Enhancing Urban Life
Vision and Progress of the Smart Cities Mission
(Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs)

September 02, 2024

Smart City Mission: At a Glance

The Smart Cities Mission was launched on 25 June 2015 by Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi. It aims to enhance the quality of life in 100 selected cities by providing efficient services, robust infrastructure, and a sustainable environment. Through smart solutions, the mission seeks to promote economic growth, inclusivity, and sustainability by focusing on the social, economic, physical, and institutional pillars of urban development. By addressing residents' diverse needs— from housing and transport to education, healthcare, and recreation—the mission aspires to create dynamic urban spaces that evolve to meet the aspirations of their citizens, serving as replicable models for other cities.

Development of Lal Chowk, Srinagar (Jammu & Kashmir)

Development of Mahakal Lok Corridor, Ujjain (Madhya Pradesh)

Revitalization of Seven Lakes, Coimbatore (Tamil Nadu)

Smart Janpath, Bhubaneswar (Odisha)

Approach of the Mission

Implementing the Smart City Mission is carried out primarily through two approaches. First, under the Smart Cities Mission, cities are being developed using an **Area-Based Development (ABD) approach**, where each of the 100 cities has selected a defined area for targeted interventions. These ABD areas, chosen through citizen participation, are being developed as replicable models for other parts of the city.
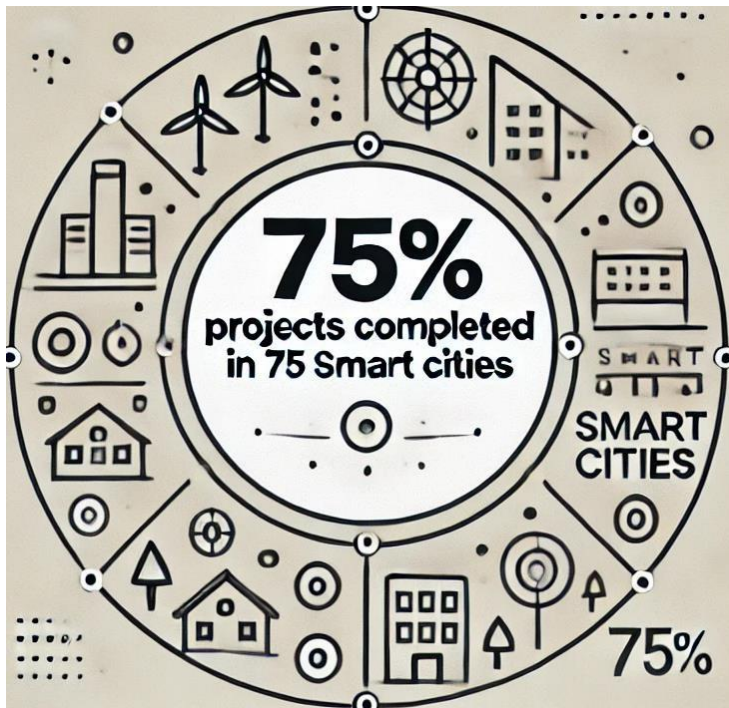

Second, every city has included **Pan-City Projects**, which are technology-driven solutions. Other key dimensions of the mission include creating a Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) structure for program implementation, promoting multiple sources of funding for projects, fostering competitive federalism, and engaging citizens.

Progress under the Mission

More than 8,000 multi-sectoral projects are being developed by these 100 cities, amounting to approximately ₹1.6 lakh crore. More than 90% of the total projects (7,244 projects amounting to ₹1,45,312 crore) undertaken under the Smart Cities Mission **have been completed**. Each city has developed a diverse set of projects, many of which are unique and being implemented for the first time, thus enhancing the cities' capabilities and experience

