

Annexure -II

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K
Sr. No	Feature	Definition	Scenario 1 (BASE)	Scenario 2	Scenario 3	Scenario 4 (ADVANCED)	Self-assessment of the city for Pan-City Solution) or area (for Area-based development), with regard to each feature	Basis for assessment and/or quantitative indicator (Optional - only if data exists)	Projection of 'where the city wants to be' with regard to the feature/indicator	Input/Initiative that would move the city/area from its current status to Advanced status (Scenario 4)
1	Citizen participation	A smart city constantly shapes and changes course of its strategies incorporating views of its citizen to bring maximum benefit for all. (Guideline 3.1.6)	The City begins identifies priorities and projects to pursue without consulting citizens.	City undertakes citizen participation with some selected stakeholders. The findings are compiled and incorporated in some projects or programs. Very few major decisions are shared with -citizens until final projects are unveiled.	City conducts citizen engagement at city level and local area level with most stakeholders and in most areas. The findings are compiled and incorporated in projects or programs.	City constantly conducts citizen engagement with people at each Ward level to incorporate their views, and these shape priorities and development projects in the city. Multiple means of communication and getting feedback such, both face-to-face and online are utilised. The effectiveness of city governance and service delivery is constantly enhanced on the basis of feedback from citizens.	City will continue the ongoing extensive citizen engagement process through all available modes of communication in both online and offline forms. All development proposals will be placed in public domain for citizen's consultation. Decision making will be based on views and suggestions given by majority citizens and stakeholders.	Two way communications between City Admin and Citizens is available at present. Citizens can provide their feedback & suggestions at online on SMC's website and Mobile App.	Two way communication with IT as a tool for citizen participation Citizens want to promote more online citizen consultation by mobile app and other online modes to get maximum outreach with ease.	To use e-governance and other IT tools and application in order to involve citizen in decision making and making them responsible and accountable.
2	Identity and culture	A Smart City has a unique identity, which distinguishes it from all other cities, based on some key aspect: its location or climate; its leading industry, its cultural heritage, its local culture or cuisine, or other factors. This identity allows an easy answer to the question "why in this city and not somewhere else?" A Smart City celebrates and promotes its unique identity and culture. (Guideline 3.1.7)	There are few architectural monuments, symbols, and festivals that emphasise the unique character of the city. Built, natural and cultural heritage is not preserved and utilised or enhanced through physical, management and policy structures.	Historic and cultural resources are preserved and utilised to some extent but limited resources exist to manage and maintain the immediate surroundings of the heritage monuments. New buildings and areas are created without much thought to how they reflect the identity and culture of the city.	Historic and cultural heritage resources are preserved and utilised and their surroundings are well-maintained. Public spaces, public buildings and amenities reflect the cultural identity of the city.	Built, natural and intangible heritage are preserved and utilised as anchors of the city. Historical and cultural resources are enhanced through various mediums of expression. Public spaces, open spaces, amenities and public buildings reflect local identity and are widely used by the public through festivals, events and activities.	The city of Surat has glorious history that dates back to 300 BC. The origin of the city can be traced to the old Hindu town of Suryapur during 1500 – 1520 A.D. Surat city has distinguished identity in the world for its Diamond & Textile industry. Surat city has a rich culture and also famous for delicious food loving citizens.	Surat city accounts for 90% of worlds and 99.9% of India's total rough diamond cutting and polishing. It also accounts for 90% of India's total diamond exports. Surat is the biggest centre of man-made fibre in India. It has a total of 381 dyeing & printing mills and 41,100 power loom units. The overall annual turnover is around 5 billion rupees (USD 82 million).	City will make every effort to keep its rich heritage and cultural values intact to maintain its unique identity. Position Surat as a Diamond trading headquarter while retaining its local culture.	1. To develop infrastructure for Diamond trading and provide impetus to its growth. 2. To develop Cultural fairs with focus on history of Surat and its identity. 3. To identify places of importance and historical / heritage importance and to start Heritage walk within the city. 4. Protecting and conserving vernacular architecture and Heritage. 5. Awareness drives and programmes for citizens, Visitors and tourists
3	Economy and employment	A smart city has a robust and resilient economic base and growth strategy that creates large-scale employment and increases opportunities for the majority of its citizens. (Guideline 2.6 & 3.1.7 & 6.2)	There are some job opportunities in the city but they do not reach all sections of the population. There are a high number of jobs in the informal sector without sufficient facilities.	There is a range of job opportunities in the city for many sections of the population. The city attempts to integrate informal economic activities with formal parts of the city and its economy.	There are adequate job opportunities for all sections of society. But skill availability among residents can sometimes be a challenge.	There are adequate opportunities for jobs for all sections of income groups and skill levels. Job-oriented skill training supported by the city and by industry. Economic activities are suited to and build on locational and other advantages of the city.	City is strategically located on DMIC (Delhi-Mumbai Industrial Corridor) Also there are chemical, petrochemical and natural gas based industries at Hazira established by leading industry houses such as ONGC, Reliance, ESSAR, KRIBHCO, NTPC, GAIL & Shell. Economy of Surat is mainly based on two industries - Diamond & Textile and these two sectors is also highest employment generator in Surat City.	Surat ranks fourth in a global study of fastest developing cities conducted by The City Mayors Foundation, an international think tank on urban affairs. Surat is a synthetic capital of India. It contributes to 18% of manmade fibre exports and around 40% of manmade fibre production. The textile industry provides job to more than 7 lakh people.	1. To create a vibrant city with diversified economic base. 2. To develop robust and resilient economic base. 3. Growth strategy to create large-scale employment and increase opportunities for the majority of its citizens. 4. Branding and Marketing for textile industries and diamond polishing 5. Skill Development and training	1. Development of Incubation centre and Trade facilitation centre 2. Establishing Skill Facilitation centre 3. Develop programmes and events for Skill upgradation 4. Imparting training through multinational companies 5. Smart commercial complexes and trade centres through PPP in Municipal commercial lands
4	Education	A Smart City offers schooling and educational opportunities for all children in the city (Guideline 2.5.10)	The city provides very limited educational facilities for its residents. There are some schools but very limited compared to the demand. Many schools are in poor condition.	City provides adequate primary education facilities within easily reachable distance of 15 minutes walking for most residential areas of the city. The city also provides some secondary education facilities.	City provides adequate primary and secondary education facilities within easily reachable distance for most residential areas of the city. Education facilities are regularly assessed through -databases of schools including number of students, attendance, teacher - student ratio, facilities available and other factors.	City provides adequate and high-quality education facilities within easily reachable distance of 10 minutes walking for all the residential areas of the city and provides multiple options of connecting with specialised teaching and multi media enabled education. Education facilities are regularly assessed through database of schools including number of students, attendance, teacher-student ratio, facilities available and other factors.	SMC runs total 293 Primary Schools for Standard 1 to 8. There are total 7 Language mediums available in Primary Education - Gujarati, Hindi, Marathi, Urdu, Telegu, Udiya & English medium. Apart from this, SMC run 9 (Nine) secondary SUMAN high schools also in two mediums- Gujarati & Marathi. SMC runs a Medical college SMIMER with Graduate & Post-Graduate medical courses.	SMC run schools - Primary Education - 1.41 lakh students and 3518 teachers. Secondary Education - 4700 students. Total 82 Reading Rooms in different parts of city. Two major libraries with more than 60,000 members and more than 3 Lacs books	1. To develop the adequate educational infrastructure and institutions 2. Creating Smart schools/Smart education. 3. ICT based Smart Solutions will be provided for e-school. All schools to be replicated as per already implemented Model School 4. To provide quality education for all	1. Strengthening Infrastructure - Converting existing Public schools into Smart Schools. 2. Developing Smart labs 3. Skill development for the teachers and staff 4. E- Schools - Establishing Smart Schools
5	Health	A Smart City provides access to healthcare for all its citizens. (Guideline 2.5.10)	Healthcare is difficult for citizens to access demand for healthcare often exceeds hospitals' ability to meet citizen needs.	The city provides some access to healthcare for its residents but healthcare facilities are overburdened and far from many residents. Access to preventive health care is only easily available for some residents.	City provides adequate health facilities within easily reachable distance for all the residential areas and job centers of the city. It has an emergency response system that connects with ambulance services.	City provides adequate health facilities at easily accessible distance and individual health monitoring systems for elderly and vulnerable citizens which are directly connected to hospitals to prevent emergency health risks and to acquire specialised health advice with maximum convenience. The city is able to foresee likely potential diseases and develop response systems and preventive care.	Comprehensive Network of total 23 Urban Health Centres, 11 UHC with maternity home, 5 SMIMER Hospital & Medical College with 750 beds and under NHRM RCH-2. More than 6.41 Lacs children covered under Pulse Polio Immunization Program.(NID) - Annual Medical check-up for more than 9 Lacs students below Std.-12. More than 6 Lacs Mobile SMS Alerts to protect all children below age of 5 years under Complete Immunization health program.	There are 6 mobile dispensaries active in City. City level Maskati Hospital with 150 beds. There is total 1004 Anganwadi's Active in city. • Maternity Home - one per 3lakh (11 Existing) • Health centre - One per 1 lakh (41 existing) • General Hospital - one per 10 lakh.	1. To attain a good standard of health for all people in the city in order to promote a healthy and productive life. 2. Creating Sustainable and healthy environment by creating smart health and health care infrastructure.	1. Converting existing Public Hospitals into Smart Hospitals. 2. Smart Apps for Health care including interface for area based facilities available, fixing up appointment and all Hospital related services. 3. Establishing Smart Hospitals 4. Covering the entire citizens of Surat under Insurance scheme of State and Central Government 5. Developing Aarogyam" Smart Health Mobile App & "Smile" Health Mobile Lab 6. Developing "SWASTHYA -104"as Non-Emergency Medical Help Line 7. Development of Epidemic Research & Control Centre "Epidemic Observatory" 8. Development of nursing school
6	Mixed use	A Smart City has different kinds of land uses in the same places; such as offices, housing, and shops, clustered together. (Guidelines 3.1.2 and 3.1.2)	The city has mostly separated uses and areas are focused either on residential, commercial, or industrial, with little co-existence of uses. The average resident cannot walk to the closest market or shops near his or her home. For almost everyone, going to work or going shopping for basic needs requires a journey by automobile or bus of more than 15 minutes. Land use regulations prevent putting commercial or office locations in residential neighborhoods and vice versa.	In some parts of the city, there is a mixture of land uses that would allow someone to live, work, and shop in close proximity. However, in most areas, there are only small retail stores with basic supplies near housing. Most residents must drive or use public transportation to access a shop for food and basic daily needs. Land use rules support segregating housing, retail, and office uses, but exceptions are made when requested.	Most parts of the city have housing, retail, and office buildings in close proximity. Some neighborhoods have light industrial uses within them (e.g., auto repair, craft production). Land use rules allow for mixed uses.	Every part of the city has a mix of uses. Everyone lives within a 15-minute trip of office buildings, markets and shops, and even some industrial uses. Land use rules require or encourage developers to incorporate a mixture of uses in their projects.	Surat city is developed on mixed land use pattern and hence in each & every zone, citizens prefer to reside near their work place. All other facilities like - health, education	The entire TP scheme developed with consideration with 1. Pooling of land. 2. Reconstruction of plot boundaries. 3. Provision for social and physical infrastructure. 4. Redistribution of reconstructed plots amongst original owners. 5. Automatic acquisition of land for public purposes. 6. Recovery of Betterment contribution to recover the cost of development.	1. To create an efficient and equitably accessible city structure 2. To have balanced and sustainable development through a planned mix land use development which will optimise the land utilisation 3. Develop mixed use neighbourhoods with all uses clustered together 4. Promote walk to work culture and develop required infrastructure	1. Mixed Use Development- Proposing residential & industrial/ commercial land uses in vicinity 2. Renewal/Redevelopment of selected areas through incentives of higher FSI 3. Disincentive infrastructure cost in outer areas 4. Development in phase manner to keep the city compact. 5. GIS to monitor utilization of performance of services / Infrastructure.
7	Compact	A Smart City encourages development to be compact and dense, where buildings are located close to one another and are ideally within a 10-minute walk of public transportation, forming concentrated neighborhoods. (Guidelines 2.3 and 5.2)	The city is expanding rapidly at its periphery into undeveloped land, rural or natural areas, or along industrial corridors both formally and informally. Formal new development is occurring in a way that is "sprawling," meaning that the buildings spread across a wide area and are far from one another. Residents or tenants find it easier or safer to travel by automobile because it takes a long time to walk between destinations and there are busy roads separating buildings. Large pockets of land in the inner-city are vacant. New developments at the periphery tend to be large-scale residential developments, often enclosed with a gate and oriented to the automobile.	The city has one or two high density areas - such as the city center, or historic areas, where buildings are concentrated together and where people can walk easily from building to building and feel as though they are in center of activity. Most of the city consists of areas where buildings are spread out and difficult to walk between, sometimes with low-density per hectare. Regulations tend to favor buildings that are separated from one another, with lots of parking at the base and set-back from the streets. The city likely has some pockets of under-utilized land in the center. New formal developments at the periphery tend to be large scale residential developments, often enclosed with a gate and oriented to the automobile.	The city has multiple high density clusters that are easy to walk around where buildings are close together. However, the city actively encourages development to occur on under-utilized parcels of land into high-density, walkable areas. When new formal large-scale development projects happen at the periphery, they are encouraged to be dense and compact, with buildings that are close together and line the streets. The city actively encourages or incentivizes re-development of under-utilized parcels in the inner-city, especially those located close to public transportation.	The city is highly compact and dense, making the most of land within the city. Buildings are clustered together, forming walkable and inviting activity centers and neighborhoods. Regulations encourage or incentivize re-development of under-utilized land parcels in the city center. Buildings are oriented to the street — and parking is kept to a minimum, located below ground or at the back of buildings. Public transport and walking connects residences to most jobs and amenities. Residential density is at an optimal with affordable housing available in most areas.	Surat City is developed on lowrise - High density mixed use which evolved organically and hence in each & every zone, citizens prefer to reside near their work place. Even all other facilities like health, education and public space.	1. Average Density - 229 Person per Hectare 2. Average Trip Distance/Length - Average trip time of 22min with 6Kms average distance	1. To promote compact, dense and sustainable development 2. Develop concentrated neighbour-hoods with high density and activities located ideally within 10-minute walk from major 3. To improve walkability and provide activities near to residential areas	1. High Rise/ High Density for ground level open spaces Creating Plazas/Square, Street furniture, etc. through PPP basis 2. Integrating attraction and production nodes with hassle free multi-modal transport system 3. Developing Building control regulations to promote compact dense and sustainable development 4. New possession of vacant land tax and incentives for development of vacant spaces 5. Development in phase manner to keep the city compact. 6. Disincentive infrastructure cost in outer areas 7. GIS to monitor utilization of performance of services / Infrastructure.

