| 76 | Hapur (MB) | Ghaziabad | UTTAR PRADESH | 211983 | NORTH |
| 77 | Maunath Bhanjan (MB) | Mau | UTTAR PRADESH | 212657 | NORTH |
| 78 | Farrukhabad-cum-Fatehgarh (MB) | Farrukhabad | UTTAR PRADESH | 228333 | NORTH |
| 79 | Rampur (MB) | Rampur | UTTAR PRADESH | 281494 | NORTH |
| 80 | Shahjahanpur (MB+OG) | Shahjahanpur | UTTAR PRADESH | 301393 | NORTH |
| 81 | Mathura (MB) | Mathura | UTTAR PRADESH | 302770 | NORTH |

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 82 | Noida (CT) | Gautam Buddha Nagar * | UTTAR PRADESH | 305058 | NORTH |
| 83 | Muzaffarnagar (MB+OG) | Muzaffarnagar | UTTAR PRADESH | 331668 | NORTH |
| 84 | Firozabad (MB+OG) | Firozabad | UTTAR PRADESH | 397606 | NORTH |
| 85 | Jhansi (MB+OG) | Jhansi | UTTAR PRADESH | 426198 | NORTH |
| 86 | Saharanpur (MB) | Saharanpur | UTTAR PRADESH | 455754 | NORTH |
| 87 | Gorakhpur (M Corp.) | Gorakhpur | UTTAR PRADESH | 622701 | NORTH |
| 88 | Moradabad (M Corp.) | Moradabad | UTTAR PRADESH | 641583 | NORTH |
| 89 | Aligarh (M Corp.) | Aligarh | UTTAR PRADESH | 669087 | NORTH |
| 90 | Bareilly (M Corp+OG) | Bareilly | UTTAR PRADESH | 720315 | NORTH |
| 91 | Ghaziabad (M Corp.) | Ghaziabad | UTTAR PRADESH | 968256 | NORTH |
| 92 | Haldwani-cum-Kathgodam (MB+OG) | Nainital | UTTARANCHAL | 158896 | NORTH |
| 93 | Hardwar (MB+OG) | Hardwar | UTTARANCHAL | 177509 | NORTH |
| 94 | Dehradun (M.Corp) | Dehradun | UTTARANCHAL | 426674 | NORTH |
| | **North Class I Cities (More than 1,00,000 upto 1000,000 Population)** | | | **21,548,289** | |
| | | | | | |
| 1 | Chikmagalur (CMC) | Chikmagalur | KARNATAKA | 101251 | SOUTH |
| 2 | Gangawati (CMC+OG) | Koppal | KARNATAKA | 101392 | SOUTH |
| 3 | Pattanagere (CMC+OG) | Bangalore | KARNATAKA | 105699 | SOUTH |
| 4 | Kolar (CMC) | Kolar | KARNATAKA | 113907 | SOUTH |
| 5 | Hassan (CMC+OG) | Hassan | KARNATAKA | 121874 | SOUTH |
| 6 | Chitradurga (CMC+OG) | Chitradurga | KARNATAKA | 125170 | SOUTH |
| 7 | Udupi (CMC+OG) | Udupi * | KARNATAKA | 127124 | SOUTH |
| 8 | Mandya (CMC) | Mandya | KARNATAKA | 131179 | SOUTH |
| 9 | Mahadevapura (CMC+OG) | Bangalore | KARNATAKA | 154223 | SOUTH |
| 10 | Gadag-Betigeri (CMC) | Gadag * | KARNATAKA | 154982 | SOUTH |
| 11 | Robertson Pet (CMC+OG) | Kolar | KARNATAKA | 157084 | SOUTH |
| 12 | Bhadravati (CMC) | Shimoga | KARNATAKA | 160662 | SOUTH |
| 13 | Hospet (CMC) | Bellary | KARNATAKA | 164240 | SOUTH |
| 14 | Bidar (CMC+OG) | Bidar | KARNATAKA | 174257 | SOUTH |
| 15 | Krishnarajapura (CMC) | Bangalore | KARNATAKA | 186210 | SOUTH |
| 16 | Byatarayanapura (CMC+OG) | Bangalore | KARNATAKA | 200530 | SOUTH |
| 17 | Raichur (CMC) | Raichur | KARNATAKA | 207421 | SOUTH |
| 18 | Bommanahalli (CMC+OG) | Bangalore | KARNATAKA | 230181 | SOUTH |
