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**STANDING COMMITTEE ON HOUSING
AND URBAN AFFAIRS
(2024-25)**

EIGHTEENTH LOK SABHA

MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS

[Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the Twenty First Report (Seventeenth Lok Sabha) of the Standing Committee on Housing and Urban Affairs (2023-24) on the subject, 'Smart Cities Mission: An Evaluation']

SECOND REPORT



**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI**

December, 2024/Agrahayana, 1946 (Saka)

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[Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the Twenty First Report (Seventeenth Lok Sabha) of the Standing Committee on Housing and Urban Affairs (2023-24) on the subject, 'Smart Cities Mission: An Evaluation']

Presented to Lok Sabha on 10.12.2024

Laid in Rajya Sabha on 10.12.2024



**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI**

December, 2024/Agrahayana, 1946 (Saka)

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**COMPOSITION OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE
ON HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (2024-25)**

Shri Magunta Sreenivasulu Reddy - Chairperson

MEMBERS

LOK SABHA

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4. Smt. Misha Bharti
5. Shri Satpal Brahamchari
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31. Shri A. A. Rahim

SECRETARIAT

- | | | | |
|----|---------------------|---|-------------------|
| 1. | Shri Y. M. Kandpal | - | Joint Secretary |
| 2. | Smt Archna Pathania | - | Director |
| 3. | Shri Anunay Kumar | - | Committee Officer |

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INTRODUCTION

I, the Chairperson of the Standing Committee on Housing and Urban Affairs (2024-25) having been authorized by the Committee, present this Second Report (18th Lok Sabha) on action taken by the Government on the Observations/Recommendations contained in the Twenty First Report (17th Lok Sabha) of the Committee on the subject, 'Smart Cities Mission: An Evaluation' of the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs'.

2. The Twenty First Report was presented to Lok Sabha on 08.02.2024 and laid on the table of Rajya Sabha on the same date. The Action Taken Replies of the Government to all the recommendations contained in the Report were received on 19 July 2024.

3. The Committee considered and adopted this Report at their sitting held on 05th December, 2024.

4. An analysis of the action taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the Twenty First Report (Seventeenth Lok Sabha) of the Committee is given at Annexure-II.

5. For the facility of reference and convenience, the Observations/Recommendations of the Committee have been printed in bold letters in the body of the Report.

New Delhi;
05th December, 2024
14 Agrahayana, 1946 (Saka)

Shri Magunta Sreenivasulu Reddy
Chairperson
Standing Committee on Housing
and Urban Affairs

CHAPTER I

REPORT

This Report of the Standing Committee on Housing and Urban Affairs (2024-25) deals with the action taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in their Twenty First Report (Seventeenth Lok Sabha) on the subject, 'Smart Cities Mission: An Evaluation' of the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs which was presented to Lok Sabha on 8th February, 2024.

1.2 Action Taken Replies have been received from the Government in respect of all the 14 Recommendations contained in the Report. These have been categorized as follows:

(i) Recommendations/Observations, which have been accepted by the Government:

Recommendation Serial Nos. 1, 2, 3, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14

(Total -10)
(Chapter-II)

(ii) Recommendations/Observations, which the Committee do not desire to pursue in view of Government's replies:

Recommendation Serial No. 6, 8

(Total -2)
(Chapter-III)

(iii) Recommendations/Observations, in respect of which replies of Government have not been accepted by the Committee:

Recommendation Serial Nos. 5

(Total -1)
(Chapter-IV)

(iv) Recommendations / Observations, in respect of which final replies of the Government are still awaited:

Recommendation Serial No. 4 (Part reply)

(Total - 1)
(Chapter-V)

1.3 The Committee desire that specific replies to the Comments of the Committee as contained in Chapter-I of this Report may be furnished to them at the earliest and in any case, not later than three months from the presentation of this Report.

1.4 The Committee will now deal with the action taken by the Government on some of their recommendations in the succeeding paragraphs.

Recommendation (Serial No. 4)

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

1.5 The Committee had recommended in their original Report as under:

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

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

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

1.6 In their written reply, the Ministry have stated as follows:

"The Hon'ble Standing Committee has rightly noted the need to strengthen the planning and governance in majority of the Indian cities. As a matter of fact, 66 of the 100 selected cities in Smart Cities Mission have population less than 10 lakhs. Further 46 cities have population less than 5 lakhs. These smaller cities have lesser planning and implementation capacities. The Smart Cities Mission guidelines which adopted the Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) model of implementation have helped these cities in particular to implement multi-sectoral projects within a limited time frame. We have noticed that the projects undertaken by the smaller cities are equally diverse and challenging. Further, the project completion in smaller cities is almost equal to the bigger cities. This allows us to infer that the SPV structure has improved planning and implementation in the Smart Cities and can act as a model for other cities.

Established under the Company's Act 2013, SPVs were set up in each of the 100 smart cities to plan, appraise, approve, release funds, implement, manage, operate, and monitor smart city projects. –These SPVs have the funds, autonomy, and talent to deliver complex urban development projects. All 100 smart cities (including big and small cities) are extensively using emerging technologies in urban management. This is revolutionizing urban development and management, and smart cities have proved to be the vanguards of this change. Over the course of the Smart Cities Mission, many SPVs have catalyzed urban data, technology, and innovation ecosystems that will further mature over time.

We agree with the suggestion of the Hon'ble Standing Committee that these Smart City SPVs must be leveraged for their expertise gained in project planning & implementation to other Missions of the MoHUA like AMRUT, DAY-NULM etc. in their respective cities. MoHUA is in the process to finalize a guideline for these SPVs with "Recommendations on Future of Smart City SPVs".

The emphasis of the Hon'ble Standing Committee for inclusion of more tier 2 cities (located between 50 to 100 km from the capital and tourist cities) has been duly noted for future programs."

1.7 The Committee acknowledge the Ministry's acceptance of their recommendation regarding leveraging the expertise gained by Special Purpose Vehicles (SPVs) in project planning and implementation for other Missions, such as AMRUT and DAY-NULM. The Committee take note of the Ministry's efforts to finalize guidelines for SPVs, particularly the "Recommendations on the Future of Smart City SPVs." The Committee desire the Ministry to provide a copy of these guidelines once they are finalized.

The Committee, however find that the reply furnished by the Ministry is silent on their recommendation regarding third party assessment of various projects undertaken in Smart Cities Mission to fill the gaps before taking up the next phase of Mission. The Committee therefore reiterates their earlier recommendation for conducting a third-party assessment of the projects implemented under the Smart Cities Mission and the findings thereof may be shared with them.

Recommendation (Serial No. 5)

Need for deeper engagement of public representatives in execution of Smart Cities Mission

1.8 The Committee had recommended as under:

"Smart Cities Mission Guidelines provide for a structured mechanism for consultation with the public representatives through Smart City Advisory Forum (SCAF) which includes MP, MLA, Mayor, District Collector, CEO of SPV and others. However, the Committee are constrained to note that meetings of SCAF were not conducted in many smart cities regularly. The meetings took place in the range of 01 to 08 in these five years and extended tenure upto September 2023. Further, in Amravati and Imphal, no meeting took place. Thus, the majority of the Smart Cities failed to leverage the expertise and grass root connection of Members of Parliament and other representatives/experts by not convening the meetings of Smart City Advisory Forum (SCAF) regularly. The Committee further note that Members of Parliament have not been placed in State level Advisory body. These have resulted in delay in completion and changing/dropping of many projects across various Smart Cities. The Committee, therefore, desire that the Members of Parliament, being public representatives and having grass-root level expertise must be the member of advisory committee, not only at city level but at State level too. Prior consultation with the Members of Parliament be made in identification, selection and implementation of projects for augmenting the viability of the projects and eliminating unnecessary hurdles. Further, the SCAF meetings should be held regularly, either quarterly/bi-annually. This will give MPs sufficient time to review the proposals, gather inputs from their constituents and prepare for meaningful discussions during the meetings."