Annexure -II

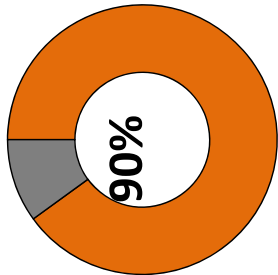
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K
Sr. No	Feature	Definition	Scenario 1 (BASE)	Scenario 2	Scenario 3	Scenario 4 (ADVANCED)	Self-assessment of the city (for Pan-City Solution) or area (for Area-based development), with regard to each feature	Basis for assessment and/or quantitative indicator (Optional - only if data exists)	Projection of 'where the city wants to be' with regard to the feature/indicator	Input/Initiative that would move the city/area from its current status to Advanced status (Scenario 4)
8	Public open spaces	A Smart City has sufficient and usable public open spaces, many of which are green, that promote exercise and outdoor recreation for all age groups. Public open spaces of a range of sizes are dispersed throughout the City so all citizens can have access. (Guidelines 3.1.4 & 6.2)	The city has very few usable public open spaces and very few usable green spaces. Available recreational spaces are located far away and are dispersed at long distances around the city. The few available public open spaces offer a limited variety of experiences for all sections of population and age groups such as places for sport, places for rest, and places for play.	A variety of public open spaces are available in some neighborhoods, but are not available in all the areas of the city or are located far away from residential areas. Many of the open spaces have access restrictions, or are not well-maintained. A variety of types of public open spaces may be lacking, such as natural areas, green areas, parks, plazas, or recreation areas.	Most areas of the city have some sort of public open space. There is some variety in the types of public spaces in the city. However, public spaces are sometimes not within easy reach or access of more vulnerable populations and are more restricted in poorer neighbourhoods.	Public open spaces are well dispersed throughout the city. Every residential area and work space has access to open space within 10 minutes walking distance. Open spaces are of various types - natural, green, plazas, parks, or recreation areas - which serve various sections of people. Public spaces tend to truly reflect the natural and cultural identity of the city.	Surat city is developed under TP scheme mechanism where 8-10% allocation of open space is mandatory.	Surat City is developed with 1. Open space coverage - 7.32% (Average 30.31 Sq.Mt. per person) 2. Road network Coverage - 16%	1. Provide a network of attractive, safe, accessible, usable and sustainable parks and open spaces for the City 2. Provide a network of attractive, safe, accessible, usable and sustainable parks and open spaces for the City 3. Eco restoration of lakes and ponds with attractive park and open spaces around it.	1. Urban Forest/Large Open Space in revised DP by way of town planning scheme (300Ha) 2. Renovate existing parks and open spaces to improve condition of recreational areas and ensure attractive, safe, and accessible public lands. 3. Creating parks in all approved layouts and creating parks in eco-restoration of lakes and ponds projects 4. Multiple utilization of open spaces managed by smart solutions on pay & use mode 5. GIS to monitor utilization of performance of services / Infrastructure.
9	Housing and inclusiveness	A Smart City has sufficient housing for all income groups and promotes integration among social groups. (Guidelines 3.1.2)	Housing is very limited and highly segregated across income levels. Population growth far exceeds the creation of new housing. The poor live in informal settlements with limited to no access to basic services, and are concentrated in a few areas. The wealthy live in separate enclaves. Those in the middle have few, if any options.	Housing is available at most income levels but is highly segregated across income levels. Population growth slightly exceeds the creation of new housing. The wealthy and the middle class have housing that meets their needs at costs appropriate to their income. The poor live in informal settlements.	Housing is available at all income levels, but is segregated across income levels. The growth of supply of housing almost meets the rate of population growth. Increasingly, lower and middle-income people can find housing in areas that are conveniently located.	A wide range of a housing is available at all cost levels. The supply of housing is growing at pace with population. Affordable, moderate, and luxury housing are found clustered together in many areas of the city	Surat has set example to provide rehabilitation to slum dwellers to largest no in asia.	1. Tenement Scheme -6243 Du's 2. Site and Services Scheme -12,388 Du's 3. EWS Housing Scheme -7424 Du's 4. VAMBAY Scheme – 372 Du's 5. LIG Housing Scheme - 113 Du's 6. JNNURM – a. 40089 units have been allotted. b. 45288 units have been completed. c. 1568 units are under construction.	1. Housing for all with basic infrastructure facilities 2. Provide Affordable housing for city residents and for poor under "Housing for All" scheme	Affordable Housing for all poor citizens in slum areas under four verticals, 1. Beneficiary Led Development 2. Affordable Housing in Partnership 3. Affordable Housing through Credit Linked Subsidy 4. Slum Redevelopment Creating affordable housing for poor in non-slum areas through Three verticals 1. Beneficiary Led Development 2. Affordable Housing in Partnership 3. Affordable Housing through Credit Linked Subsidy
10	Transport	A Smart City does not require an automobile to get around; distances are short, buildings are accessible from the sidewalk, and transit options are plentiful and attractive to people of all income levels. (Guidelines 3.1.5 & 6.2)	Personal automobile centric city with very few modal options. Long trip lengths for daily commute to work and education. Accessing various areas by walking or cycling is difficult. Women and vulnerable sections find it very difficult to move independently in the city. There is limited public transport. Vehicles cause high air and noise pollution levels in the city. Vehicles dominate public spaces and affect their effective functioning.	The street network system is elaborate but public transport choices are restricted. Public transport can be too expensive or unaffordable for the poor. Pedestrian infrastructure is only available in select areas. The majority of investments focus on reducing traffic congestion through the creation of more roads.	Network of streets are fairly complete. Public transport covers most areas of the city. However last mile connectivity remains incomplete -and affects transport options- Foot paths are accessible in most areas, whereas-concerns of safe crossings and security throughout the day remain. Parking zones are demarcated but absence of pricing increases over utilization of parking lots.	Street network is complete and follows a clear structure. Public transportation network covers the entire city and intensity of connection relates with the demand. Plenty of options of public transport are available and affordable for all sections of the society. There is multi-modal integration at all mass transit stations and organized-priced on street and off street parking. Walking and cycling is prevalent.	The supply of Public transport in Surat has faced issues like discontinuity and leaving the city with negligible supply. Due to this, the share of auto rickshaws which act as para-transit services grew rapidly. In 2007, Surat developed its Comprehensive Mobility Plan to guide its mobility future and provide 'Integrated land use and transportation system, that minimizes the need for travel, provides choices for modes that are safe, socially, economically, financially and environmentally sustainable and provide a global image for the city'. Looking forward Surat initiated improving its public transit services and introduced city bus service in 2007 and Bus Rapid Transit system in 2014.	To provide efficient safe, sustainable & accessible transportation system for the city. 1. Better connectivity with all parts of the city through Public transport 2. Creating Smart interchanges and seamless transport options 3. Use of electricity and other renewable sources for transportation 4. Improving network and accessibility for pedestrians and cyclists	1. Smart traffic signals 2. Non-Motorized Transport facilities like creating pedestrian footpaths, cycle tracks at feasible locations. 3. To propose new smart bus stand and replace the existing ones at major commercial complex 4. Creating smart parking solutions at interchanges 5. Establishing GPS vehicle tracking and Bus Information System by developing an application 6. Providing Smart Cards for ticketing, 7. Running Solar Buses on pilot basis, 8. Establishing Smart Bus Stops through PPP, 9. Smart traffic management 10. Provide smart parking facilities 11. Providing cycling tracks 12. Improving Public transport facilities 13. Introducing appropriate parking fee	
11	Walkable	A Smart City's roads are designed equally for pedestrians, cyclists and vehicles; and road safety and sidewalks are paramount to street design. Traffic signals are sufficient and traffic rules are enforced. Shops, restaurants, building entrances and trees line the sidewalk to encourage walking and there is ample lighting so the pedestrian feels safe day and night. (Guidelines 3.1.3 & 6.2)	The city is designed mainly for the automobile. Daily life without a car requires long bus rides. Walking is difficult and often dangerous; there are few pavements, existing pavements need repair and lack trees to provide shade for pedestrians, and marked pedestrian crossings are rare. New buildings have their main entrances set-back from the street, sometimes with large driveways or parking lots separating them from the street, and sometimes are enclosed by gates. Traffic signals are often disobeyed	Older areas of the city see a mix of pedestrians, cyclists, and vehicles but newer areas are focused mainly on the automobile. In the new areas, there are few pavements and main entrances to new buildings are not accessible from the front of the street. large driveways or parking lots often separating them from the street, and sometimes are enclosed by gates. In these areas, traffic signals are disobeyed.	The city has a good network of pavements and bike lanes. Buildings in most areas of the city are easily accessible from the pavement. However, traffic signals are sometimes disobeyed and it can feel difficult to cross the street.	The city is highly walkable. Pavements exist on every street and are maintained. Trees line many sidewalks to provide shade for pedestrians. Buildings in most areas of the city are easily accessible from the sidewalk. Traffic signals control the flow of automobiles and are enforced. A network of bike lanes exists to promote cycling as a means of transport. Traffic rules are followed and enforced with great seriousness.	Most of the city roads have foot path. However, most of the footpaths are intersected by building entrances and hence in accessible as well as un safe for the vulnerable section.	1. Percentage of roads having Footpath without encroachment. 2. Percentage of roads having tree cover. 3. Percentage of Roads having cycle track 4. Percentage of Roads having Pedestrians street light 5. Foot of Bridge on major roads (7 nos in working condition)	Provide safe and reliable infrastructure for creating better pedestrian Environment o Improve circulation with walkable, safe, and pedestrian-friendly streets and open spaces (Sidewalks, subways, skywalks, landscaping, lighting, etc)	o Design and redevelop roads giving equal importance to pedestrians, cyclists, public transport and vehicles; o Enforcement of traffic rules and signals to ensure pedestrian safety. Developing smart traffic signal with priority to pedestrians
12	IT connectivity	A Smart City has a robust internet network allowing high-speed connections to all offices and dwellings as desired. (Guideline 6.2)	City has no major plans to bring increased high speed internet connectivity to the public.	The city has made plans to provide high speed internet connectivity through the existing framework.	The city makes high speed internet connectivity available in most parts of the city.	The city offers free wifi services to provide opportunity for all the citizens to connect with high speed internet across the city.	SMC offers free wifi for 30min at 16 location and have plans to expand wifi service up to 100 locations	1. To increase service levels and provide network connectivity through wi-fi. 2.To provide free wifi services to provide opportunity for all the citizens to connect with high speed internet across the city.	Provide underground cabling for the entire city 1. Setting up of a data center covering all departments through ELCOT. 2.Wifi connectivity in the city	
13	ICT-enabled government services	A Smart City enables easy interaction (including through online and telephone services) with its citizens, eliminating delays and frustrations in interactions with government. (Guidelines 2.4.7 & 3.1.6 & 5.1.4 & 6.2)	Essential Government services are not linked with online platforms. Paper intensive interactions with the local Government continues. Receiving services and response to citizen complaints take a long time. There is limited availability of data to monitor service delivery.	Some of the public services are provided online and infrastructure for total digitalization is not in place. Service delays occur regularly in some sectors. Responses to citizen inquiries or complaints are often delayed. No integration between services and billing.	Most of the services are provided online and offline. Data transparency helps monitoring. Systems and processes to better coordinate between various Government agencies are being developed.	All major services are provided through online and offline platforms. Citizens and officials can access information on accounting and monitor status of projects and programs through data available on online system. Robust data infrastructure system shares information and enhances internal governmental coordination.	SMC offers the most sought after services through Virtual Civic Center and Mobile App. SMC operates 19 City Civic Center that act as single outlet for service delivery. Citizens are provided various options for easy complaint registration like through whatsapp, single no. helpline, mobile app, website, etc.	1. To have an efficient and effective IT platform for Corporation and citizens 2. Provide easy interaction through online and telephone services with its citizens, eliminating delays and frustrations in interactions with government. 3. Intelligent government services through e-governance modules	1. Setting up of Smart city center to manage and monitor all ICT enabled civic service. 2. Development of ERP for various departments to ensure efficient and effective services. 3. Establishment of integrated centre and mobility center to 4.manage key transport and mobility issue. 5. to offer Multiapplication Smart card for accessing various services. 6. Setting up automatic fare collection system for cashless transit facilities.	
14	Energy supply	A Smart City has reliable, 24/7 electricity supply with no delays in requested hookups. (Guideline 2.4)	There is only intermittent electricity supply with regular power shedding. Many residents have to plan their days around when power is available.	Electricity supply and loads are managed as per demand and priority for various functions with clear scheduling, with electricity being available in many areas for most hours of the day.	Electricity is available in most parts of the city for most hours of the day but some areas are not so well-served. Smart metering exists in some parts of the city but not all.	Electricity is available 24 x 7 in all parts of the city with smart metering linked to online platforms for monitoring and transparency.	24x7 electricity is available in most of the parts of the city. Smart meter exists in some part of city but not all	1. 100% Electrification 2. No Load Shedding 3. DG/VCL have adequate PPA for requirement of power for next 10 years. 4. Availability of power supply is 99.7%	1. To improve the sustainable energy system 2. Reduce energy consumption 3. To explore renewable energy sources	1. LED lighting and underground cabling 2. Installation of Wind power plants 3. Installation of rooftop/ ground-top SPV based solar power plants
15	Energy source	A Smart City has at least 10% of its electricity generated by renewables. (Guideline 6.2)	The city does not have any renewable sources of energy and there is no commitment to promote this for the foreseeable future.	The city is preparing plans for ensuring that it gets more energy from renewable sources and is in the process of making commitments in this regard.	Some energy consumed is the city is produced through renewable sources. There are long term targets for higher renewable energy capacities and the city is making plans to achieve these.	At least 10% of the energy used in the city is generated through renewable sources. The city is undertaking long-term strategic projects to tap renewable sources of energy in its region/beyond to increase the percentage of renewable energy sources.	Some energy consumed in the city is produced through renewable sources. There are long term targets for higher renewable energy capacity and city is making plans to achieve these.	DGVCL has RPPO obligation is 8%.	1. To improve the dependence on renewable energy 2. Tapping solar energy to the maximum extent.	1. Creating Solar Park in 100 acre land belongs to Municipal Corporation. 2. Tapping Non-conventional energy sources like Solar in public places and in public buildings 3. Installation of Solar Thermal Systems like Solar water heating system, Concentrated Solar Thermal etc. 4. Installation of Solar pumps/ Solar Street lights 5. LED Streetlights