| 19 | Tumkur (CMC) | Tumkur | KARNATAKA | 248929 | SOUTH |
| 20 | Bijapur (CMC+OG) | Bijapur | KARNATAKA | 253891 | SOUTH |
| 21 | Shimoga (CMC) | Shimoga | KARNATAKA | 274352 | SOUTH |

| 22 | Dasarahalli (CMC+OG) | Bangalore | KARNATAKA | 293359 | SOUTH |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 23 | Bellary (CMC) | Bellary | KARNATAKA | 316766 | SOUTH |
| 24 | Davanagere (CMC) | Davanagere | KARNATAKA | 364523 | SOUTH |
| 25 | Mangalore (M Corp+OG) | Dakshina Kannada | KARNATAKA | 416262 | SOUTH |
| 26 | Gulbarga (M Corp+OG) | Gulbarga | KARNATAKA | 430265 | SOUTH |
| 27 | Belgaum (M Corp+OG) | Belgaum | KARNATAKA | 454999 | SOUTH |
| 28 | Hubli-Dharwad (M Corp.) | Dharwad | KARNATAKA | 786195 | SOUTH |
| 29 | Mysore (M Corp+OG) | Mysore | KARNATAKA | 787179 | SOUTH |
| 30 | Cherthala  (M+OG) | Alappuzha | KERALA | 100187 | SOUTH |
| 31 | Kanhangad (M+OG) | Kasaragod | KERALA | 129367 | SOUTH |
| 32 | Kottayam (M+OG) | Kottayam | KERALA | 129894 | SOUTH |
| 33 | Palakkad  (M+OG) | Palakkad | KERALA | 197369 | SOUTH |
| 34 | Alappuzha (M+OG) | Alappuzha | KERALA | 239384 | SOUTH |
| 35 | Thrissur (M Corp.) | Thrissur | KERALA | 317526 | SOUTH |
| 36 | Kollam (M Corp+OG) | Kollam | KERALA | 380091 | SOUTH |
| 37 | Kozhikode (M Corp+OG) | Kozhikode | KERALA | 620108 | SOUTH |
| 38 | Thiruvananthapuram (M Corp+OG) | Thiruvananthapuram | KERALA | 889635 | SOUTH |
| 39 | Ozhukarai (M) | Pondicherry | PONDICHERRY | 217707 | SOUTH |
| 40 | Pondicherry (M+OG) | Pondicherry | PONDICHERRY | 244058 | SOUTH |
| 41 | Pudukkottai (M) | Pudukkottai | TAMILNADU | 109217 | SOUTH |
| 42 | Rajapalayam (M) | Virudhunagar | TAMILNADU | 122307 | SOUTH |
| 43 | Neyveli (TS) | Cuddalore | TAMILNADU | 127552 | SOUTH |
| 44 | Tiruvannamalai (M) | Tiruvannamalai | TAMILNADU | 130567 | SOUTH |
| 45 | Tambaram (M) | Kancheepuram | TAMILNADU | 137933 | SOUTH |
| 46 | Kumbakonam (M) | Thanjavur | TAMILNADU | 139954 | SOUTH |
| 47 | Pallavaram (M) | Kancheepuram | TAMILNADU | 144623 | SOUTH |
| 48 | Alandur (M) | Kancheepuram | TAMILNADU | 146287 | SOUTH |
| 49 | Erode (M) | Erode | TAMILNADU | 150541 | SOUTH |
| 50 | Kancheepuram (M) | Kancheepuram | TAMILNADU | 153140 | SOUTH |
| 51 | Cuddalore (M) | Cuddalore | TAMILNADU | 158634 | SOUTH |
| 52 | Vellore (M) | Vellore | TAMILNADU | 177230 | SOUTH |
| 53 | Dindigul (M) | Dindigul | TAMILNADU | 196955 | SOUTH |
| 54 | Nagercoil (M) | Kanniyakumari | TAMILNADU | 208179 | SOUTH |
| 55 | Tiruvottiyur (M) | Thiruvallur | TAMILNADU | 212281 | SOUTH |
| 56 | Thanjavur (M) | Thanjavur | TAMILNADU | 215314 | SOUTH |
| 57 | Thoothukkudi (M) | Thoothukkudi | TAMILNADU | 216054 | SOUTH |