1.9 In their written reply, the Ministry have stated as follows:

"According to SCM Guidelines Clause No. 13.3 under 'Mission Monitoring' section at city level a Smart City Advisory Forum (SCAF) has been established in all 100 smart cities to advise and enable collaboration among various stakeholders. The SCAF includes the District Collector, MP, MLA, Mayor, CEO of SPV, local youth, technical experts, and at least one member from the area who is either a,

- i. President / secretary representing registered Residents Welfare Association,
- ii. Member of registered Taxpayers Association / Rate Payers Association,
- iii. President / Secretary of slum level federation, and
- iv. Members of a Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) or Mahila Mandali / Chamber of Commerce / Youth Associations.

The CEO of the SPV is the convener of the SCAF. Hon'ble Standing Committee recommendation to leverage the expertise and grass root level connection of Members of Parliament (MPs) and other public representatives is crucial in the larger spirit of the Mission and has been duly incorporated. MoHUA would ensure that regular meetings of SCAF are convened as per guidelines, and all representatives are duly invited for the same in advance."

[Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs, Government of India, O.M. No. H-15012/10/2024-SC.I dated 3rd July, 2024]

1.10 In addition to ensuring that regular and periodic meetings of SCAF are held as per the guidelines, the Committee had recommended that the Members of Parliament, being public representatives must be the member of advisory committee at State level also so as to leverage their expertise and grass root level connection. The Ministry has stated that provisions for leveraging the expertise and grass root level connection of MPs have been incorporated. However, it appears that these efforts are not reaching the ground level or being implemented effectively, as many MPs have reported during meetings that they are not being invited to participate in such discussions. The Committee therefore, reiterate their recommendation and strongly urge that the Members of Parliament be included in state-level advisory bodies in Missions. The Committee would like to be apprised of the matter.

Recommendation (Serial No. 7)

Sustenance and optimal use of Integrated Command and Control Centres (ICCCs) in public delivery

1.11 The Committee had recommended in their original Report as under:

“Under the Smart Cities Mission, Integrated Command and Control Centers (ICCCs) have been operationalized in all the 100 Smart Cities, which are acting as the brain and nerve center of the cities by enabling a decision support system for enhancing municipal service delivery, urban management and improving quality of life for the citizens. The Committee appreciate setting up of Integrated Command and Control Centres (ICCCs)

with smart features for monitoring and managing cities. The operationalization of ICCCs as crisis management rooms during Covid-19 pandemic has been noticeable and worth mentioning.

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

1.12 In their written reply, the Ministry have stated as follows:

“ICCCs in smart cities act as decision support systems, emergency response mechanisms and bring together the complex web of city agencies on one platform to forge inter-agency coordination. Today, a large number of these ICCCs are delivering high quality services in the fields of health, internal security, waste management, traffic management, disaster management, e-governance etc. Some of these services are:

- a. Municipal services for citizens and businesses: ICCCs have especially improved citizen grievance redressal, monitoring of service delivery, and brought in mobile governance for online services across the smart cities.
- b. Disaster Management: Rapid response and early warning systems for disasters leverage ICCC data integration, ensuring timely mitigation and response strategies.
- c. WASH (Water, Sanitation and Hygiene): ICCC facilitates efficient waste management and water supply monitoring through GPS-enabled vehicles and IoT devices, reducing non-Revenue Water with SCADA systems.
- d. Health: ICCC platform streamlines pandemic management and health services, coordinating emergency response and telemedicine initiatives for citizens.
- e. Environment: Centralized environmental monitoring through ICCC aids in early warning and response to pollution, water levels, and natural disasters using IoT sensors.
- f. Urban Mobility: ICCC-driven traffic monitoring enhances public transportation and pedestrian access, ensuring safer and more efficient urban mobility with real-time data insights.

- g. Safety and Security: ICCC integrates surveillance systems and emergency response technologies, enhancing city safety through smart streetlights, CCTV monitoring, and emergency call systems.

Smart cities have created Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) and Business/Value Proposition plans for their ICCCs in order to ensure effective functioning and long-term sustenance of digital infrastructure after the completion of the Mission. Multiple technical workshops and handholding sessions have been organized for Smart City SPVs as part of capacity building efforts to help them on various aspects such as security and privacy, use case effectiveness, maintenance of digital assets as well as financial sustainability of these projects. Additionally, MoHUA has released a document called ICCC Maturity Assessment Framework (IMAF) in 2021 which acted as a guiding toolkit for cities to self-assess the maturity of ICCCs, identify the gaps under functional, technological, operational and engagement aspects and make any mid-course corrections for enhanced effectiveness.

As ICCCs have matured, it was important to revisit the existing framework and modify the same to assess cities on upcoming priorities such as compliance on cyber security, creation of a business plan for the sustenance of ICCC beyond the Mission period, adoption of innovation to address complex urban challenges, etc. IMAF 2.0 assessment framework was introduced in 2023 which takes a systematic and comprehensive approach to assess maturity and effectiveness of ICCCs in Smart Cities. It is designed to assess ICCCs on 10 key pillars which can help cities constantly improve their ICCCs in providing better services to the citizens.

Furthermore, the Ministry is planning to enable preparation of State level urban digital plan for States to assess the possibility of creation of State level ICCC for connecting and putting together all data emerging from different cities in the State to create a centralized platform that leverages data analytics and computational modelling to tackle complex urban issues. These centers can be instrumental in sustainable urban development, employing advanced techniques like machine learning, Artificial intelligence, and network modelling to derive insights from urban data, which are crucial for informed decision-making and policy creation.”

1.13 While recognizing the establishment of Integrated Command and Control Centres (ICCCs) with smart features for city monitoring and management, the Committee had recommended expanding the role of ICCCs to offer a broader range of services and to assess the number of ICCC platforms required in various cities within a State and proposed setting up a state-level ICCC to integrate and connect all ICCCs in the State, creating a unified e-governance platform. In response, the Ministry has stated that ICCCs are currently delivering high-quality services in various fields and they have introduced

ICCC Maturity Assessment Framework (IMAF) 2.0 assessment framework in 2023 to evaluate the maturity and effectiveness of ICCCs in Smart Cities across 10 key pillars. The Ministry has also submitted that they are planning to facilitate the development of a State-level urban digital plan for States, which will explore the feasibility of creating a State-level ICCC to integrate and consolidate data from various cities within the State.

The Committee feel that for the State-level ICCC to be truly effective, all cities must have their own ICCCs that comprehensively cover the entire city in both length and width. Therefore, the Committee had recommended assessing the number of ICCC platforms needed in various cities across the State. The Committee reiterate their recommendation and desire that in the first place the requirement of ICCCs platforms in the existing Smart Cities may be assessed so to ensure that ICCCs cover the entire city, not just few municipalities within a city. It is only after a smart city is fully covered under the ICCCs then a move can be made towards State-level ICCC.

Recommendation (Serial No. 10)

Reasons for slow progress of the Mission in certain Smart Cities to be identified

1.14 The Committee had recommended in their original Report as under:

“The Committee notice that larger cities having efficient organizational and financial structure like Surat, Agra, Ahmedabad, Bhopal, Varanasi, Madurai, Pune, Indore, Jaipur, etc. have performed well. However, progress of the Mission is slow in many small cities including those in North-Eastern States where city administration lacks robust organizational and financial structure for sustenance. The Ministry also admitted that many Smart Cities didn’t have capacity to plan and spend thousand crore projects under the Mission. It is with this view that the Centre-State share ratio for 13 Himalayan States and North-eastern States was revised from 50:50 to 90:10. However, even after the altered funding pattern, out of the 15 cities at the bottom of the ranking, 8 cities are from North-eastern States. Further, as of December 2023, in comparison to an average 6% incomplete projects in the rank-wise 20 best performing cities, almost 47% projects are at work order stage in the 20 cities at the bottom of the ranking. The Committee desire that the reasons for slow progress should be identified and analyzed. The Committee further desire that a plan should be chalked out to strengthen the capabilities of the ULBs in small cities for those not reaping the benefit of the Mission so that projects under the SCM get completed.”

1.15 In their written reply, the Ministry have stated as follows:

“Urbanization in India is not uniform and is at varied levels. As a matter of fact, 66 of the 100 selected cities in Smart Cities Mission have population less than 10 lakhs.

Further 46 cities have population less than 5 lakhs. These smaller cities have lesser planning and implementation capacities. They also find difficulty in attracting human resources to prepare the project report and monitor them, as well as good vendors to execute these projects. Some of the cities had to tender multiple times to get the right vendors for their projects. While the physical progress in these smaller cities may have been slow, they have undertaken multi-sectoral projects which they have never implemented before. The smaller cities under the Mission were slow to start but most of them, have accelerated the project implementation and matching the project completion with the bigger cities.