Annexure -II

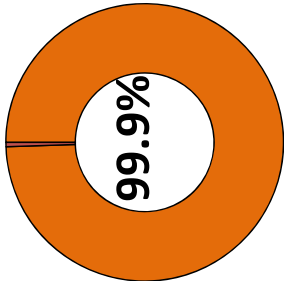
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K
Sr. No	Feature	Definition	Scenario 1 (BASE)	Scenario 2	Scenario 3	Scenario 4 (ADVANCED)	Self-assessment of the city (for Pan-City Solution) or area (for Area-based development), with regard to each feature	Basis for assessment and/or quantitative indicator (Optional - only if data exists)	Projection of 'where the city wants to be' with regard to the feature/indicator	Input/Initiative that would move the city/area from its current status to Advanced status (Scenario 4)
16	Water supply	A Smart City has a reliable, 24/7 supply of water that meets national and global health standards. (Guidelines 2.4 & 6.2)	The city has a poor water supply system with limited water availability. There are no clear targets to achieve higher quality and optimal quantity standards. Unaccounted water loss is above 40%	The city has intermittent water supply and availability. However it is setting targets and processes in place to try to improve its water supply. Unaccounted water loss is less than 30%.	The city has 24 x 7 water supply in most areas but the quality of water does not meet international health standards. Unaccounted water loss is less than 20%.	The city has 24 x 7 treated water supply which follows national and global standards and also available in sufficient quantity and affordable across all sections of the society. Unaccounted loss less than 15%.	The City has 24 X 7 water supply in some of the areas and the water is treated by tertiary methods before supplying to citizens. The UFW is also estimated as less than 20%. However, 24 X 7 is not fully implemented and SMC aims at providing ISO certified quality of water to the citizens in future. Though 100% water meter policy is presently being implemented in new area of city merged in year 2006 where 24x7 water supply system is planned, but still majority of numbers of connections from the old area of city prior to year 2006 are of 0.5" size and un-metered. Hence % of metering is low against the benchmark.	1. Coverage of Water Supply Connection - 95% 2. Per capita supply of Water - 149.89 LPCD 3. Extent of Metering of Water Connection: 3.3% 4. Extent of Non-Revenue Water (NRW) - 20.33% 5. Continuity of Water Supply - 4 hours	1. To provide 24X7 water supplies that meets global standards. 2. Reduce the water usage at consumer level 3. Promote Rain water harvesting	1. Management of existing source for ensuring availability of adequate treatable raw water for sustaining water supply 2. 100% coverage of piped water supply upto the door step of consumer within 326 sq. km area and for population of 2025 ensuring Service Delivery as per Service Benchmark (IS 10500-2012 or latest amendment) 3. Rejuvenating existing water harvesting systems and creating new harvesting systems in public buildings, sites, lake restoration and all along the roads, wherever feasible. 4. Management contract for 24x7 water supply in pilot zones through PPP 5. Assessment on Non-Revenue Water and reducing NRW by Smart Metering and bringing in zero leakage in main and D- System.
17	Water management	A Smart City has advanced water management programs, including smart meters, rain water harvesting, and green infrastructure to manage stormwater runoff. (Guideline 6.2)	The city does not measure all its supply. It does not recycle waste water to meet its requirements and rain water harvesting is not prevalent. Flooding often occurs due to storm water run-off.	The city has meters for all its water supply but lacks mechanisms to monitor. Water wastage is very high. Some, but not much, rainwater harvesting exists.	The city has meters for all its water supply with some smart mechanisms to monitor. Rainwater harvesting systems are installed and storm water is collected and stored in water bodies. However, recycling of waste water and reuse of storm water is limited.	The city has meters for all its water supply. It includes smart mechanisms to monitor remotely. Rainwater harvesting systems are installed and utilised through the city and storm water is collected and stored in water bodies and treated for usage. Recycled waste water is supplied for secondary uses.	At present, the NRW is not measured accurately. However it was estimated at 20.33% for 2014-15 of the water supply.	1. Quality of Water Supplied - 99.7% 2. Efficiency in redressal of customer complaints - 95% 3. Cost Recovery on water supply services - 100% 4. Efficiency in collection of water supply related charges - 85% Strom Water Drainage 1. Coverage of Strom water drainage network – 68% 2. Incidence of Water lodging/Flooding – 50 incident	1.To reduce the NRW to less than 15% 2.Provide smart metering and leak detection system	1. Centralized monitoring and surveillance of all water works, stores of water supply through CCTV 2. Management of existing source for ensuring availability of adequate treatable raw water for sustaining water supply 3. Improving the efficiency in collection of water related charges by introducing hassle-free e- payment gateways and Citizen Information System
18	Waste water management	A Smart City treats all of its sewage to prevent the polluting of water bodies and aquifers. (Guideline 2.4)	The city is unable to treat all its sewage. Many local sewer lines open on to water bodies and open ground and pollute the environment.	Most waste water is collected and treated before before disposal. However the treated water does not meet standards and is not recycled for secondary uses.	All the waste water is collected and treated before before disposal. It is also treated to a high standard and some is recycled.	The city has zero waste water because all the waste water is collected, treated and recycled. It meets standards and reduces the need for fresh water.	As of 2015, out of the total city area of 326.51 Sq.km, 78%of habitable area and 92 % of the present population have been covered with sewerage systems. In 2006, with the increase in the SMC limits from 112.274 Sq.km to 326.515 Sq.km the coverage of sewerage has gone down from 92% to 78%. However, due to lesser population in the extended city area, 78% population was being served by underground sewerage system, at the time of city limit extension.	1. Coverage of sewage network services – 93% 2. Collection efficiency of the Sewage Network – 99.07% 3. Adequacy of sewage treatment capacity – 100% 4. Quality of Sewage treatment – 80% 5. Extent of reuse and recycling of sewage – 5.1% 6. Efficiency in redressal of customer complaints – 95% 7. Extent of cost recovery in sewage management – 100% 8. Efficiency in collection of sewage management – 85% 9. Efficiency in collection of sewage charges – 85%	1. To collect and treat entire waste water generated by City before disposal. 2. Recycle and reuse of water to reduce water supply	1. Minimum hindrance to citizen: Rehabilitation of Sewerage system through advanced Trenchless / Micro Tunnelling Technology 2. Novation of STPs & SPSS 3. Self-Sustainable STPs by generating electricity from wastewater 4. Management of Sewerage System through remote monitoring & operation through SCADA / Automation of STPs & SPSS 5. Conservation of Valuable Conventional Water Resources by Recycle / Reuse of Wastewater 6. Advanced Grievance Redressal System for Sewerage System 7. Advanced Sewer Inspection / Assessment & Cleaning System
19	Air quality	A Smart City has air quality that always meets international safety standards. (Guideline 2.4.8)	City does not have plans, policies or programs to improve the air quality. Systems to monitor air quality are absent.	City has programs and projects to monitor air quality and spatialising the data to ascertain reasons for degrees of pollution in the air. A few strategies to decrease air pollution have been implemented.	City has programs and projects to monitor air quality and spatialising the data to ascertain reasons for degrees of pollution in the air. Pollution levels are acceptable.	The city has clean air by international standards. Live Air quality monitoring cover the entire city and data of air quality are mapped.	At present, Surat has not installed any air monitoring display system in city.		Improving air quality to match International safety standards	1. To monitor air quality and spatializing the data to ascertain reasons for degrees of in the air 2. Online monitoring of water quality and boosting the level of disinfection as and when necessary 3. Reduce air pollution due to Traffic and congestion by providing more Public transport, promoting cycling and electric vehicles 4. Inventory per Capita CO2 emissions
20	Energy efficiency	A Smart City government uses state-of-the-art energy efficiency practices in buildings, street lights, and transit systems. (Guideline 6.2)	City has no programs or controls or incentive mechanisms to promote or support energy efficiency in buildings	The city promotes energy efficiency and some new buildings install energy efficiency systems that track and monitor energy use and savings.	Most new public buildings install energy efficiency systems and some older buildings are also retrofitted to be more energy efficient. Local government conducts counselling and outreach with developer, businesses and residents to adopt energy efficiency strategies	All the existing old and new public buildings employ energy efficiency principles in development and operation and apply for energy rating by national and international forums. Many non-public buildings are also energy efficient because the government promotes energy efficiency through incentives and regulations.	SMC has started energy conservation by setting up solar plants on its structures like science centre and office buildings. SMC has won 13 awards till now in different categories of best city and best performing city, most inclusive approach, national energy conservation, urban water supply, excellence in governance, urban poverty alleviation programme, financial reporting and best accounting methods.	8.51% of Renewable Energy of total city demand.	Municipal sector is expected to see around 4.41% average annual increase in energy consumption after 2010-11,Whereas industrial sector, residential and commercial sectors are expected to see an annual increase in energy consumption by around 4.79%, 4.22% and 8.71% respectively.	1. All new public buildings to employ energy efficiency principles 2. Retrofitting old public buildings to make them energy efficient 3. Promote energy efficiency in non -public buildings through incentives and regulations. 4. Provide streetlights with sensor and movement detection 5. Converting street lights into LED/Solar lighting system. 6. Smart Monitoring system for street lighting 7. Effective Junction lighting
21	Underground electric wiring	A Smart City has an underground electric wiring system to reduce blackouts due to storms and eliminate unsightliness. (Guideline 6.2)	City does not have plans for underground electric wiring system.	More than 40% of the city has underground electric wiring system.	More than 75% of the city has underground electric wiring system.	More than 90% of the city has underground electric wiring system.	More than 40% of city has covered underground electric wiring.	In surat, DGVC and Torrent power is supplying elcticity where, Torrent has covered almost 100% completed 100% of uderground electric wiring.	Creating underground cabling system to improve the safety and security of the citizens and to improve the city image/city landscape.	1. To provide safety of all citizens, preventing injury and death and reducing the adverse effect due to electric lines 2. Changing over hanging cables to UG cables
22	Sanitation	A Smart City has no open defecation, and a full supply of toilets based on the population. (Guidelines 2.4.3 & 6.2)	Many parts of the city do not have access to sanitation infrastructure and facilities.	Sanitation facilities are available to 70% of the city's population.	Sanitation facilities are available to 90% of the city's population.	Sanitation facilities are available to 100% of the city's population.	Entire city is covered with individual toilet facilities at household level as we as community level (Pay & Use) . Sanitation facilities is connected to main sewer with underground drainage system.	1. Coverage of Toilets – 98%	To provide sewerage services and sanitation facilities to all the residents	1. Identification of locations for creating Green toilets 2. Creating Green Toilets through PPP (greater Hyderabad model). 3. Creating adequate green toilets at interchanges and at feasible bus stops. 4. Develop an application for location of public toilets
23	Waste management	A Smart City has a waste management system that removes household and commercial garbage, and disposes of it in an environmentally and economically sound manner. (Guidelines 2.4.3 & 6.2)	Waste collection systems do not pick up waste on a frequent basis and waste often enters into water bodies.	Waste generated is usually collected but not segregated. Recycling is attempted by difficult to implement.	Waste is segregated, collected, recycled and disposed in an environmentally sound manner.	The city reduces land fill caused by waste so that it is minimal. All the solid waste generated is segregated at source and sent for recycling. Organic waste is sent for composting to be used for gardening in the city. Energy creation through waste is considered.	Entire city is covered with daily door to door collection system. However, SMC has not taken any major step towards segregation of solid waste.	1. Household level coverage of SWM services – 98.86% 2. Efficiency of collection of MSW – 93% 3. Extent of segregation of MSW – 11.38% 4. Extent of MSW recovered – 10.27% 5. Extent of Cost Recovery in SWM Service – 100% 6. Efficiency in collection of SWM charges – 85%	1. To adopt the appropriate scientific method for waste disposal/recycling. 2. Adopting waste to energy techniques	1. Zone wise Source segregation drive through citizen engagement and through Citizen Information system 2. Smart Waste Collections with RFID, VTS technology and Biometric system including Smart Container system 3. Specialised / Smart Waste management (Plastic Waste, E Waste, Organic Waste, C&D waste, Religious waste etc) 4. Swachhta awareness among Public and children 5. Waste to Energy Research Centre 6. Establishing waste to Energy processing plant facility. 7. Establishing bio-methanation plants at major bio-degradable waste generation spots. 8. Establishing Construction and Debris waste recycling plant
24	Safety and security	A Smart City has high levels of public safety, especially focused on women, children and the elderly; men and women of all ages feel safe on the streets at all hours. (Guideline 6.2)	The city has low levels of public safety - most groups of residents feel insecure during most parts of the day in many parts of the city.	The city has medium levels of public safety - some more vulnerable groups feel insecure during some points of the day and in some parts of the city	The city has high levels of public safety - all citizens including women, children and the elderly feel secure in most parts of the city during most time in the day.	The city has very high levels of public safety - all residents feel safe in all parts of the city during all hours of the day.	Abhayam - Unique helpline No.181 is established especially for safety of women and 10,000 women from city were trained for safety in 2014. There is a special register maintained by police department to track cases related to senior citizens and hold regular interactions with them	First city to have real-time CCTV system, with eye-tracking software and night vision cameras, along with intense data analysis capabilities, consists of 104 CCTV cameras installed at 23 locations and a 280 square foot video wall at the police control room. Numbers of cognizable crimes have come down from 4761 in 2013 to 4391 in 2014.	1. To achieve a community where people feel safe and are comfortable engaging in a full range of community life 2. City having emergency preparedness, smart fire and rescue services, Surveillance system. 3. City having high levels of public safety, especially focused on women, children and the elderly; men and women of all ages feel safe on the streets at all hours.	1. Modernisation of control room 2. Fire Safety Policy 3. Modernisation and procurement of advance equipment's 4. Development of quick time with QRT 5. Recruitment of highly skilled man power and capacity building 6. Training centre , photo gallery and museum