More than
90% Completed

Total Projects: 7244

Total Cost: ₹145312 crore

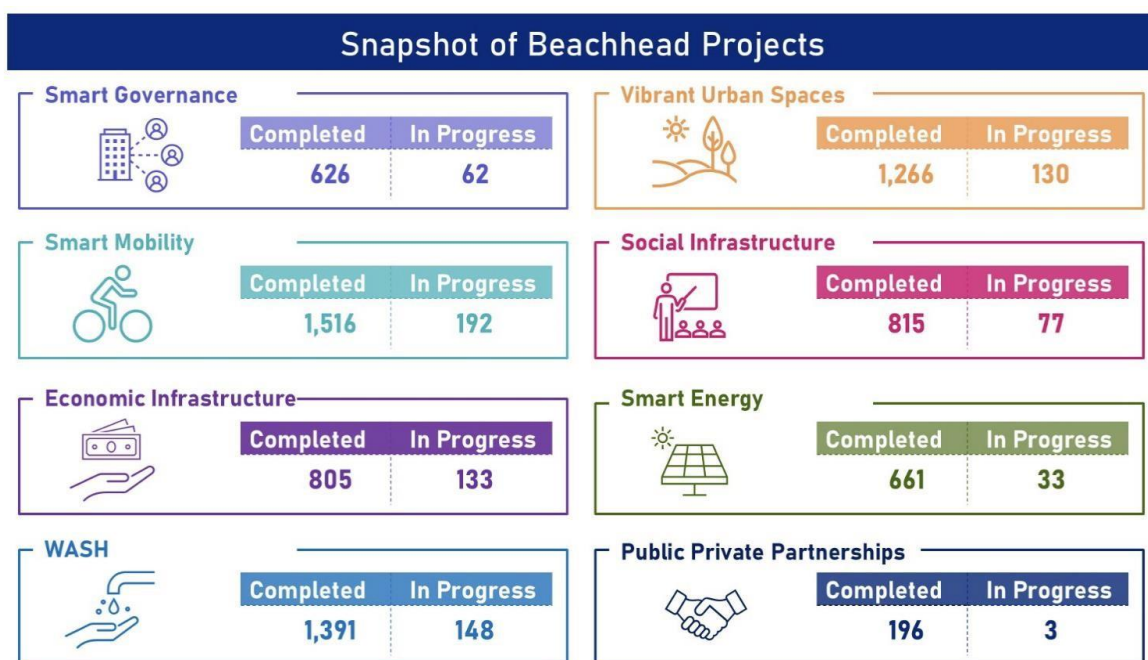and achieving broader transformational goals at the city level.

75% of projects have been completed in 75 smart cities. Across the 100 cities to date, **seventeen (17) cities have completed 100% of their projects under the mission**. This is followed by **thirty-four (34) cities with more than 90% of projects completed** and another **twenty-four (24) cities with more than 75% of projects completed**. On the financial front, **the total outlay of Central assistance for the Smart Cities Mission was ₹48,000 crore**. The **Central Government has already released ₹46,787 crore to 100 Smart Cities** under the SCM, of which over 90% has been utilised.

Major Projects Under the Smart City Mission

Snapshot of Beachhead Projects	
Smart Governance	**Vibrant Urban Spaces**
Completed: 626 — In Progress: 62	Completed: 1,266 — In Progress: 130
Smart Mobility	**Social Infrastructure**
Completed: 1,516 — In Progress: 192	Completed: 815 — In Progress: 77
Economic Infrastructure	**Smart Energy**
Completed: 805 — In Progress: 133	Completed: 661 — In Progress: 33
WASH	**Public Private Partnerships**
Completed: 1,391 — In Progress: 148	Completed: 196 — In Progress: 3

Data as on August 2024

Key Achievements of the Mission

- **Integrated Command and Control Centres (ICCC):** All 100 Smart Cities have operational ICCCs, which utilize data for making informed decisions. These ICCCs functioned as COVID war rooms during the pandemic and have significantly improved city operations such as transport, water supply, and solid waste management by integrating emerging technologies like AI, IoT, and Data Analytics.

- **Public Safety and Security:** Over 83,000 CCTV surveillance cameras have been installed in 100 Smart Cities, aiding in crime monitoring. Additionally, 1,884 emergency call boxes, 3,000 public address systems, and traffic enforcement systems for red light violations and automatic number plate recognition have been installed, enhancing public safety.

- **Water Supply:** More than 9,900 kilometers of the water supply system are being monitored through SCADA, reducing non-revenue water and leakages.