SCM, MoHUA has also undertaken an initiative of assessing the impact of its projects in 100 smart cities through 50 theme-based impact assessment research studies undertaken by 29 institutes of national repute that includes salient IITs, IIMs and others. As per the recommendations of the Hon'ble Standing Committee, Ministry will identify more city specific challenges and reasons of slow progress in various size class cities. The study is also expected to suggest on how these smaller cities can further enhance their capabilities. The study is currently under way towards the finalization stage.

In spite of various reasons of slow progress beyond control of the mission and midway disruptions due to pandemic, SCM was able to register substantial progress. As on 15 June 2024, all 8,010 projects undertaken in the Mission, worth around ₹ 1,64,064 crore have been work ordered; of which 7,151 projects (90% of total projects) worth ₹ 1,43,601 crore (88% by value) have been completed. The balance ongoing projects too are in advanced stage of implementation. As on 12th June 2024, under SCM, ₹ 86,281 crore has been released; of which ₹ 78,752 crore (91%) has been utilized.”

1.16 The Committee had found progress of the Mission slow in many smaller cities including those in North-Eastern States and therefore, desired that the reasons for slow progress should be identified and analyzed, and a plan be developed to strengthen the capabilities of the ULBs in these smaller cities to ensure timely completion of SCM projects. The Ministry, in reply, has listed a few reasons for the delays and stated that they have initiated an effort to assess the impact of SCM projects in 100 smart cities through 50 theme-based impact assessment research studies, conducted by 29 nationally recognized institutes, including prominent IITs, IIMs, and others. These studies, currently nearing completion, are also expected to provide suggestions on how these smaller cities can further enhance their capabilities.

The Committee would, therefore, like to be apprised of the details and the outcome of the 50 theme-based impact assessment research studies undertaken by 29 institutes of national repute along with the actions taken or being taken by the Ministry on the suggestions made by them.

Recommendation (Serial No. 12)

Robust mechanism for coordination amongst government schemes for smooth and harmonized monitoring of smart cities projects

1.17 The Committee had recommended in their original Report as under:

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

1.18 In their written reply, the Ministry have stated as follows:

“Smart city SPVs were created as part of the Mission to enable quick decision making and fast implementation of projects. Benefits of the SPV can be gauged from the fact that even smaller cities, which hitherto used to lag the bigger cities in project implementation, have performed at par as far as the implementation of smart city projects are concerned. The SPVs have not limited their planning role to projects undertaken from Mission funds, but have successfully leveraged other sources of funds, both public and private, to create holistic, integrated solutions for the city. While doing so, they have had to create working relationships with other State agencies. In some cases, few works have been assigned to State agencies to leverage their experience and strengths to complete such projects expeditiously. However, in few cases, as pointed out by the Hon’ble Committee, coordination has been a challenge in some such works. MoHUA, realizing the importance of cross-agency coordination for smart city development is working to suggest changes in governance of SPVs to States i.e. Board of Directors, AoA, Rules of Business so that they can forge better inter-departmental coordination. This will help avoid ward level duplication and wastage of resources. The proposed Rules of Business for SPV would also have defined roles of SPVs in implementation of project under convergence as recommended by Hon’ble Standing Committee.

In order to further investigate the relevance of convergence projects in city development, SCM under SAAR-Sameeksha Series of impact assessment studies by institutes of national repute has taken up research topic no. 26, i.e., “Whether

convergence of projects in SCM resulted in appropriate outcomes?” The Report is under finalization. The study is expected to be useful for the forthcoming urban Missions. Recommendations of the Hon’ble Standing Committee has been noted for required compliances in forthcoming missions.”

1.19 The Committee had recommended putting in place a robust mechanism to ensure effective coordination with other related government schemes, facilitating smooth and harmonized monitoring of smart cities projects undertaken through Convergence. In response, the Ministry acknowledged that coordination has posed challenges in some areas and is therefore working to suggest changes in the governance of Special Purpose Vehicles (SPVs) to the States, including adjustments to the Board of Directors, Articles of Association (AoA), and Rules of Business, to improve inter-departmental coordination. Additionally, the Ministry has conducted impact assessment studies on the outcomes of convergence projects. The Committee would like to be apprised of the specific changes made in the governance of SPVs and the results of the assessment studies on convergence projects, with follow-up actions taken thereon.

Recommendation (Serial No. 14)

Need for change in the outlook of the Ministry

1.20 The Committee had recommended in their original Report as under:

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

1.21 In their written reply, the Ministry have stated as follows:

“Smart Cities Mission is currently extended till June 2024. A few projects are expected to overshoot the deadline of June 2024.

SCM Directorate, MoHUA under the Joint Secretary & Mission Director is keeping a close watch on physical & financial progress and monitoring progress of projects on a daily/ weekly basis. These weekly meetings are scheduled with CEO/ Municipal Commissioners of the respective cities. Hon'ble Minister of Housing & Urban Affairs, Government of India and Secretary, MoHUA have also intervened and reviewed progress from time to time.

Despite numerous challenges substantive progress has been registered. Currently As on 15 June 2024, all 8,010 projects undertaken in the Mission, worth around ₹ 1,64,064 crore have been work ordered; of which 7,151 projects (90% of total projects) worth ₹ 1,43,601 crore (88% by value) have been completed. The balance ongoing projects too are in advanced stage of implementation. As on 12th June 2024, under SCM, ₹ 86,281 crore has been released; of which ₹ 78,752 crore (91%) has been utilized.

Recommendations of the Hon'ble Standing Committee have been noted for required compliances in future programs.”

1.22 During the course of examination, the Ministry reported that they had identified 400 delayed projects valued at Rs. 22,814 crores, which would require more time for completion beyond December 2023. As a result, the Smart Cities Mission (SCM) was extended to June 2024, by which time the Smart Cities were expected to complete their projects. The Committee are concerned to observe that several of these projects have missed even the extended June 2024 deadline, despite MoHUA's periodic interventions and progress reviews which shows that some more intensive efforts were required by the concerned stakeholders. The Committee would like to know the detailed information on the incomplete and delayed projects and the specific interventions made to expedite their completion.

CHAPTER II

RECOMMENDATIONS THAT HAVE BEEN ACCEPTED BY THE GOVERNMENT

Recommendation (Serial No. 1)

Frequent change or shelving of projects at implementation/ execution stage

2.1 The Committee had recommended in their original Report as under:

“The Committee note that the selection process of Smart Cities was based on cooperative and competitive federalism and followed a challenge process to select cities in two stages. However, during the course of examination of city-wise progress and performance, the Committee noted frequent changes, dropping or shelving of projects. In this regard, the Ministry explained that at the time of implementation of the smart city projects, on-ground implementation challenges in the form of land availability, litigations, regulatory challenges, financial difficulties, technology selection issues were encountered in few projects. The Ministry has further stated that the Covid pandemic led to reprioritization in most cities forcing them to include components of health, education, active living, walking and cycling to name a few areas in their plan. The Ministry has further issued an Advisory 13, dated 21 January 2019, titled “Policy for Managing Variation in the projects in the Smart City Proposal” wherein the flexibility was provided to Smart Cities to undertake changes in the SCP, without disturbing the spirit of the Challenge process to ensure that the core value of the Mission and hurdles encountered in few projects were overcome by either modifying or replacing them with alternate ones meeting desired objectives.

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

2.2 In their written reply, the Ministry have stated as follows:

“Many of the 8,000 projects undertaken by the 100 smart cities as part of the Mission are innovative & multi-sectoral, some of them being undertaken for the very first time in the country. During and post the Covid pandemic, a need for reprioritization emerged wherein sectors like health and environment; active living elements like walkability, cycling infrastructure, public transport; IT for various facets of city management gained prominence. A core principle of SCM is that cities have to be responsive to emergent needs of their communities. It is therefore that SCM through its Advisory No.13 titled, “Policy for Managing Variation in the projects in the Smart City Proposal”(Copy

enclosed), provided the requisite flexibility to smart cities to alter/ amend/ modify their projects in light of emergent community needs. Moreover, post formulation of the original SCP, unforeseen issues like non-availability of land, litigations; technological & financial infeasibility stalled some projects listed therein. The Mission advisory allowed replacement of such projects with due approval of the SPV's Board, on the condition that the overall spirit of the Mission will not be affected.