SURAT, City Profile : STRENGTHS

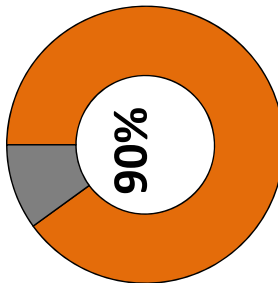
Surat City accounts for



World's total rough diamond cutting & polishing



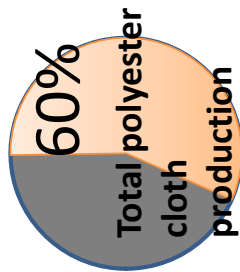
India's total rough diamond cutting & polishing



India's total diamond exports

Surat, is biggest centre of Man made Fibers in India

Produces 9 million metres of fabric annually

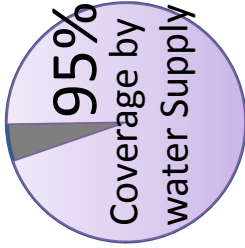


- Surat is one of the few cities in the country which has waste to energy plants installed for converting Sewage waste to energy
- 10% of SMC's power requirement through renewable energy sources
- SMC has Good property tax recovery ratio of 86.29%
- Pipelined Natural Gas covers most of the city
- Auto rickshaws and public buses run on CNG
- Implementation of GIS application for the city

Water Supply



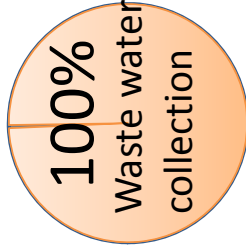
24X7 water supply also has been started in certain parts of the city.



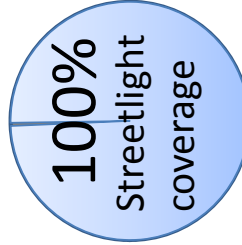
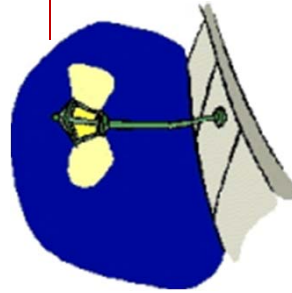
SCADA Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition has been implemented



40% of system is covered by underground sewerage system Automation SCADA of STPs and SPS

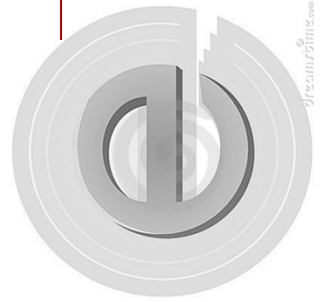


Waste water Management



SMC has also fixed **astronomical timers** in order to save energy

Street lighting



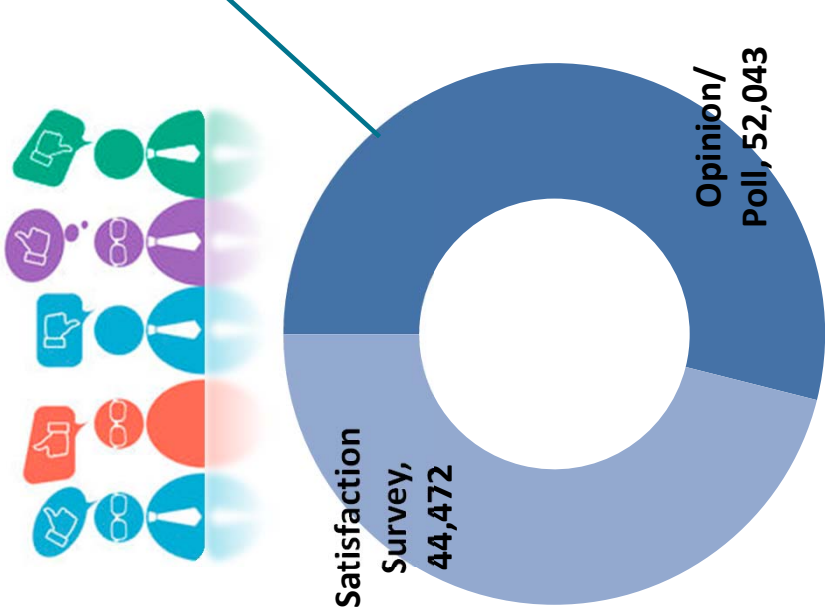
E-governance project through **16 city civic centers**



SMC Mobile APP

E governance

CITIZEN ENGAGEMENT – Stakeholder Meeting , Opinion Poll & Satisfaction Survey



Total Responses
96,515

myGov.in
Opinion/Poll – 2,883

Dropbox
Opinion/Poll – 48,861
Satisfaction Survey – 42,254

SMC Website
Opinion/Poll – 299
Satisfaction Survey – 2,218



Stakeholder Meeting with Elected Wing
(23 & 24-Sep-2015)



Stakeholder Meeting with Various Associations (28-Sep-2015)

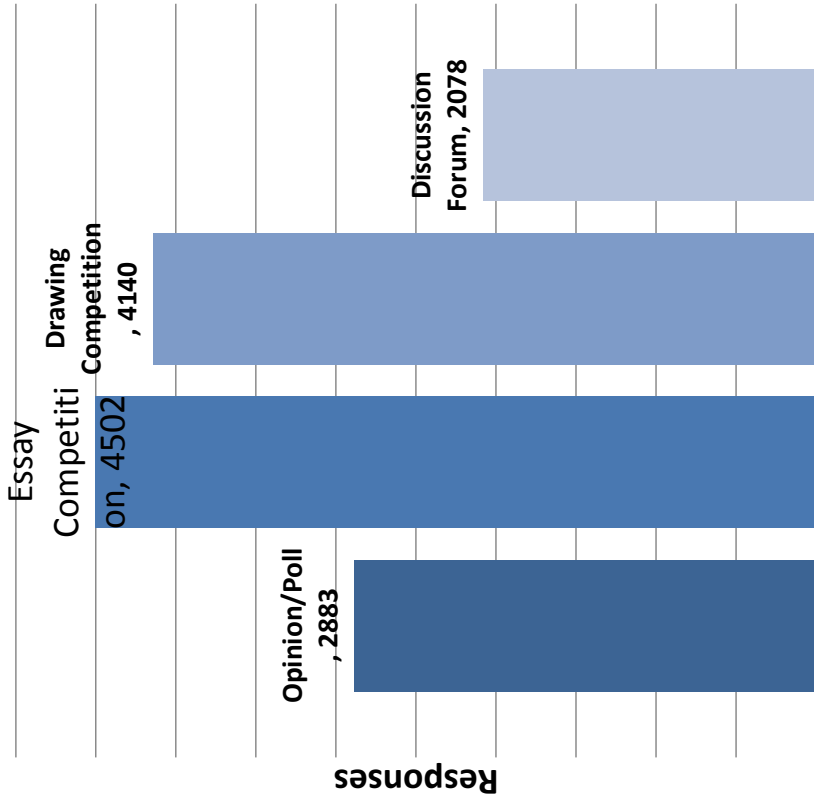


Seminar on Mixed Use & Compactness
14-Oct -2015

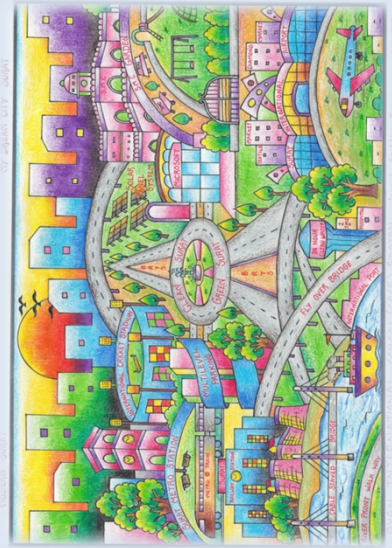


Seminar on Health
16-10-2015

CITIZEN ENGAGEMENT – myGov.in

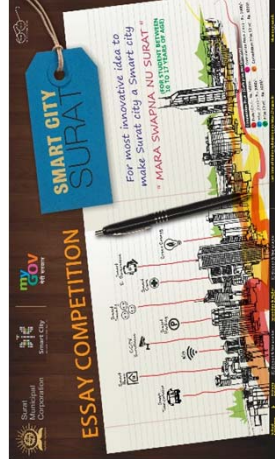


Citizen engagement through myGov.in



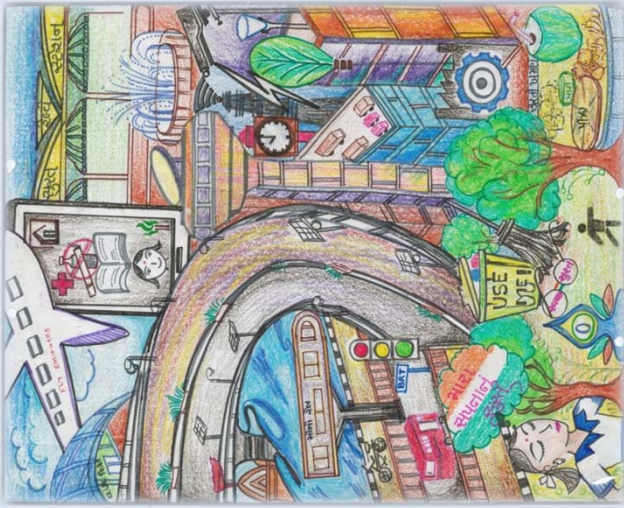
1st Prize- Granted Primary School

3 Webinars
8 Topics



1st Prize- Granted / Non-Granted
Secondary- Higher Secondary

Results



1st Prize- Suman High School



1st Prize- Non Granted
Primary School

CITIZEN ENGAGEMENT – myGov.in (ESSAY Competition)

भारत स्वतंत्रता प्राप्त करके स्वतंत्रता के दिन (15 अगस्त) को मनाया जाता है। यह दिन हमें स्वतंत्रता के महत्व और हमारे देश के विकास के लिए हमें क्या करना चाहिए, यह सोचने का अवसर देता है।

स्वतंत्रता का अर्थ है, किसी भी व्यक्ति या संस्था के अत्याचारों से निजा मिलने का अधिकार। यह हमें अपने अधिकारों का उपयोग करने और अपने अधिकारों का रक्षण करने का अधिकार देता है।

स्वतंत्रता के बिना समाज में विकास नहीं हो सकता है। हमें अपने अधिकारों का उपयोग करके समाज में सुधार लाने और अपने अधिकारों का रक्षण करने का अधिकार देना चाहिए।

स्वतंत्रता के बिना हमें अपने अधिकारों का उपयोग करने और अपने अधिकारों का रक्षण करने का अधिकार देना चाहिए।

स्वतंत्रता के बिना हमें अपने अधिकारों का उपयोग करने और अपने अधिकारों का रक्षण करने का अधिकार देना चाहिए।

1st Prize- Granted Primary School

150

सुरत महानगर पालिका स्मारकसिद्ध

मिशन अंतर्गत आयोजित

निबंध स्पर्धा :-

भारत स्वतंत्रता

स्पर्धक नाम :- श्री इश्वरलाल प्री.पटेल

आरनाशु :- श्री. 313, सूरतशुभरी. हाडिस

श्रीसाथरी, जहांगीराभाड, हांडीरीड.