| 58 | Avadi (M) | Thiruvallur | TAMILNADU | 229403 | SOUTH |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 59 | Ambattur (M) | Thiruvallur | TAMILNADU | 310967 | SOUTH |
| 60 | Tiruppur (M) | Coimbatore | TAMILNADU | 344543 | SOUTH |
| 61 | Tirunelveli (M.Corp.) | Tirunelveli | TAMILNADU | 411831 | SOUTH |
| 62 | Salem (M Corp.) | Salem | TAMILNADU | 696760 | SOUTH |
| 63 | Tiruchirappalli (M Corp.) | Tiruchirappalli | TAMILNADU | 752066 | SOUTH |
| | **South Other Class I Cities (More than 1,00,000 upto 1000,000 Population)** | | | *16,301,770* | |
| | | | | | |
| 1 | Jetpur Navagadh (M) | Rajkot | GUJARAT | 104312 | WEST |
| 2 | Ghatlodiya (M+OG) | Ahmadabad | GUJARAT | 109467 | WEST |
| 3 | Kalol (M+OG) | Gandhinagar | GUJARAT | 112013 | WEST |
| 4 | Patan (M+OG) | Patan * | GUJARAT | 113749 | WEST |
| 5 | Vejalpur (M+OG) | Ahmadabad | GUJARAT | 116086 | WEST |
| 6 | Palanpur (M+OG) | Banas Kantha | GUJARAT | 122300 | WEST |
| 7 | Godhra (M+OG) | Panch Mahals | GUJARAT | 131172 | WEST |
| 8 | Bhuj (M+OG) | Kachchh | GUJARAT | 136429 | WEST |
| 9 | Mahesana (M+OG) | Mahesana | GUJARAT | 141453 | WEST |
| 10 | Gandhidham (M) | Kachchh | GUJARAT | 151693 | WEST |
| 11 | Anand (M+OG) | Anand * | GUJARAT | 156050 | WEST |
| 12 | Surendranagar Dudhrej (M) | Surendranagar | GUJARAT | 156161 | WEST |
| 13 | Veraval (M+OG) | Junagadh | GUJARAT | 158032 | WEST |
| 14 | Porbandar (M+OG) | Porbandar * | GUJARAT | 158856 | WEST |
| 15 | Navsari (M+OG) | Navsari * | GUJARAT | 162250 | WEST |
| 16 | Bharuch (M+OG) | Bharuch | GUJARAT | 167117 | WEST |
| 17 | Morvi (M+OG) | Rajkot | GUJARAT | 178055 | WEST |
| 18 | Gandhinagar (NAC) | Gandhinagar | GUJARAT | 195985 | WEST |
| 19 | Nadiad (M+OG) | Kheda | GUJARAT | 196793 | WEST |
| 20 | Junagadh (M+OG) | Junagadh | GUJARAT | 223341 | WEST |
| 21 | Jamnagar (M Corp+OG) | Jamnagar | GUJARAT | 498344 | WEST |
| 22 | Bhavnagar (M Corp+OG) | Bhavnagar | GUJARAT | 517708 | WEST |
| 23 | Ambala (M Cl ) | Ambala | HARYANA | 139279 | WEST |
| 24 | Panvel (M Cl) | Raigarh | MAHARASHTRA | 104058 | WEST |
| 25 | Barshi (M Cl) | Solapur | MAHARASHTRA | 104785 | WEST |
| 26 | Achalpur (M Cl) | Amravati | MAHARASHTRA | 107316 | WEST |
| 27 | Satara (M Cl) | Satara | MAHARASHTRA | 108048 | WEST |
| 28 | Wardha (M Cl) | Wardha | MAHARASHTRA | 111118 | WEST |
| 29 | Navghar-Manikpur (M Cl) | Thane | MAHARASHTRA | 116723 | WEST |

| 30 | Virar (M Cl) | Thane | MAHARASHTRA | 118928 | WEST |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 31 | Yavatmal (M Cl) | Yavatmal | MAHARASHTRA | 120676 | WEST |
| 32 | Gondiya (M Cl) | Gondiya * | MAHARASHTRA | 120902 | WEST |
| 33 | Bid (M Cl) | Bid | MAHARASHTRA | 138196 | WEST |
| 34 | Bhusawal (M Cl) | Jalgaon | MAHARASHTRA | 172372 | WEST |
| 35 | Nalasopara (M Cl) | Thane | MAHARASHTRA | 184538 | WEST |