- **Solid Waste Management:** Over 50 cities are managing solid waste with increased technology use, improving route management, efficiency of collection, and daily management. Around 4,400 vehicles have been RFID-enabled for Automatic Vehicle Location (AVL) to digitize and improve solid waste management efficiency.

- **Streetlights:** More than 52 lakh solar/LED streetlights have been installed, and over 86,000 kilometers of underground electricity cabling have been constructed.

- **Mobility:** Over 4,700 kilometers of smart roads have been constructed or improved, and 580 kilometers of cycle tracks have been developed. Furthermore, an Intelligent Transport Management System (ITMS) has been implemented and is being monitored through ICCCs, improving traffic operations, enforcing traffic violations, and reducing journey time.

- **Affordable Housing and Shelter:** 49,300 dwelling units have been constructed, along with 1,562 rooms in community housing projects such as Rain Basera, hostels (noneducational), and night shelters under the Mission.

- **Vibrant Public Spaces:** Over 1,300 parks, green spaces, and lakefront/riverfront promenades have been developed or are under development.

- **Education:** 7,654 smart classrooms and 40 digital libraries have been developed.

- **Health:** 172 e-health centers and clinics (without dedicated beds) have been developed, and 155 health ATMs also have been installed.

- **Economic Hubs:** 21 incubation centers/skill development centers have been developed, and over 56 market redevelopment projects have been completed.

- **PPP:** More than 50 cities have successfully developed or are developing 199 projects through Public-Private Partnerships (PPP) worth ₹9,200 crore.

The Mission has continually adapted to emerging needs, providing cities with the flexibility to respond effectively. For example, when the COVID-19 pandemic raised global awareness about the importance of open spaces for active and healthy lifestyles, the Mission launched campaigns such as India 'Cycles4Change' and 'Streets4People' in a challenge format. To ensure that even the most vulnerable citizens have access to public spaces, especially young children and caregivers, cities participated in 'Placemaking Marathons' and the 'Nurturing Neighbourhoods Challenge'. Other challenges like 'Transport4All' and 'EatSmartCities' are promoting startups in public transport and improving food hygiene in smart cities, respectively.

Only 10% of the remaining projects are at the implementation stage. Some of these projects have been delayed due to legal issues, delays in obtaining clearances from different departments, land acquisition challenges, construction in hilly areas, and challenges in vendor and resource availability in small and medium cities. Following multiple requests from State governments and Members of Parliament, the mission period has been extended to 31st March 2025 to complete the ongoing projects.

Strategy for Smart Cities Mission

The Smart Cities Mission aims to drive economic growth and improve the quality of life by fostering local area development and leveraging technology for smart outcomes. The strategy includes transforming existing areas (through retrofitting and redevelopment), developing new areas (greenfield development), and applying smart solutions city-wide (Pan-city initiatives).

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[1] https://smartcities.gov.in/mission-dashboard

- ❖ **Retrofitting** involves enhancing a built-up area (over 500 acres) to make it more efficient and livable by introducing intensive infrastructure and smart applications, often completed in a shorter timeframe for replication.

- ❖ **Redevelopment** replaces existing structures to create a new layout with improved infrastructure, mixed land use, and increased density, typically in areas over 50 acres. Notable examples include the Saifee Burhani Upliftment Project in Mumbai and the redevelopment of East Kidwai Nagar in New Delhi.

- ❖ **Greenfield Development** introduces smart solutions in previously undeveloped areas (over 250 acres) with innovative planning and affordable housing, addressing the needs of expanding urban populations. The GIFT City in Gujarat is a prime example.

- ❖ **Pan-city Development** applies selected smart solutions to enhance existing city-wide infrastructure. For instance, intelligent traffic management systems can reduce commute times, while smart metering and wastewater recycling can improve water management.

- ❖ Each city's Smart City proposal should include one of the area-based models (**retrofitting, redevelopment, or greenfield development**) and a Pan-city feature, ensuring inclusivity and benefits for all residents. For North Eastern and Himalayan states, the development area requirements are halved.

References https://smartcities.gov.in/

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