सुरत: ५.

९५२६९२२९५५

1st Prize- Citizen Category

1

श्री साधरी, जहांगीराभाड, हांडीरीड.

भारत स्वतंत्रता

मिशन अंतर्गत आयोजित

निबंध स्पर्धा

स्पर्धक नाम :- श्री इश्वरलाल प्री.पटेल

आरनाशु :- श्री. 313, सूरतशुभरी. हाडिस

श्रीसाथरी, जहांगीराभाड, हांडीरीड.

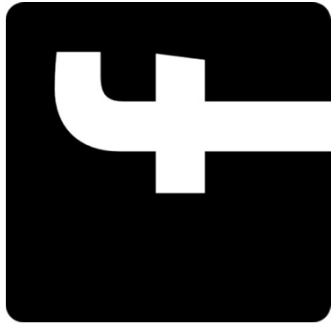
सुरत: ५.

९५२६९२२९५५

1st Prize-Non Granted Primary School

CITIZEN ENGAGEMENT - Social Media

Facebook
36 posts
3226 likes



LinkedIn
1192
contacts

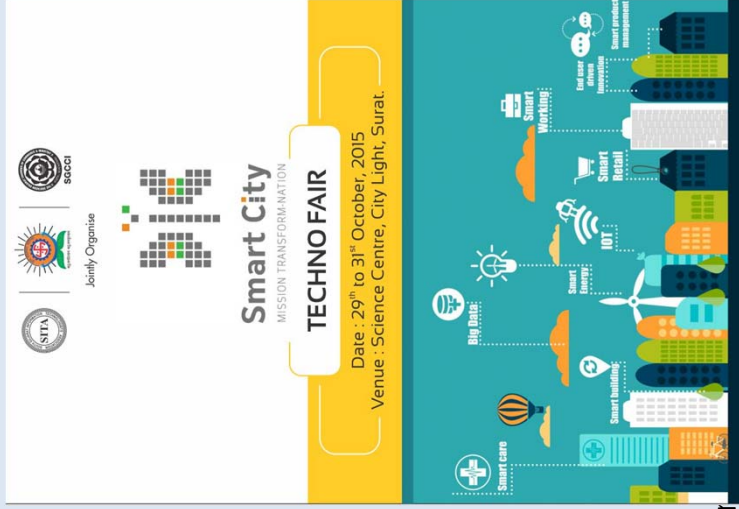


Twitter
195 followers
47 tweets
28 likes

Instagram
31 posts
207 followers

CITIZEN ENGAGEMENT – Consultation & Techno fair

- **Stake Holder Consultation**
 - Elected Representatives
 - Press & Media
 - Trade, Commerce & Industry
 - Professionals, NGOs
- **Task Force Committee Meeting**
- **Seminars**
 - 14 seminars covering 20 topics
 - Invited subject experts and the citizens
- **Ward Level Consultation**
 - 15 consultation workshops covering all wards
- **Focused Group Discussion – 9**
- **Techno Fair**
 - From 29th October to 1st November at Science Centre, Surat



Techno Fair



Task Force Committee Meeting
20-Oct-2015



Focused Group Discussion
19 to 24-Oct-2015



Ward Level Consultation
26 to 30-Oct-2015



Ward Level Consultation
26 to 30-Oct-2015

Satisfaction Level –Citizens Feedback



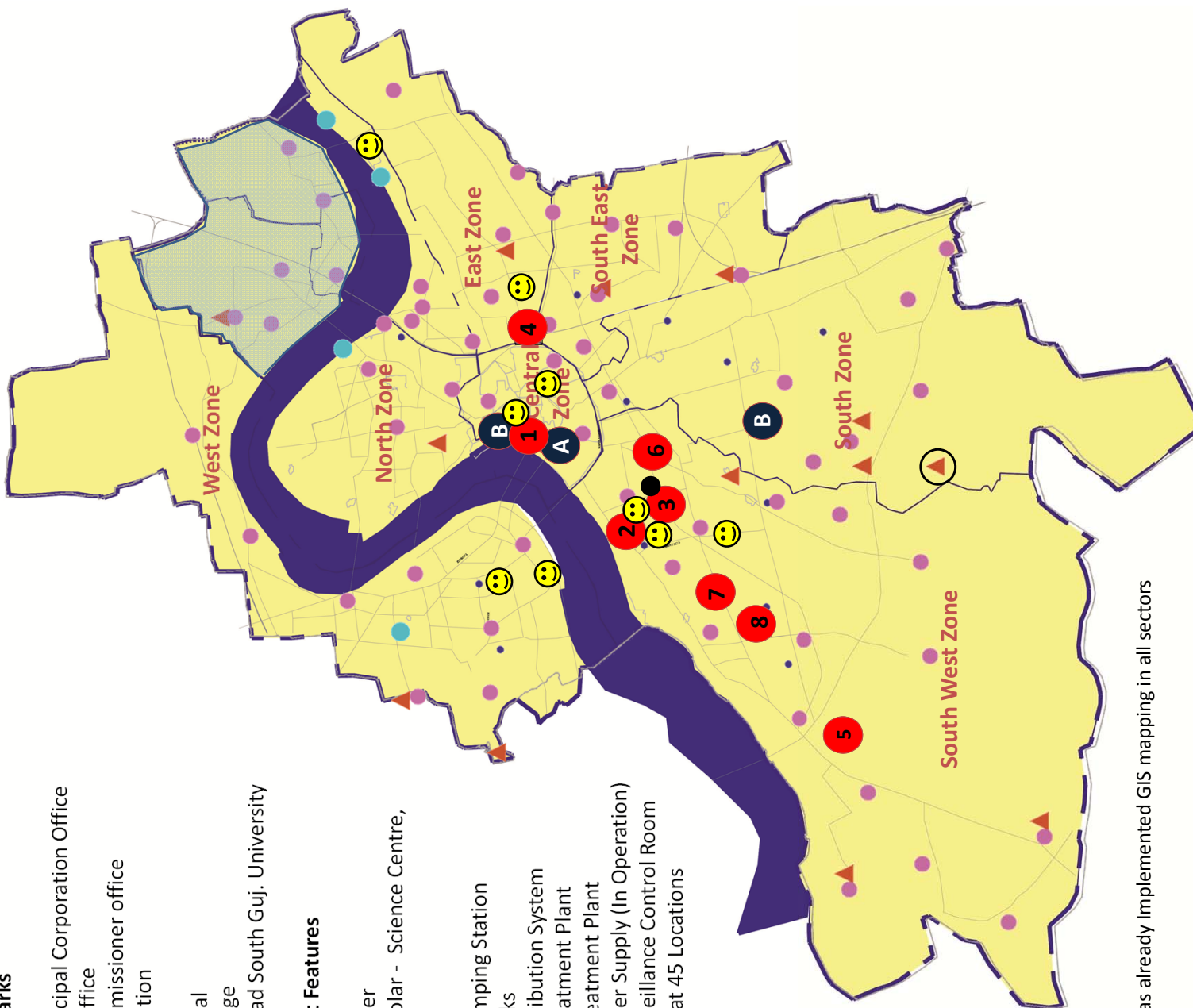
Regional Context and City Map

Major Landmarks

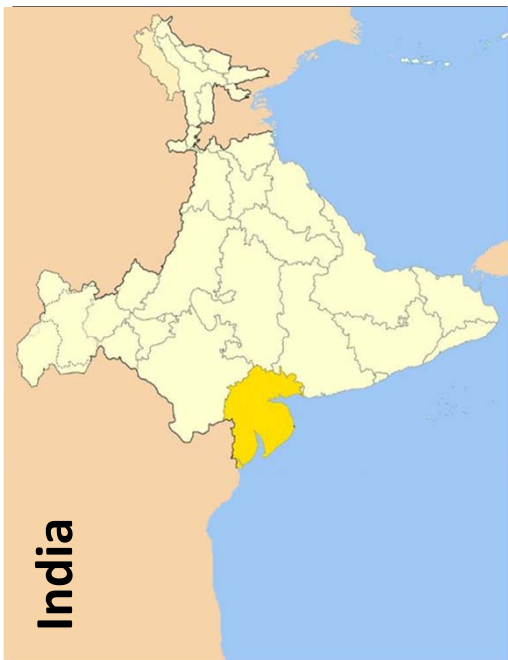
1. Surat Municipal Corporation Office
2. Collector Office
3. Police Commissioner office
4. Railway Station
5. Airport
6. Civil Hospital
7. SVNIT college
8. Veer Narmad South Guj. University

Existing Smart Features

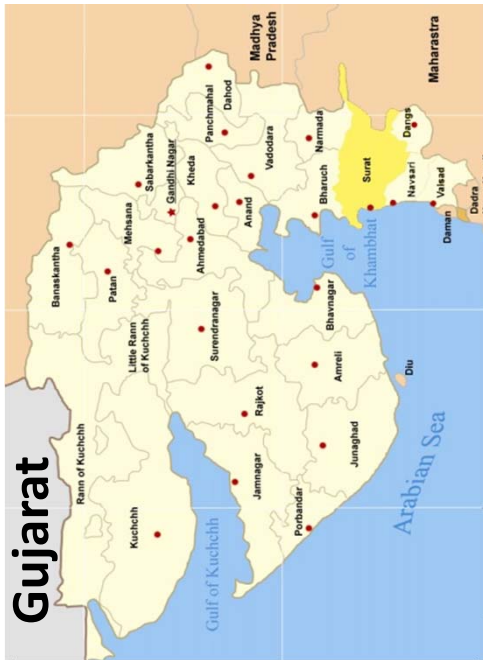
- A. SMAC Center
 - B. Roof Top Solar - Science Centre, SMC, WDS
- Sewage Pumping Station
 - Water Works
 - Water Distribution System
 - Sewage Treatment Plant
 - Tertiary Treatment Plant
 - 24 X 7 Water Supply (In Operation)
 - CCTV Surveillance Control Room
 - 😊 Free WiFi at 45 Locations