| 36 | Ambarnath(M Cl) | Thane | MAHARASHTRA | 203804 | WEST |
| 37 | Jalna (M Cl) | Jalna | MAHARASHTRA | 235795 | WEST |
| 38 | Ichalkaranji (M Cl) | Kolhapur | MAHARASHTRA | 257610 | WEST |
| 39 | Parbhani (M Cl) | Parbhani | MAHARASHTRA | 259329 | WEST |
| 40 | Chandrapur (M Cl) | Chandrapur | MAHARASHTRA | 289450 | WEST |
| 41 | Latur (M Cl) | Latur | MAHARASHTRA | 299985 | WEST |
| 42 | Ahmadnagar (M Cl) | Ahmadnagar | MAHARASHTRA | 307615 | WEST |
| 43 | Dhule (M Cl) | Dhule | MAHARASHTRA | 341755 | WEST |
| 44 | Jalgaon (M Cl) | Jalgaon | MAHARASHTRA | 368618 | WEST |
| 45 | Akola (M Cl) | Akola | MAHARASHTRA | 400520 | WEST |
| 46 | Malegaon (M Cl) | Nashik | MAHARASHTRA | 409403 | WEST |
| 47 | Nanded-Waghala (M Corp.) | Nanded | MAHARASHTRA | 430733 | WEST |
| 48 | Sangli-Miraj Kupwad (M Corp.) | Sangli | MAHARASHTRA | 436781 | WEST |
| 49 | Ulhasnagar (M Corp.) | Thane | MAHARASHTRA | 473731 | WEST |
| 50 | Kolhapur (M Corp.) | Kolhapur | MAHARASHTRA | 493167 | WEST |
| 51 | Mira-Bhayandar (M Cl) | Thane | MAHARASHTRA | 520388 | WEST |
| 52 | Amravati (M Corp.) | Amravati | MAHARASHTRA | 549510 | WEST |
| 53 | Bhiwandi (M Cl) | Thane | MAHARASHTRA | 598741 | WEST |
| 54 | Navi Mumbai (M Corp.) | Thane | MAHARASHTRA | 704002 | WEST |
| 55 | Solapur (M Corp.) | Solapur | MAHARASHTRA | 872478 | WEST |
| 56 | Aurangabad (M Corp.) | Aurangabad | MAHARASHTRA | 873311 | WEST |
| 57 | Jhunjhunun (M) | Jhunjhunun | RAJASTHAN | 100485 | WEST |
| 58 | Churu (M+OG) | Churu | RAJASTHAN | 101874 | WEST |
| 59 | Sawai Madhopur (M+OG) | Sawai Madhopur | RAJASTHAN | 101997 | WEST |
| 60 | Kishangarh (M) | Ajmer | RAJASTHAN | 116222 | WEST |
| 61 | Beawar (M Cl+OG) | Ajmer | RAJASTHAN | 125981 | WEST |
| 62 | Hanumangarh (M) | Hanumangarh * | RAJASTHAN | 129556 | WEST |
| 63 | Tonk (M CI) | Tonk | RAJASTHAN | 135689 | WEST |
| 64 | Sikar (M Cl+OG) | Sikar | RAJASTHAN | 185925 | WEST |
| 65 | Pali (MCI) | Pali | RAJASTHAN | 187641 | WEST |

| 66 | Bharatpur (M Cl+OG) | Bharatpur | RAJASTHAN | 205235 | WEST |
|----|---------------------|-----------|-----------|--------|------|
| 67 | Ganganagar (M Cl+OG) | Ganganagar | RAJASTHAN | 222858 | WEST |
| 68 | Alwar (M Cl+OG) | Alwar | RAJASTHAN | 266203 | WEST |
| 69 | Bhilwara (MCI) | Bhilwara | RAJASTHAN | 280128 | WEST |
| 70 | Udaipur (M CI) | Udaipur | RAJASTHAN | 389438 | WEST |
| 71 | Ajmer (M Cl) | Ajmer | RAJASTHAN | 485575 | WEST |
| 72 | Bikaner (M CI) | Bikaner | RAJASTHAN | 529690 | WEST |
| 73 | Kota (M Corp.) | Kota | RAJASTHAN | 694316 | WEST |
| 74 | Jodhpur (M Corp+OG) | Jodhpur | RAJASTHAN | 860818 | WEST |
| | **West Other Class I Cities (More than 1,00,000 upto 1000,000 Population)** | | | | + |