Modifications in the projects were allowed subject to the conditions laid down in the SCP guidelines and any other subsequent directions/ guidelines issued by the MoHUA from time to time. Full responsibility for ensuring that the individual projects added/ selected/ executed in/ follow the above guidelines rested with the SPV. This flexibility has helped the cities substitute their infeasible projects with feasible ones and has ensured that all 100 cities complete their targets.

MoHUA closely monitors all 8000 projects at the level of Secretary, HUA and Joint Secretary and Mission Director, SCM. It keeps a close watch on physical & financial progress and has been monitoring cities progress on daily/ weekly basis relying on real-time data obtained from the Geographical Management Information System (GMIS). The physical verification is conducted on-ground by officials of MoHUA and State Mission Directorate. Weekly meetings were scheduled online with CEO/ Municipal Commissioners of the respective cities, especially those who had slow progress. SCM has made all possible efforts to overcome hurdles and complete all its ongoing projects in 100 smart cities within stipulated time frame i.e. till June 2024.

As on 15 June 2024, all 8,010 projects undertaken in the Mission, worth around ₹ 1,64,064 crore have been work ordered; of which 7,151 projects (90% of total projects) worth ₹ 1,43,601 crore (88% by value) have been completed. The balance ongoing projects too are in advanced stage of implementation. As on 12th June 2024, under SCM, ₹ 86,281 crore has been released; of which ₹ 78,752 crore (91%) has been utilized."

[Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs, Government of India, O.M. No. H-15012/10/2024-SC.I dated 3rd July, 2024]

Recommendation (Serial No. 2)

Master Plan for Greenfield Development

2.3 The Committee had recommended as under:

"The strategic components of Area-based development (ABD) in the Smart Cities Mission are city improvement (retrofitting) in an area consisting of more than 500 acres identified by the city in consultation with citizens, city renewal (redevelopment)

consisting of an area of more than 50 acres identified by Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) in consultation with citizens and city extension (green field development) aimed at introducing Smart Solutions in a previously vacant area of more than 250 acres using innovative planning, plan financing and plan implementation tools (e.g. land pooling/land reconstitution) with provision for affordable housing, especially for the poor.

It is stated that Greenfield development are required around cities in order to address the needs of the expanding population. Unlike retrofitting and redevelopment, green field developments could be located either within the limits of the ULB or within the limits of the local Urban Development Authority (UDA). The Committee desire that under the Greenfield development model, area within the radius of 10 km around the city should be developed in a structured manner in different pockets so as to meet the future need of urbanization with well-conceived/ drafted Master Plans. The task of preparation of the Master Plans for the proposed Greenfield area may not be left with the Urban Local Bodies alone as many of them lack the desirable expertise for the job. Rather the Ministry should spearhead the planning and provide expertise for preparing the same. Even though the focus is on city-specific needs, a minimum basic infrastructure development model incorporating sustainable green technologies should be prepared and with States/ULBs."

2.4 In their written reply, the Ministry have stated as follows:

"As has rightly been observed by the Hon'ble Standing Committee, green field development is an important method to address the requirement of increasing urbanisation. SCM has acknowledged this fact since inception of the Mission and suitable provisions have been incorporated in its Guidelines to ensure the same. Under strategic components of 'Area based development' one of the prescribed models is 'Greenfield development'. 5 out of 100 cities viz., Amravati, Rajkot, Ranchi, Atal Nagar & New Town Kolkata have opted for green field development and balance 95 have chosen a mix of retrofit and redevelopment models. The 5 smart cities, who undertook green field development have brought learnings and successful models for other cities in the country.

It may be noted that the task of preparation of master plans for proposed green field development in the radius of approx. 10 km of the urban fringes along municipal boundaries is normally undertaken by city Development Authorities (DAs) in close consultation with the ULB officials, and they are expected to have all the required expertise. In a typical green field development model, land pooling/ acquisition/ reconstitution is normally undertaken by DA or officials of the concerned District Magistrate, within the given regulatory and legal framework. It also involves development of a financially bankable model to ensure its sustainability. Paying due

respect to the regional autonomy and following principles of cooperative federalism, MoHUA provides supporting expertise, as per the State's request.

In case of Smart Cities Mission, the Project Management Consultants hired by SPV prepared the draft master plans for these green field cities as per MoHUA approved Urban & Regional Department Plans formulation & Implementation (URDPFI) Guidelines 2014. These are eventually approved by the State Government prior to implementation. The recommendations of the Hon'ble Standing Committee to promote minimum basic infrastructure development model incorporating sustainable green technologies in various sectors is already being pursued by MoHUA through its various flagship missions like SCM, SBM, HFA, etc. However, the recommendations of the Hon'ble Standing Committee has been noted for required compliance in future programs.

For example, Ranchi is one of 100 smart capital cities in India being developed using a green field model. The 656.30 acre green field development is located within the municipal core of the Ranchi Municipal Corporation and will accommodate a population of approximately 1.5 lakh persons. The green field development at Ranchi, gave it the opportunity to focus on urban design, and sustainable area-based development (ABD), practices. The city has developed the core infrastructure towards its goal to become a knowledge city which is supported with a lively, walking-friendly environment and world-class basic infrastructure.”

[Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs, Government of India, O.M. No. H-15012/10/2024-SC.I dated 3rd July, 2024]

Recommendation (Serial No. 3)

Fixed tenure of CEOs for Special Purpose Vehicles (SPVs)

2.5 The Committee had recommended as under:

"The Smart Cities Mission at the City level is executed by SPVs created to plan, implement, operate, and monitor the development projects. The SPVs are entities registered under the Companies Act, 2013, with 50:50 ownership of Urban Local Bodies and respective States. The Board of Directors of SPV has representatives of Central Government, State Government, ULB and Independent Directors, in addition to the Chief Executive Officers (CEO) and Functional Directors. The Ministry has also issued an advisory for 'Engagement of key managerial posts and human resources in SPVs. The Committee have been given to understand that one of the main challenges faced in execution of Smart Cities Mission is frequent transfer of CEOs and lack of clear guidelines and directions for dedicated CEOs with fixed tenure. The Committee, therefore, recommend for appointment of dedicated CEOs with a minimum fixed tenure

along with a clear and strong governance structure for the SPVs that also includes representation from the city administration, local self-government, experts in urban development and concerned stakeholders which will ensure clear accountability, decision-making and transparency in working of SPVs.”

2.6 In their written reply, the Ministry have stated as follows:

"As per SCM Guidelines Clause No. 10.1, implementation of the Mission at the city level is undertaken by an exclusive Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) created for the purpose. These SPVs are jointly held in 50:50 ratio by the respective State Government/UT and ULB. The Central Government has one nominee Director on their Board. (Annexure-5) Point No.3.3 of the guidelines details out the structure and functions of the SPV. It mandates that appointment of CEO in any SPV should be with the approval of the then MoUD (MoHUA). However, in practice, since most of the CEOs are officers of the State Government, their postings/ transfers are handled by them as per their administrative requirements/ exigencies. The Committee’s recommendation for appointment of dedicated CEOs with a minimum fixed tenure along with a clear and strong governance structure for the SPVs that also includes representation from the city administration, local self-government, experts in urban development and concerned stakeholders is taken note of and will be prioritized.

However, despite the stated challenges, As on 15 June 2024, all 8,010 projects undertaken in the Mission, worth around ₹ 1,64,064 crore have been work ordered; of which 7,151 projects (90% of total projects) worth ₹ 1,43,601 crore (88% by value) have been completed. The balance ongoing projects too are in advanced stage of implementation. As on 12th June 2024, under SCM, ₹ 86,281 crore has been released; of which ₹ 78,752 crore (91%) has been utilized."

[Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs, Government of India, O.M. No. H-15012/10/2024-SC.I dated 3rd July, 2024]

Recommendation (Serial No. 7)

Sustenance and optimal use of Integrated Command and Control Centres (ICCCs) in public delivery

2.7 The Committee had recommended in their original Report as under:

“Under the Smart Cities Mission, Integrated Command and Control Centers (ICCCs) have been operationalized in all the 100 Smart Cities, which are acting as the brain and nerve center of the cities by enabling a decision support system for enhancing municipal service delivery, urban management and improving quality of life for the citizens. The

Committee appreciate setting up of Integrated Command and Control Centres (ICCCs) with smart features for monitoring and managing cities. The operationalization of ICCCs as crisis management rooms during Covid-19 pandemic has been noticeable and worth mentioning.