Note : SMC has already implemented GIS mapping in all sectors



India

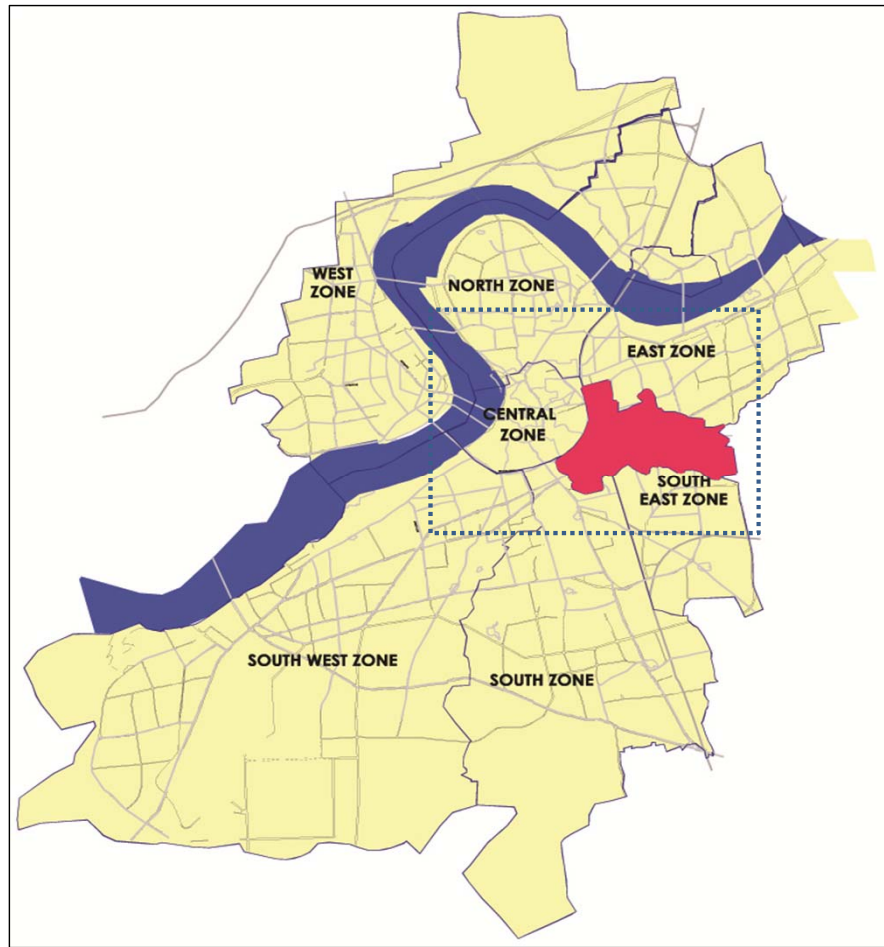


Gujarat

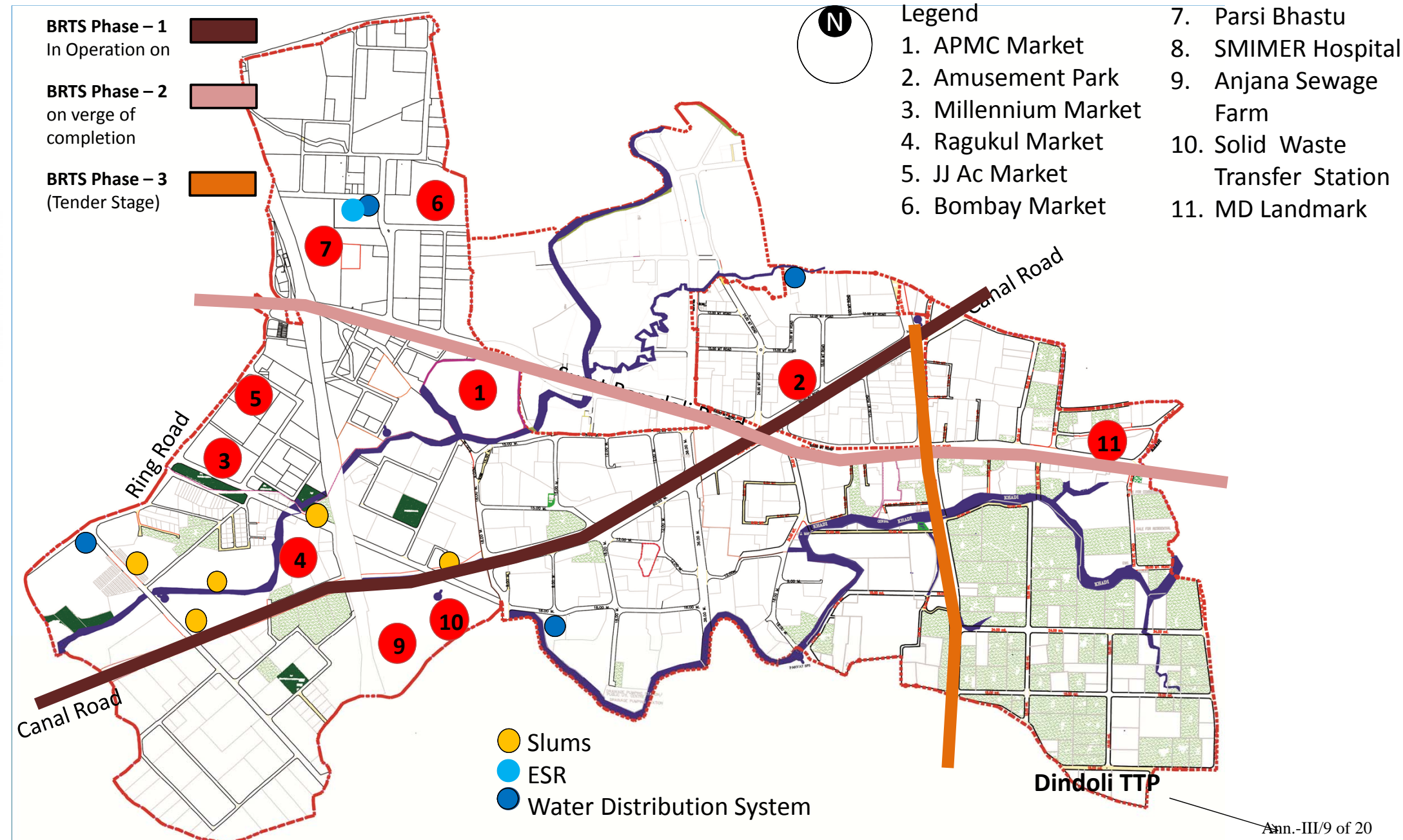
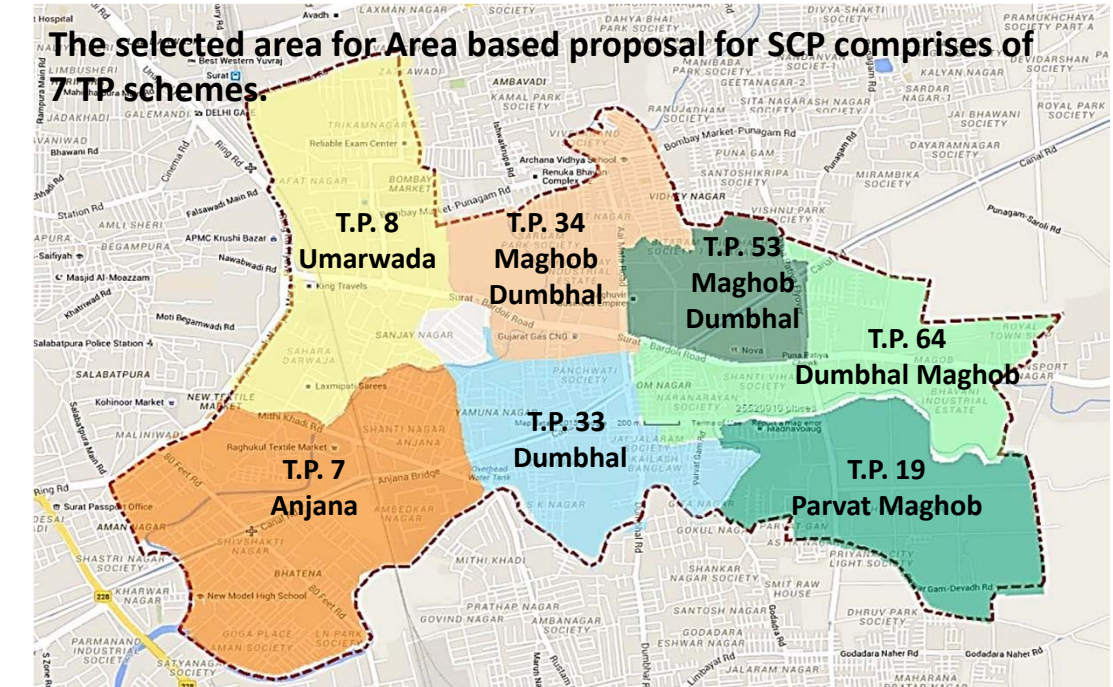
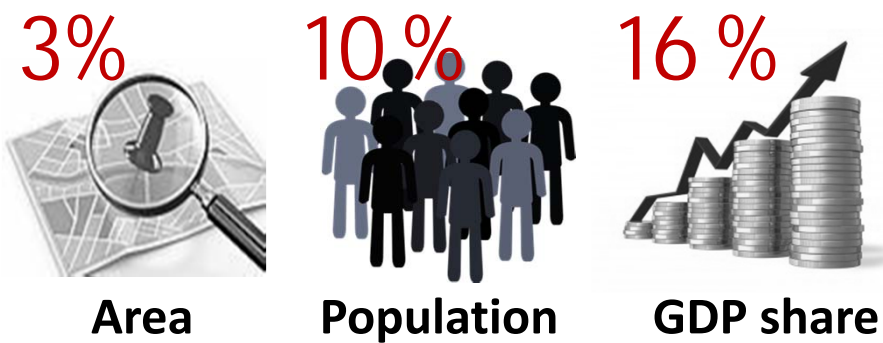


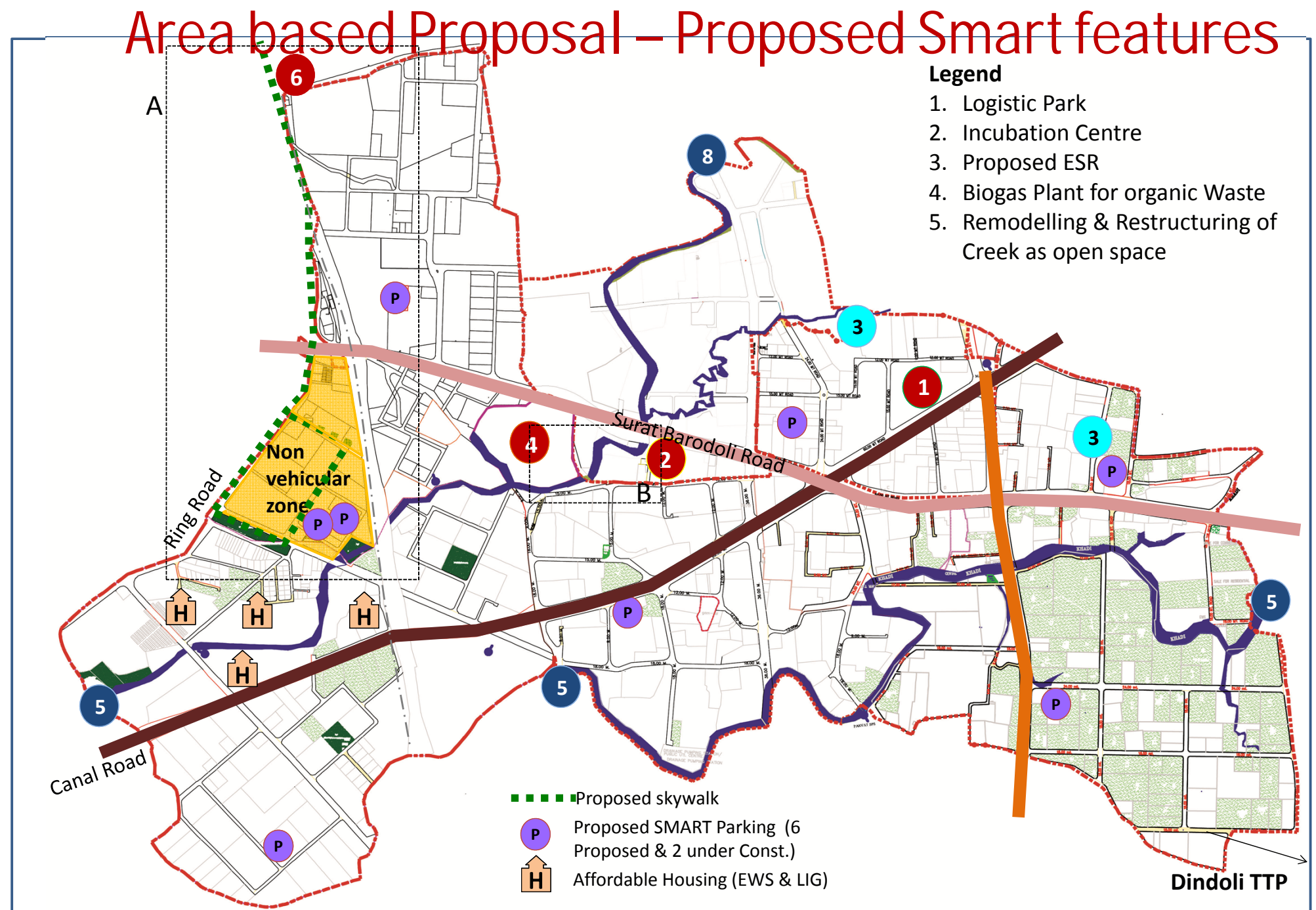
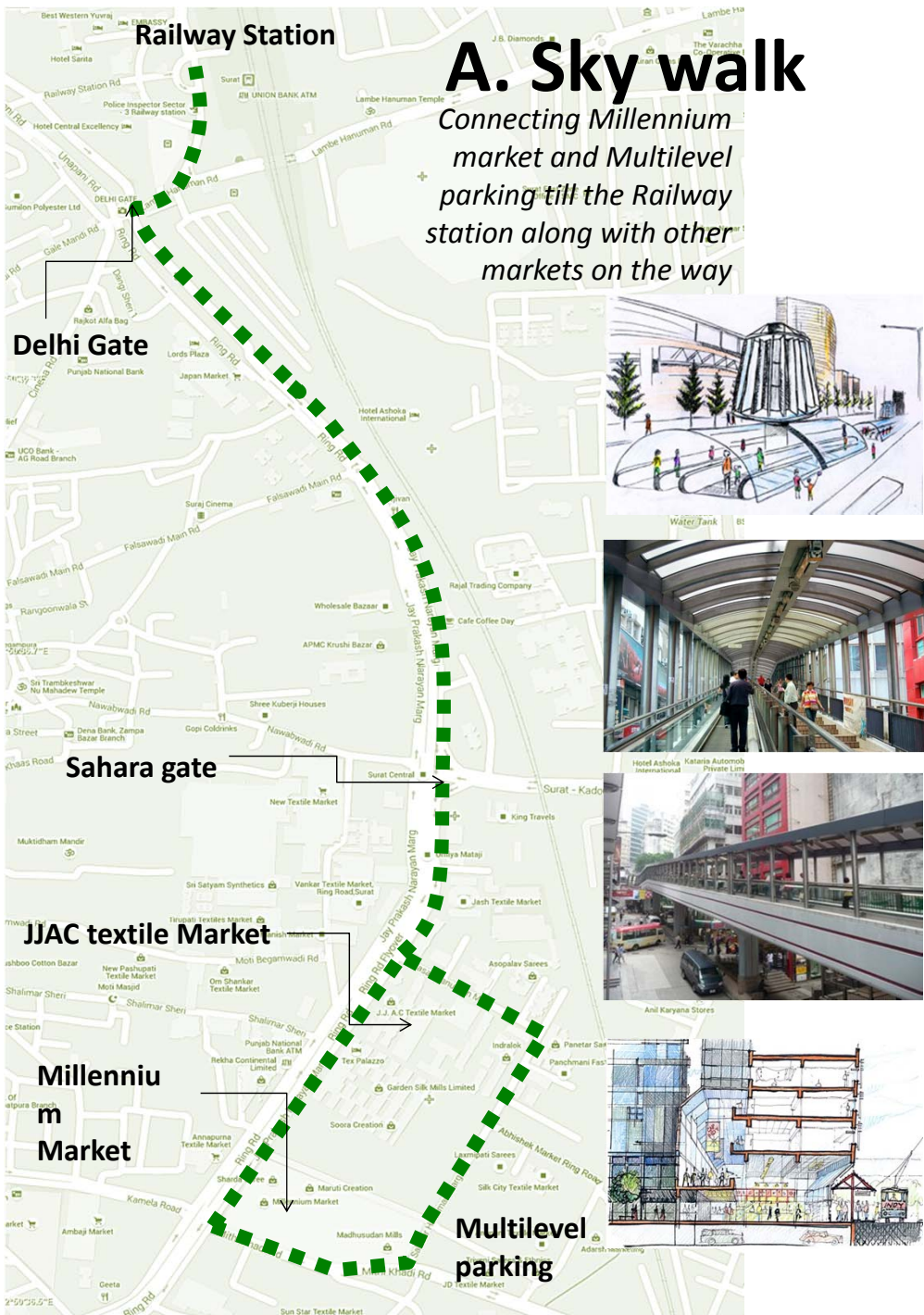
Surat District

Area Based Development: selected area existing plan



The area occupies 3 % of physical area of the city, houses 10% of the population and contributes to 16% of the GDP share of the city.