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

2.8 In their written reply, the Ministry have stated as follows:

“ICCCs in smart cities act as decision support systems, emergency response mechanisms and bring together the complex web of city agencies on one platform to forge inter-agency coordination. Today, a large number of these ICCCs are delivering high quality services in the fields of health, internal security, waste management, traffic management, disaster management, e-governance etc. Some of these services are:

- a. Municipal services for citizens and businesses: ICCCs have especially improved citizen grievance redressal, monitoring of service delivery, and brought in mobile governance for online services across the smart cities.
- b. Disaster Management: Rapid response and early warning systems for disasters leverage ICCC data integration, ensuring timely mitigation and response strategies.
- c. WASH (Water, Sanitation and Hygiene): ICCC facilitates efficient waste management and water supply monitoring through GPS-enabled vehicles and IoT devices, reducing non-Revenue Water with SCADA systems.
- d. Health: ICCC platform streamlines pandemic management and health services, coordinating emergency response and telemedicine initiatives for citizens.
- e. Environment: Centralized environmental monitoring through ICCC aids in early warning and response to pollution, water levels, and natural disasters using IoT sensors.

- f. Urban Mobility: ICCC-driven traffic monitoring enhances public transportation and pedestrian access, ensuring safer and more efficient urban mobility with real-time data insights.
- g. Safety and Security: ICCC integrates surveillance systems and emergency response technologies, enhancing city safety through smart streetlights, CCTV monitoring, and emergency call systems.

Smart cities have created Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) and Business/Value Proposition plans for their ICCCs in order to ensure effective functioning and long-term sustenance of digital infrastructure after the completion of the Mission. Multiple technical workshops and handholding sessions have been organized for Smart City SPVs as part of capacity building efforts to help them on various aspects such as security and privacy, use case effectiveness, maintenance of digital assets as well as financial sustainability of these projects. Additionally, MoHUA has released a document called ICCC Maturity Assessment Framework (IMAF) in 2021 which acted as a guiding toolkit for cities to self-assess the maturity of ICCCs, identify the gaps under functional, technological, operational and engagement aspects and make any mid-course corrections for enhanced effectiveness.

As ICCCs have matured, it was important to revisit the existing framework and modify the same to assess cities on upcoming priorities such as compliance on cyber security, creation of a business plan for the sustenance of ICCC beyond the Mission period, adoption of innovation to address complex urban challenges, etc. IMAF 2.0 assessment framework was introduced in 2023 which takes a systematic and comprehensive approach to assess maturity and effectiveness of ICCCs in Smart Cities. It is designed to assess ICCCs on 10 key pillars which can help cities constantly improve their ICCCs in providing better services to the citizens.

Furthermore, the Ministry is planning to enable preparation of State level urban digital plan for States to assess the possibility of creation of State level ICCC for connecting and putting together all data emerging from different cities in the State to create a centralized platform that leverages data analytics and computational modelling to tackle complex urban issues. These centers can be instrumental in sustainable urban development, employing advanced techniques like machine learning, Artificial intelligence, and network modelling to derive insights from urban data, which are crucial for informed decision-making and policy creation.”

Comments of the Committee
(Please see Para 1.13 of the Report)

Recommendation (Serial No. 9)

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

2.9 The Committee had recommended in their original Report as under:

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

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

2.10 In their written reply, the Ministry have stated as follows:

"Various initiatives have been implemented to ensure the upkeep of assets developed under SCM. These include integrating a five-year Operation and Maintenance (O&M) component into project costs and establishing a Model Request for Proposal (RFP) along with Contract is periodically updated, enabling cities to conduct necessary upgrades in alignment with project requirements. In majority of the projects undertaken in the mission, the project cost includes the CAPEX and around 5 years O&M cost.

All of the 100 Smart City SPVs have been advised to make provision for “Deferred O&M Expenses”. It was for projects having O&M component built into the contracts and having their O&M period extending beyond the Mission end date. Subsequently, post the Mission closure, Smart City SPVs/ Smart Cities must make their own arrangements for its O&M from their own source revenue. The Ministry has also encouraged the Smart Cities SPVs to create a financial sustenance plan, which will help them in O&M and upgradation of the assets created.

Furthermore, the mission has introduced ICCC Maturity Assessment Framework (IMAF) in 2021 which acted as a guiding toolkit for cities to self-assess the maturity of ICCCs, identify the gaps under functional, technological, operational and engagement aspects and make any mid-course corrections for enhanced effectiveness. With ICCCs now matured, it was important to revisit the existing framework and modify the same to assess cities on upcoming priorities such as compliance on cyber security, creation of a business plan for the sustenance of ICCC beyond the mission period, adoption of

innovation to address complex urban challenges, etc. IMAF 2.0 assessment framework was introduced in 2023 which takes a systematic and comprehensive approach to assess maturity and effectiveness of ICCCs in Smart Cities. It is designed to assess ICCCs on 10 key pillars which can help cities constantly improve their ICCCs in providing better services to the citizens. IMAF aims to provide insights into developing, sustaining, and enhancing the benefits derived from ICCCs to maximize their utility over their operational lifespan and their timely upgradation.

Additionally, the mission has collaborated with all 100 Smart Cities to develop Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) and Business/Value Proposition plans for their ICCCs in particular, ensuring effective operations and long-term sustainability of digital infrastructure post-Mission completion. To support capacity building efforts, multiple technical workshops and guidance sessions have been conducted for Smart City Special Purpose Vehicles (SPVs), focusing on aspects like digital asset maintenance and financial sustainability of projects. Continued capacity building of cities aims to facilitate the smooth transition and sustained operation of digital infrastructure beyond the Mission period."

[Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs, Government of India, O.M. No. H-15012/10/2024-SC.I dated 3rd July, 2024]

Recommendation (Serial No. 10)

Reasons for slow progress of the Mission in certain Smart Cities to be identified

2.11 The Committee had recommended in their original Report as under:

“The Committee notice that larger cities having efficient organizational and financial structure like Surat, Agra, Ahmedabad, Bhopal, Varanasi, Madurai, Pune, Indore, Jaipur, etc. have performed well. However, progress of the Mission is slow in many small cities including those in North-Eastern States where city administration lacks robust organizational and financial structure for sustenance. The Ministry also admitted that many Smart Cities didn’t have capacity to plan and spend thousand crore projects under the Mission. It is with this view that the Centre-State share ratio for 13 Himalayan States and North-eastern States was revised from 50:50 to 90:10. However, even after the altered funding pattern, out of the 15 cities at the bottom of the ranking, 8 cities are from North-eastern States. Further, as of December 2023, in comparison to an average 6% incomplete projects in the rank-wise 20 best performing cities, almost 47% projects are at work order stage in the 20 cities at the bottom of the ranking. The Committee desire that the reasons for slow progress should be identified and analyzed. The Committee further desire that a plan should be chalked out to strengthen the capabilities of the ULBs in small cities for those not reaping the benefit of the Mission so that projects under the SCM get completed.”

2.12 In their written reply, the Ministry have stated as follows:

"Urbanization in India is not uniform and is at varied levels. As a matter of fact, 66 of the 100 selected cities in Smart Cities Mission have population less than 10 lakhs. Further 46 cities have population less than 5 lakhs. These smaller cities have lesser planning and implementation capacities. They also find difficulty in attracting human resources to prepare the project report and monitor them, as well as good vendors to execute these projects. Some of the cities had to tender multiple times to get the right vendors for their projects. While the physical progress in these smaller cities may have been slow, they have undertaken multi-sectoral projects which they have never implemented before. The smaller cities under the Mission were slow to start but most of them, have accelerated the project implementation and matching the project completion with the bigger cities.

SCM, MoHUA has also undertaken an initiative of assessing the impact of its projects in 100 smart cities through 50 theme-based impact assessment research studies undertaken by 29 institutes of national repute that includes salient IITs, IIMs and others. As per the recommendations of the Hon'ble Standing Committee, Ministry will identify more city specific challenges and reasons of slow progress in various size class cities. The study is also expected to suggest on how these smaller cities can further enhance their capabilities. The study is currently under way towards the finalization stage.

In spite of various reasons of slow progress beyond control of the mission and midway disruptions due to pandemic, SCM was able to register substantial progress. As on 15 June 2024, all 8,010 projects undertaken in the Mission, worth around ₹ 1,64,064 crore have been work ordered; of which 7,151 projects (90% of total projects) worth ₹ 1,43,601 crore (88% by value) have been completed. The balance ongoing projects too are in advanced stage of implementation. As on 12th June 2024, under SCM, ₹ 86,281 crore has been released; of which ₹ 78,752 crore (91%) has been utilized."

**[Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs, Government of India, O.M. No. H-15012/10/2024-SC.I
dated 3rd July, 2024]**

Comments of the Committee
(Please see Para 1.16 of the Report)

Recommendation (Serial No. 11)

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

2.13 The Committee had recommended as under:

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

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

2.14 In their written reply, the Ministry have stated as follows:

"Government of India launched Smart Cities Mission on 25th June 2015 with an objective to promote cities that provide core infrastructure, clean and sustainable environment and give a decent quality of life to their citizens through the application of 'smart solutions'.

Government had committed financial support to SCM to the extent of Rs.48000 Crore over the Mission period i.e. on an average of Rs.500 crore per city over the Mission period. Almost equal amount of matching share is being provided by State Government/ ULB except NE States, where the formula for contribution is 90:10. Smart Cities ULBs/ SPV/ State Government were encouraged to generate additional funds from other internal/ external sources. Smart Cities have also accessed funds from other sources like convergence, PPP, municipal bonds, loans, external multi-lateral aids etc. Nine Smart Cities have also raised revenue more than Rs.2000 Cr through municipal bonds.

These 100 cities are implementing approximately 8,000 multi-sectoral projects worth approx. ₹ 1.67 lakh crore, of which 203 projects worth more than ₹ 10,400 crore are

being developed in Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode. In the financial year 2023-24, 20 PPP projects worth ₹ 1,002 crore were completed. These projects belong to diverse urban sector such as Affordable Housing, Public Bicycle Sharing, Energy efficient LED street lighting, Park development, smart parking tower, etc.

Recommendations of the Hon'ble Standing Committee has been noted for required compliances in forthcoming Missions. Despite numerous challenges, As on 15th June 2024, all 8,010 projects undertaken in the Mission, worth around ₹ 1,64,064 crore have been work ordered; of which 7,151 projects (90% of total projects) worth ₹ 1,43,601 crore (88% by value) have been completed. The balance ongoing projects too are in advanced stage of implementation. As on 12th June 2024, under SCM, ₹ 86,281 crore has been released; of which ₹ 78,752 crore (91%) has been utilized."

[Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs, Government of India, O.M. No. H-15012/10/2024-SC.I dated 3rd July, 2024]

Recommendation (Serial No. 12)

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

2.15 The Committee had recommended as under:

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

2.16 In their written reply, the Ministry have stated as follows:

"Smart city SPVs were created as part of the Mission to enable quick decision making and fast implementation of projects. Benefits of the SPV can be gauged from the fact that even smaller cities, which hitherto used to lag the bigger cities in project

implementation, have performed at par as far as the implementation of smart city projects are concerned. The SPVs have not limited their planning role to projects undertaken from Mission funds, but have successfully leveraged other sources of funds, both public and private, to create holistic, integrated solutions for the city. While doing so, they have had to create working relationships with other State agencies. In some cases, few works have been assigned to State agencies to leverage their experience and strengths to complete such projects expeditiously. However, in few cases, as pointed out by the Hon'ble Committee, coordination has been a challenge in some such works. MoHUA, realizing the importance of cross-agency coordination for smart city development is working to suggest changes in governance of SPVs to States i.e. Board of Directors, AoA, Rules of Business so that they can forge better inter-departmental coordination. This will help avoid ward level duplication and wastage of resources. The proposed Rules of Business for SPV would also have defined roles of SPVs in implementation of project under convergence as recommended by Hon'ble Standing Committee.

In order to further investigate the relevance of convergence projects in city development, SCM under SAAR-Sameeksha Series of impact assessment studies by institutes of national repute has taken up research topic no. 26, i.e., "Whether convergence of projects in SCM resulted in appropriate outcomes?" The Report is under finalization. The study is expected to be useful for the forthcoming urban Missions. Recommendations of the Hon'ble Standing Committee has been noted for required compliances in forthcoming missions."

[Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs, Government of India, O.M. No. H-15012/10/2024-SC.I dated 3rd dated July, 2024]

Comments of the Committee
(Please see Para 1.19 of the Report)

Recommendation (Serial No. 13)

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

2.17 The Committee had recommended in their original Report as under:

"Investments worth Rs.2,05,018 crore have been proposed in 100 Smart Cities as a part of their smart city plans. Out of the total proposed investment of Rs. 41,022 crore, i.e., 21% funds were envisaged from Public-Private Partnership (PPP).

However, half of the Smart Cities could not undertake any project under PPP model. Out of 7970 projects worth of Rs.170,400 crore, cities have taken up 207 projects worth Rs.10,794 crore only which is 6% of their total cost under PPP. The Committee are of

the view that public sector alone cannot act as the driving engine for infrastructural growth of cities. It is essential for government at every level to attract and involve private player/sector as private sector not only infuses funds but also provides the state of the art technology. Further, the Government should analyze the reasons of not harvesting the benefit of PPP by remaining cities and required remedial measures should be introduced.”

2.18 In their written reply, the Ministry have stated as follows:

“The 100 smart cities are implementing approximately 8,000 multi-sectoral projects worth approx. ₹ 1.67 lakh crore, of which 203 projects worth more than ₹ 10,400 crore are being developed in Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode. These PPP projects being developed in the Mission are significant, for two reasons. Firstly, these PPP projects are across a wide geography of more than 50 cities. These include both big and small cities. Secondly, these PPP projects are multi-sectoral urban projects and many of these projects are with non-land based concessions. These projects are a good stepping point, showing private investments in different type of projects which will be a reference for other cities. In the financial year 2023-24, 20 PPP projects worth ₹ 1,002 crore were completed. These projects belong to diverse sectors such as Affordable Housing, Public Bicycle Sharing, energy efficient LED street lighting, park development, smart parking, etc.

While many of the cities in their approved Smart City Proposals had proposed and taken up much more projects under PPP, their revenue models and revenue estimates could not be firmly grounded due to onset of unprecedented Covid pandemic and subsequent lockdowns in Jan 2020 onwards. Besides, capacity issues have also played their part in the smaller cities.

MoHUA has however taken note of the Hon’ble Standing Committee recommendation and would strive to leverage the potential of private players in terms of both financing & infusion of state of art technologies through its various Missions like HFA, SBM, AMRUT including SCM.”

[Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs, Government of India, O.M. No. H-15012/10/2024-SC.I dated 3rd July, 2024]

Recommendation (Serial No. 14)

Need for change in the outlook of the Ministry

2.19 The Committee had recommended in their original Report as under:

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

2.20 In their written reply, the Ministry have stated as follows:

“Smart Cities Mission is currently extended till June 2024. A few projects are expected to overshoot the deadline of June 2024.

SCM Directorate, MoHUA under the Joint Secretary & Mission Director is keeping a close watch on physical & financial progress and monitoring progress of projects on a daily/ weekly basis. These weekly meetings are scheduled with CEO/ Municipal Commissioners of the respective cities. Hon’ble Minister of Housing & Urban Affairs, Government of India and Secretary, MoHUA have also intervened and reviewed progress from time to time.

Despite numerous challenges substantive progress has been registered. Currently As on 15 June 2024, all 8,010 projects undertaken in the Mission, worth around ₹ 1,64,064 crore have been work ordered; of which 7,151 projects (90% of total projects) worth ₹ 1,43,601 crore (88% by value) have been completed. The balance ongoing projects too are in advanced stage of implementation. As on 12th June 2024, under SCM, ₹ 86,281 crore has been released; of which ₹ 78,752 crore (91%) has been utilized.

Recommendations of the Hon’ble Standing Committee have been noted for required compliances in future programs.”

[Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs, Government of India, O.M. No. H-15012/10/2024-SC.I dated 3rd July, 2024]

Comments of the Committee
(Please see Para 1.22 of the Report)

CHAPTER III

RECOMMENDATIONS WHICH THE COMMITTEE DO NOT DESIRE TO PURSUE IN VIEW OF THE REPLIES OF THE GOVERNMENT

Recommendation (Serial No. 6)

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

3.1 The Committee had recommended as under:

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

The Committee observe that that as on December 2023, out of 7,970 smart city projects worth Rs.1,70,400 crore under implementation, 4,740 projects worth Rs.95,400 crore are ABD projects and 3,230 projects worth Rs.75,000 crore are pan city projects. Further, pan-city projects do not comprise more than 50 percent of total projects in 76 out of 100 smart cities. The Committee are of the view that Smart Cities Mission should put greater emphasis on Pan City projects focusing on implementing technology-driven solutions across the entire city for ensuring comprehensive and holistic development. By implementing smart solutions at a citywide level, the cities may optimize resource allocation, reduce wastage, and enhance overall efficiency which leads to cost savings, environmental sustainability, and improved quality of life for residents. Further, by leveraging technology and innovation across the entire city, India can achieve sustainable, citizen-centric urban development that serves as a Benchmark for Future Cities. The Committee, therefore, desire that adequate emphasis should also be given to Pan City Development in order to ensure comprehensive and holistic development of a city."

3.2 In their written reply, the Ministry have stated as follows:

"Smart Cities Mission strategic components includes Area-based development (ABD) and Pan city initiative. Under ABD component, three models of area development - city improvement (retrofitting), city renewal (redevelopment) and city extension (green field

development) were considered. Over and above ABD, all smart cities have chosen Pan-city initiatives focused on technology based smart solutions that are applied covering larger parts of the city.

The Smart City Proposal (SCP) prepared by each of the shortlisted cities was expected to encapsulate either a retrofitting or redevelopment or green field development model, or a mix thereof and a Pan-city feature with smart solution(s). It is important to note that having at least one pan-city solution is a mandatory feature to be provided for in the SCP. 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 solutions has been made mandatory to make the Mission more inclusive.

Smart cities are like ‘lighthouses’ that act as models for other cities. Some of the landmark technology focused projects like ICCC (that acts as the brain and nervous system of the city) has been implemented in all smart cities. As regards Hon’ble Standing Committee recommendation on developing benchmark for future cities, SCM has developed following key publications, details of the same is given below:

- i. Smart Cities Mission – Localizing Sustainable Development Goals, UN Habitat

Release Date: 27 September 2023

Description: UN Habitat authored a report on Smart Cities Mission showcasing the Mission’s contribution towards the localization of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in 100 Indian smart cities. It quantified mission contribution towards 15 of the 17 SDGs.

Link: https://smartcities.gov.in/sites/default/files/2023-09/SCM_UN_Report%20.pdf

- ii. Smart Cities Mission: Compendium of Best Practices

Release Date: 27 September 2023

Description: Authored the compendium presenting case studies of the award-winning projects of the India Smart Cities Awards Contest (ISAC) 2022. It consisted of a comprehensive collection of breakthrough ideas, successful initiatives, and transformative projects from the 100 smart cities.

Link: https://smartcities.gov.in/sites/default/files/2023-09/Compendium%20of%20Best%20Practices_book_web_version_1.pdf

- iii. 75+ Case studies of innovative projects implemented under Smart Cities Mission (Vol-I, II and III)

Release Date: 20 March 202

Description: Published in three volumes, these compendium of innovative urban projects documents the projects implemented under the Smart Cities Program. Released in the National Youth Conclave at Vigyan Bhawan, I helped collate all the 75+ research case studies.

Link:

Vol I – Urban Infrastructure: <https://smartcities.gov.in/sites/default/files/2023-06/Part%20A-UM.pdf>,

Vol II – Climate change & management:

<https://smartcities.gov.in/sites/default/files/2023-06/PartB-Climate%20Change%20and%20RC.pdf>,

Vol III – Urban Management:

<https://smartcities.gov.in/sites/default/files/2023-06/PartC-UI.pdf>

- iv. Streets for People: Pathways for Change for India's Smart Cities

Release Date: 03 January 2024

Description: The publication showcases 50 inspiring case studies of street transformation projects from various smart cities across the country. They represent a holistic approach to urban revitalisation, encompassing accessibility, sustainability, and community engagement.

Link: <https://smartcities.gov.in/sites/default/files/2024-03/Street%20Compendium%202023.pdf> ."

[Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs, Government of India, O.M. No. H-15012/10/2024-SC.I dated 3rd July, 2024]

Recommendation (Serial No. 8)

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

- 3.3 The Committee had recommended as under:

"The Committee appreciate the steps taken under SCM for digital infrastructure such as Integrated Command and Control Centers (ICCCs), Adaptive Traffic Control System (ATCS), Red Light Violation Detection (RLVD), Automatic Number Plate Recognition System (ANPR), Digital Assets for Solid Waste & wastewater Management and water distribution Management, Smart Education and Smart Health systems and facilities, Mobile applications of various kinds, Optical Fiber networks, CCTV surveillance

systems, Early warning and disaster response systems, etc. However, the same is expected to generate and use large volumes of data from these varied digital sources which necessitates putting in place a mechanism to protect digital infrastructure and smart solutions from cyber-terror/ theft/threat and to maintain sensitivity/privacy of data. The Committee, therefore, recommend that a robust system should be put in place to protect digital platforms from cyber-attack and to ensure that sensitive public and private data is adequately protected and safeguarded.

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

3.4 In their written reply, the Ministry have stated as follows:

“To harness the wealth of data generated within cities by intelligent devices and systems, the Smart Cities Mission under MoHUA introduced the Data Smart Cities (DSC) Initiative in 100 Smart Cities. The DSC employs a comprehensive approach focusing on People, Process, and Platform to cultivate a culture of data awareness and utilization in urban operations. The program formalizes a Data Ecosystem within cities by appointing 100 City Data Officers and establishing dedicated Data Teams (People), supported by robust Data Policy frameworks and guidelines (Processes). These City Data Offices undergo regular capacity-building exercises on urban data management practices. Additionally, the Smart Cities Mission has developed a reference guide to assist cities in crafting their own City Data Policies, emphasizing Data Categorization and Classification to safeguard sensitive public and private data effectively. The Smart Cities have appointed City Data Officers and they along with respective data teams are working to develop, enhance, and implement the city data policies post approval from competent city level authorities.

Furthermore, the Mission conducts annual assessments of Data Maturity in cities across key components including Policy, People, Process, Technology, and Outcomes. These

initiatives have enhanced the capabilities of Smart Cities to leverage, manage, utilize, and share data from diverse sources while maintaining the privacy sensitivity of data.

Furthermore, several steps have been taken to ensure protection and misuse of data within the Smart Cities Mission (SCM) from various cyber threats like theft and terrorism. In addition to releasing a 'Model Framework for cyber security' followed by 'Model RFP 1.0' in 2016 and 'Model RFP 2.0' in 2021 to provide cities with direction on the precise elements on integrating cyber security measures and conducting a pilot Cyber security assessment conducted in five cities by the STQC Directorate, the following steps have been taken:

1. Cyber security assessment for all 100 cities by STQC (Standard Testing and Quality Control) directorate, Ministry of Electronics & Information Technology (MeitY) is underway. The assessment shall be carried out in two iterations based on which certain gaps that are identified shall be addressed across the smart cities. The assessment encompasses the following 4 pillars:
 - a. End Point Security
 - b. Trusted Electronics Value Chain Certification Scheme (TEVCCS)
 - c. Vulnerability Assessment/ Penetration Testing (VA/PT)
 - d. Process Audit (PA)
2. The learnings from the cyber security audit have been circulated in form of an advisory to all 100 Smart Cities. Capacity building of cities through multiple meetings and two online conferences were conducted in the month of Feb'24 and May'24 have been carried out. The Mission is also working with cities to take necessary corrective actions in this regard and has asked all cities to submit their compliance report on cyber security based on the output of the first iteration of the audit.
3. Additionally, the Mission has engaged with industry experts to create a Cyber security E-learning module to equip the cities with an updated knowledge toolkit.