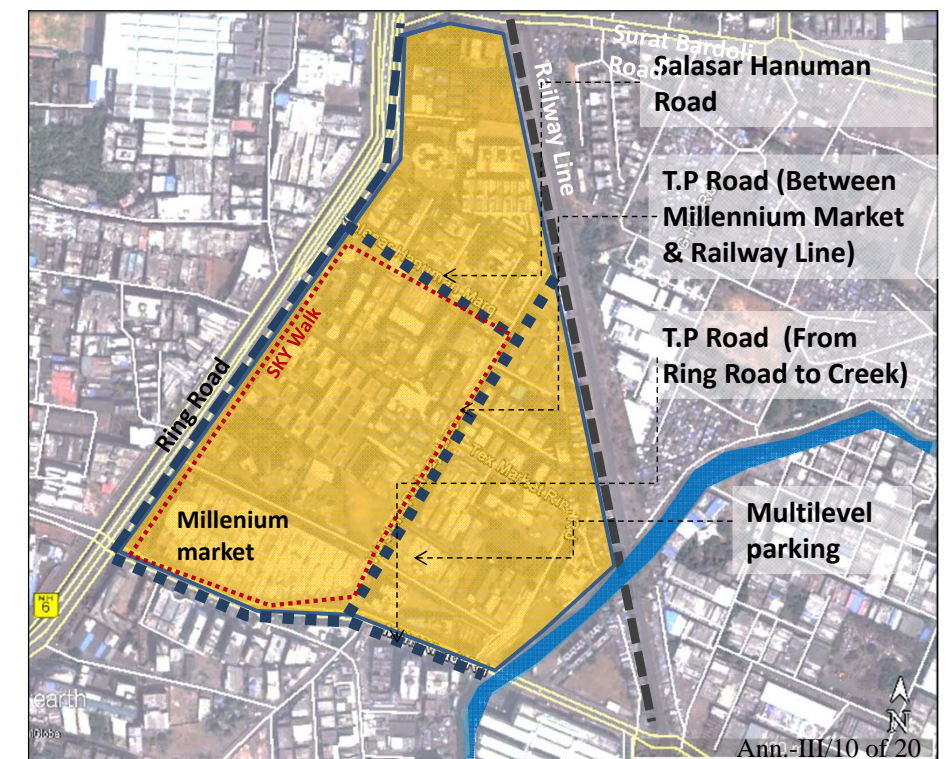




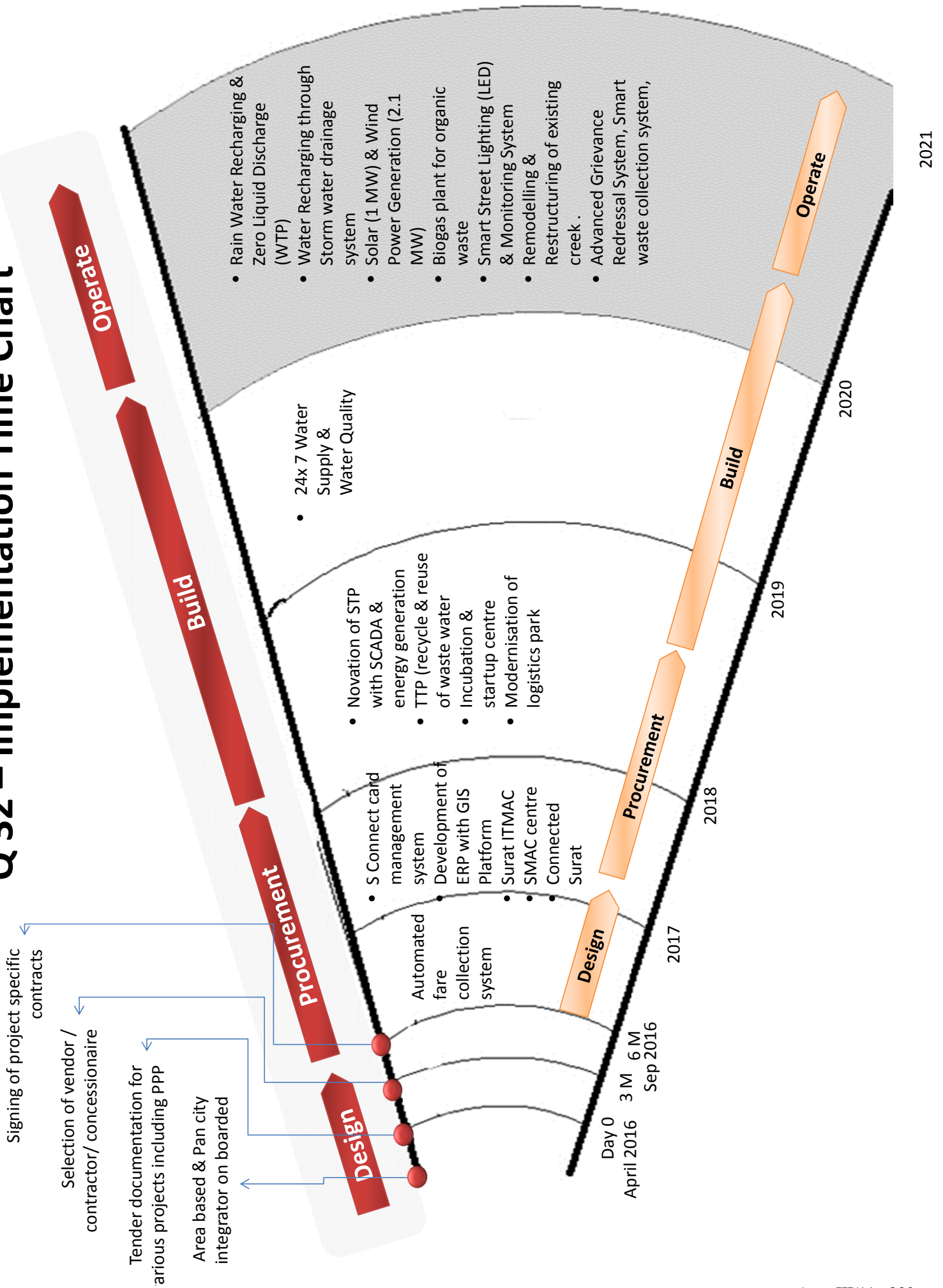
B. CREEK development



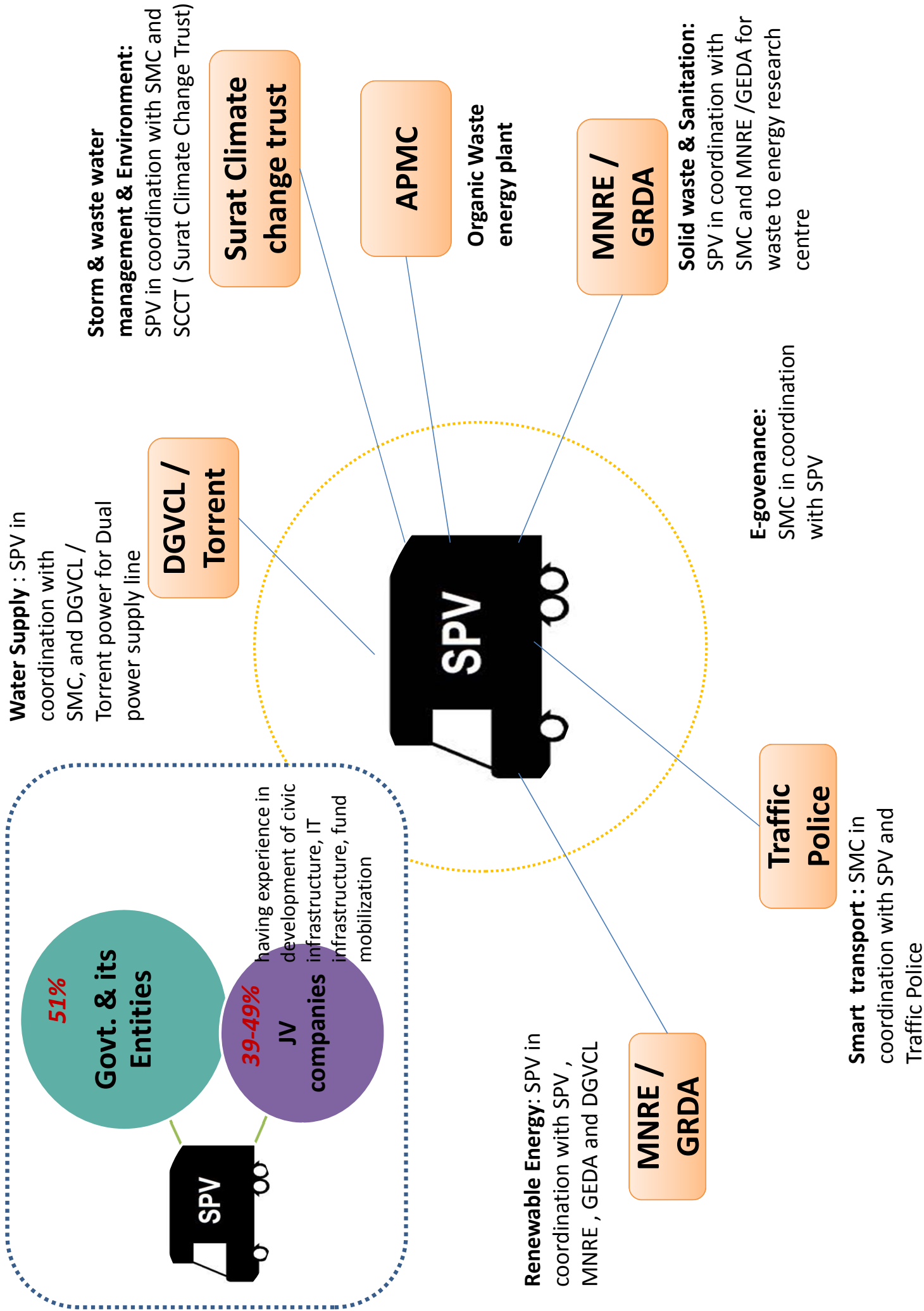
C. Non Vehicular Zone



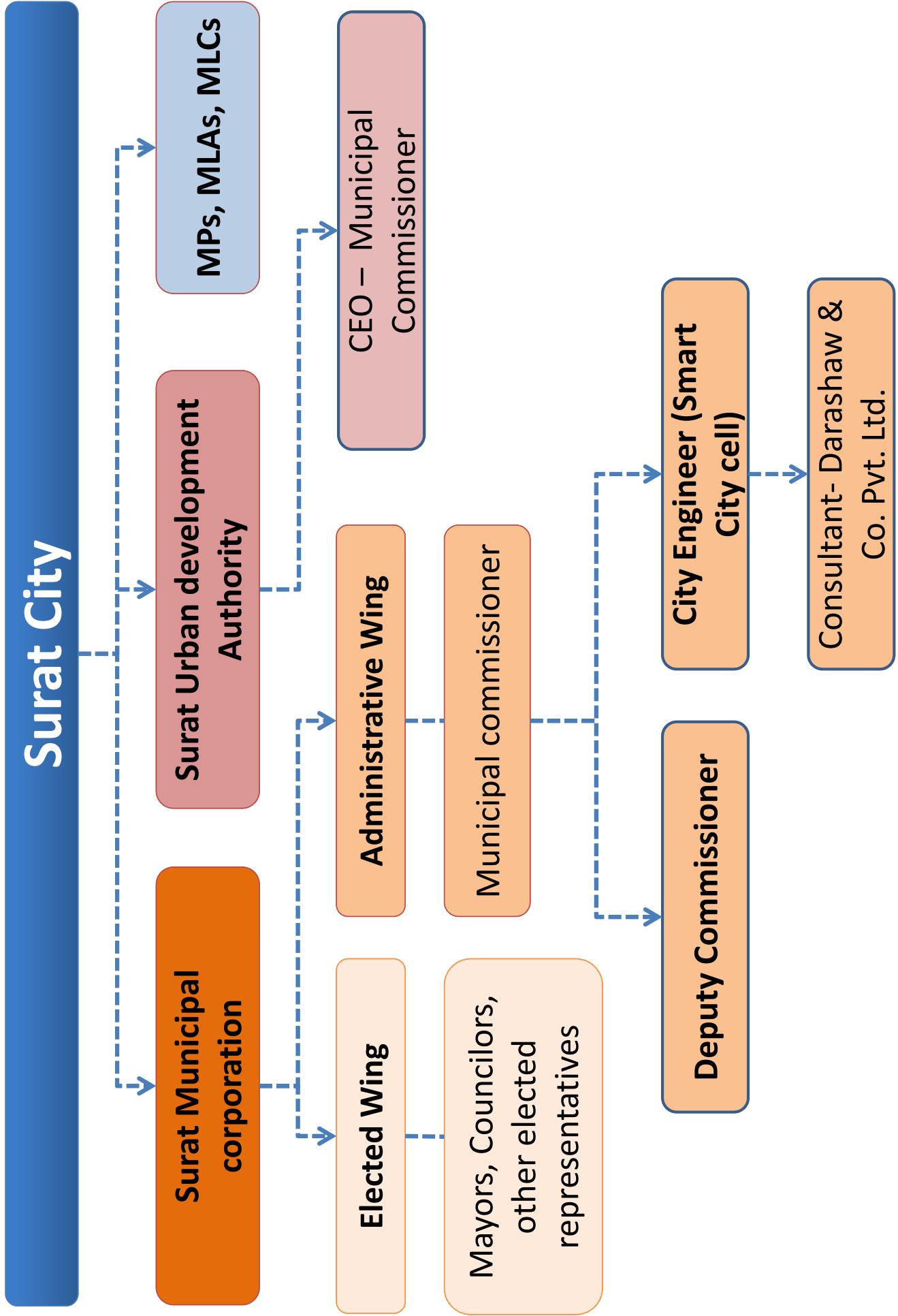
Q 32 – Implementation Time Chart



SPECIAL PURPOSE VEHICLE, Convergence



Stakeholders Roles: ORGANOGRAM



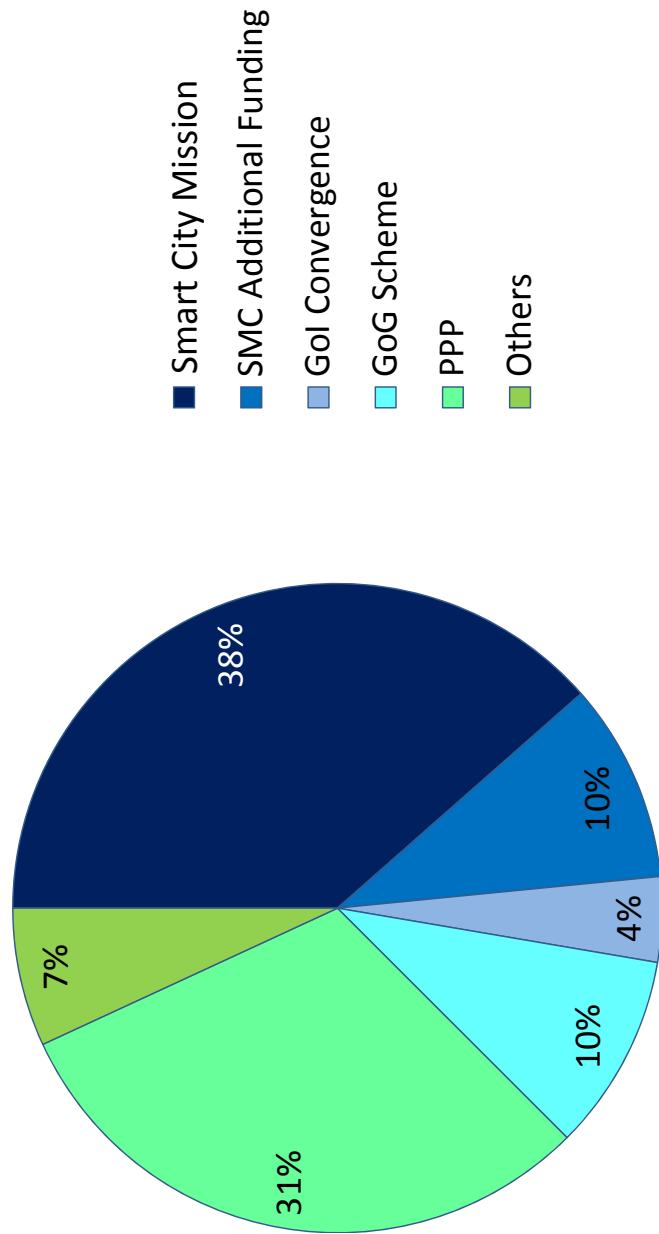
Pan City proposal: FINANCIAL PLAN

S.N.	Sectors	Smart Solutions	Total Cost	Smart City Scheme	SMC Own Funding	*Gol Convergence	**GoG Scheme	PPP	Others
PAN CITY SOLUTION									
1	Surat IT-MAC (Integrated Transport-Mobility Administration Center)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Surat IT-MAC (Integrated Transport-Mobility Administration Center) Intelligent Transit Management System Automated Traffic Control System 	183	183	0	0	0	0	0
2	Automatic Fare collection system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Automatic Fare collection system Automated Sliding Door at High Mobility Corridor & BRTS 	166	166	0	0	0	0	0
3	Development of ERP with GIS Platform		107	107	0	0	0	0	0
4	SMAC Center (SMARt City Center)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SMAC Center (SMARt City Center) MySurat.in [Active Citizen Engagement] Data Center Strengthening & DR Site Open Surat – Open Data Mobile Apps, Mobile tickets, Social Media, M-ID (Mobile ID) 	75	75	0	0	0	0	0
5	S-Connect Card Management System (Co-Branded Multi-Application Contactless Smart Card)		44	44	0	0	0	0	0
6	Connected Surat [WiFi-Surat :: FTH (Fibre to Home)]		220	110	0	0	0	110	0
			795	685	0	0	0	110	0
			PAN City Total						

Area Based proposal: FINANCIAL PLAN

S.N.	Sectors	Smart Solutions	Total Cost	Smart City Scheme	SMC Own Funding	*Gol Convergence	**GoG Scheme	PPP	Others	Remarks
Area Based Development										
1	Water Supply Management & Quality	24 x 7 Water Supply & Water Quality	178	123	0	55	0	0	0	*AMRUT
2		Common Utility Meter	17	17	0	0	0	0	0	
3	Water Recharging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rain Water Recharging & Zero Liquid Discharge (WTP) Water Recharging through Storm water drainage system 	30	28	0	2	0	0	0	*AMRUT
4	Sewerage	Novation of STPs with SCADA & Energy Generation	155	155	0	0	0	0	0	
5		Recycling/ Reuse of Waste Water	100	100	0	0	0	0	0	
6	Renewable Energy & Energy Efficiency Initiatives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Solar (1 MW) & Wind Power Generation (2.1 MW) Biogas plant for organic waste 	35	7	0	3	20	5	0	MNRE (Solar)+ **SJMMSVY(Win d)
7	Storm Water	Smart Street Lighting (LED) & Monitoring System	32	0	0	0	32	0	0	SJMMSVY+ DIS
8		Remodelling & Restructuring of existing creek to create open spaces with smart	200	0	0	0	200	0	0	**SJMMSVY
9	Town Planning & Development	Smart Parking (Mechanized Parking)	210	0	0	0	0	210	0	
10		Visible Improvement in area (Non-vehicle zone street, Walkability- Footpath, Non-motorized vehicles, Signages, Skywalk)	50	50	0	0	0	0	0	
11	Economic Development	Innovation, Incubation & Start up & Trade Facilitation Centre	20	0	20	0	0	0	0	
12		Modernisation of Logistic Park	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	
13	Housing & Inclusiveness	Affordable Housing (PMAY) (1050 EWS/1950 LIG)	240	0	10	16	35	0	179	PMAY
14		Affordable Housing (PPP) (5750 Units)	460	0	0	0	0	460	0	
15	Smart City System	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Advanced Grievance Redressal System Smart Waste Collection System Air & Water Quality Monitoring System Area Surveillance Network 	25	13	0	2	0	10	0	*SBM (Smart Waste Collection)
Financial Plan for Smart Solutions for Retrofitting (Rs in Crs)			1802	493	80	78	287	685	179	

SCP	Total	Smart City Mission			Convergence		SMC Additional Funding	PPP	Other
		GoI's Share	GoG's Share	SMC	GoI Scheme	GoG Scheme			
Pan city	795	500	250	250	0	0	110	0	
Area Based Development	1802			250	78	287	685	179	
Total	2597		1000		78	287	795	179	



Pan City proposal: IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

		Total Cost	Implementation Plan				
			1st Year	2nd Year	3rd Year	4th Year	5th Year
Pan City proposal							
1	Surat IT-MAC (Integrated Transport-Mobility Administration Center)	183	91.5	91.50	0	0	0