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

[Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs, Government of India, O.M. No. H-15012/10/2024-SC.I dated 3rd July, 2024]

CHAPTER IV

RECOMMENDATIONS IN RESPECT OF WHICH REPLIES OF THE GOVERNMENT HAVE NOT BEEN ACCEPTED BY THE COMMITTEE

Recommendation (Serial No. 5)

Need for deeper engagement of public representatives in execution of Smart Cities Mission

4.1 The Committee had recommended as under:

"Smart Cities Mission Guidelines provide for a structured mechanism for consultation with the public representatives through Smart City Advisory Forum (SCAF) which includes MP, MLA, Mayor, District Collector, CEO of SPV and others. However, the Committee are constrained to note that meetings of SCAF were not conducted in many smart cities regularly. The meetings took place in the range of 01 to 08 in these five years and extended tenure upto September 2023. Further, in Amravati and Imphal, no meeting took place. Thus, the majority of the Smart Cities failed to leverage the expertise and grass root connection of Members of Parliament and other representatives/experts by not convening the meetings of Smart City Advisory Forum (SCAF) regularly. The Committee further note that Members of Parliament have not been placed in State level Advisory body. These have resulted in delay in completion and changing/dropping of many projects across various Smart Cities. The Committee, therefore, desire that the Members of Parliament, being public representatives and having grass-root level expertise must be the member of advisory committee, not only at city level but at State level too. Prior consultation with the Members of Parliament be made in identification, selection and implementation of projects for augmenting the viability of the projects and eliminating unnecessary hurdles. Further, the SCAF meetings should be held regularly, either quarterly/bi-annually. This will give MPs sufficient time to review the proposals, gather inputs from their constituents and prepare for meaningful discussions during the meetings."

4.2 In their written reply, the Ministry have stated as follows:

"According to SCM Guidelines Clause No. 13.3 under 'Mission Monitoring' section at city level a Smart City Advisory Forum (SCAF) has been established in all 100 smart cities to advise and enable collaboration among various stakeholders. The SCAF includes the District Collector, MP, MLA, Mayor, CEO of SPV, local youth, technical experts, and at least one member from the area who is either a,

- i. President / secretary representing registered Residents Welfare Association,

- ii. Member of registered Taxpayers Association / Rate Payers Association,
- iii. President / Secretary of slum level federation, and
- iv. Members of a Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) or Mahila Mandali / Chamber of Commerce / Youth Associations.

The CEO of the SPV is the convener of the SCAF. Hon'ble Standing Committee recommendation to leverage the expertise and grass root level connection of Members of Parliament (MPs) and other public representatives is crucial in the larger spirit of the Mission and has been duly incorporated. MoHUA would ensure that regular meetings of SCAF are convened as per guidelines, and all representatives are duly invited for the same in advance."

**[Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs, Government of India, O.M. No. H-15012/10/2024-SC.I
dated 3rd July, 2024]**

Comments of the Committee
(Please see Para 1.10 of the Report)

CHAPTER V

RECOMMENDATIONS IN RESPECT OF WHICH FINAL REPLIES OF THE GOVERNMENT ARE STILL AWAITED

Recommendation (Serial No. 4)

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

5.1 The Committee had recommended in their original Report as under:

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

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

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

5.2 In their written reply, the Ministry have stated as follows:

"The Hon'ble Standing Committee has rightly noted the need to strengthen the planning and governance in majority of the Indian cities. As a matter of fact, 66 of the 100 selected cities in Smart Cities Mission have population less than 10 lakhs. Further 46 cities have population less than 5 lakhs. These smaller cities have lesser planning and implementation capacities. The Smart Cities Mission guidelines which adopted the Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) model of implementation have helped these cities in particular to implement multi-sectoral projects within a limited time frame. We have noticed that the projects undertaken by the smaller cities are equally diverse and challenging. Further, the project completion in smaller cities is almost equal to the bigger cities. This allows us to infer that the SPV structure has improved planning and implementation in the Smart Cities and can act as a model for other cities.

Established under the Company's Act 2013, SPVs were set up in each of the 100 smart cities to plan, appraise, approve, release funds, implement, manage, operate, and monitor smart city projects. –These SPVs have the funds, autonomy, and talent to deliver complex urban development projects. All 100 smart cities (including big and small cities) are extensively using emerging technologies in urban management. This is revolutionizing urban development and management, and smart cities have proved to be the vanguards of this change. Over the course of the Smart Cities Mission, many SPVs have catalyzed urban data, technology, and innovation ecosystems that will further mature over time.

We agree with the suggestion of the Hon'ble Standing Committee that these Smart City SPVs must be leveraged for their expertise gained in project planning & implementation to other Missions of the MoHUA like AMRUT, DAY-NULM etc. in their respective cities. MoHUA is in the process to finalize a guideline for these SPVs with "Recommendations on Future of Smart City SPVs".

The emphasis of the Hon'ble Standing Committee for inclusion of more tier 2 cities (located between 50 to 100 km from the capital and tourist cities) has been duly noted for future programs."

Comments of the Committee
(Please see Para 1.7 of the Report)

New Delhi;
05th December, 2024
14 Agrahayana, 1946 (Saka)

Shri Magunta Sreenivasulu Reddy
Chairperson
Standing Committee on Housing
and Urban Affairs

ANNEXURE-I

STANDING COMMITTEE ON HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS

Minutes of the Fifth Sitting of the Standing Committee on Housing and Urban Affairs held on Thursday, 05 December, 2024

The Committee sat from 1500 hours to 1600 hours in Committee Room C, Ground Floor, Parliament House Annexe, New Delhi on 05 December, 2024.

PRESENT

Shri Magunta Sreenivasulu Reddy - Chairperson

Members

Lok Sabha

2. Smt Lovely Anand
3. Shri Satpal Brahamchari
4. Shri Hibi Eden
5. Shri Selvam G.
6. Ms. Sayani Ghosh
7. Shri Shankar Lalwani
8. Smt. Mahima Kumari Mewar
9. Shri Rambhual Nishad
10. Shri Sanjay Dina Patil
11. Dr. Gumma Thanuja Rani
12. Shri Chamala Kiran Kumar Reddy
13. Smt. Mala Rajya Laxmi Shah
14. Shri Ram Shiromani Verma
15. Shri Ravindra Dattaram Waikar

Rajya Sabha

16. Shri R. Girirajan
17. Shri Ayodhya Rami Reddy Alla
18. Smt. Maya Naroliya
19. Shri Debashish Samantaray
20. Shri A. A. Rahim

Secretariat

- | | |
|--------------------------|------------------|
| 1. Shri Y.M. Kandpal | Joint Secretary |
| 2. Smt. Archana Pathania | Director |
| 3. Smt. Swati Parwal | Deputy Secretary |

2. At the outset, Hon’ble Chairperson welcomed the Members of the Standing Committee on Housing and Urban Affairs to the sitting of the Committee.

3. * * * * *
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4. The Committee, thereafter took up for consideration the Draft Report on Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the Twenty First Report (Seventeenth Lok Sabha) of the Standing Committee on Housing and Urban Affairs (2023-24) on the subject ‘Smart Cities Mission: An Evaluation’ and adopted the same without any modifications.

* matter not related with the report

The Committee then adjourned.

ANNEXURE-II

[Vide para 4 of the Introduction]

ANALYSIS OF THE ACTION TAKEN BY THE GOVERNMENT ON THE RECOMMENDATIONS/OBSERVATIONS CONTAINED IN THE TWENTY FIRST REPORT OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SEVENTEENTH LOK SABHA)

I.	Total number of recommendations	14
II.	Recommendations/Observations which have been accepted by the Government:	10
	Recommendation Nos. 1, 2, 3, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14	
	Percentage to total recommendations	(71.42 %)
III.	Recommendations/Observations which the Committee do not desire to pursue in view of Government's replies:	02
	Recommendation Nos. 6, 8	
	Percentage to total recommendations	(14.28 %)
IV.	Recommendations/Observations in respect of which replies of the Government have not been accepted by the Committee:	01
	Recommendation Nos. 5, 7	
	Percentage to total recommendations	(07.14%)
V.	Recommendations/Observations in respect of which final replies of the Government are still awaited:	01
	Recommendation No. 4	
	Percentage to total recommendations	(07.14%)