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Surat IT-MAC (Integrated Transport-Mobility Administration Center) •Intelligent Transit Management System •Automated Traffic Control System 						
2	Automatic Fare collection system	166	166	0	0	0	0
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Automatic Fare collection system •Automated Sliding Door at High Mobility Corridor & BRTS 						
3	Development of ERP with GIS Platform	107	53.5	53.5	0	0	0
	SMAC Center (SMARt City Center)						
4	SMAC Center (SMARt City Center)	75	37.5	37.5	0	0	0
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •SMAC Center (SMARt City Center) •MySurat.in [Active Citizen Engagement] •Data Center Strengthening & DR Site •Open Surat – Open Data •Mobile Apps, Mobile tickets, Social Media, M-ID (Mobile ID) 						
5	S-Connect Card Management System (Co-Branded Multi-Application Contactless Smart Card)	44	22	22	0	0	0
6	Connected Surat [WiFi-Surat :: FTH (Fibre to Home)]	220	110	110	0	0	0
PAN City Total		795	480.5	314.50	0	0	0

Area Based proposal: IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

AREA BASED SOLUTION		Total Cost	Implementation Plan				
			1st Year	2nd Year	3rd Year	4th Year	5th Year
Area Based Development							
1	Water Supply Management & Quality	178	88	75	12	3	0
2	Water Supply Management & Quality	17	0	2	5	5	5
3	Water Recharging	30	10	12	4	2	2
4	Sewerage	155	62	78	15	0	0
5	Sewerage	100	40	50	10	0	0
6	Renewable Energy & Energy Efficiency Initiatives	35	3	4	4	19	5
7	Storm Water	32	5	5	6	8	8
8	Town Planning & Development	210	20	40	50	50	50
9	Town Planning & Development	50	5	10	10	10	15
10	Economic Development	20	5	5	10	0	0
11	Economic Development	50	10	20	20	0	0
12	Housing & Inclusiveness	240	24	60	60	54	42
13	Housing & Inclusiveness	460	0	40	180	150	90
14	Smart City System	25	2	8	5	5	5
Area Based total		1802	284	439	441	376	262

Pan City proposal: O & M PLAN

PAN CITY SOLUTION		Operation & Management																		
		1st Year	2nd Year	3rd Year	4th Year	5th Year	6th Year	7th Year	8th Year	9th Year	10th Year									
	Total Cost																			
1	Surat IT-MAC (Integrated Transport-Mobility Administration Center) •Surat IT-MAC (Integrated Transport-Mobility Administration Center) •Intelligent Transit Management System •Automated Traffic Control System	0.00	1.00	3.00	10.00	11.00	12.00	13.00	15.00	15.00	16.00									
2	Automatic Fare collection system •Automatic Fare collection system •Automated Sliding Door at High Mobility Corridor & BRTS	0.00	1.28	3.29	4.31	6.00	7.00	9.00	10.00	11.00	12.00									
3	Development of ERP with GIS Platform SMAC Center (SMART City Center)	0.00	5.20	5.20	5.20	5.20	5.20	5.20	5.20	5.20	5.20									
4	SMAC Center (SMART City Center) •MySurat.in [Active Citizen Engagement] •Data Center Strengthening & DR Site •Open Surat – Open Data •Mobile Apps, Mobile tickets, Social Media, M-ID (Mobile ID)	0.00	1.41	1.41	1.61	1.61	1.61	1.61	1.61	1.61	1.61									
5	S-Connect Card Management System (Co-Branded Multi-Application Contactless Smart Card)	0.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00									
6	Connected Surat [WiFi-Surat :: FTH (Fibre to Home)]	0.00	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50									
PAN City Total		795	11.39	15.40	23.62	26.31	28.31	31.31	34.31	35.31	37.31									

Area based Proposal: O & M PLAN

		Operation & Management																		
		1st Year	2nd Year	3rd Year	4th Year	5th Year	6th Year	7th Year	8th Year	9th Year	10th Year									
Area Based Development		Total Cost																		
Area Based Development																				
1	Water Supply Management & Quality	24 x 7 Water Supply & Water Quality	6.75	7.36	8.03	8.74	8.64	9.43	10.27	11.17	12.14	13.18								
2	Water Supply Management & Quality	Common Utility Meter	0.73	0.74	0.76	0.77	0.79	0.81	0.82	0.84	0.87	0.89								
3	Water Recharging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rain Water Recharging & Zero Liquid Discharge (WTP) Water Recharging through Storm water drainage system 	0.01	0.11	0.12	0.134	0.15	0.16	0.18	0.2	0.22	0.24								
4	Sewerage	Novation of STPs with SCADA & Energy Generation	3.10	3.90	7.75	7.75	7.75	7.75	7.75	7.75	7.75	7.75								
5	Sewerage	Recycling/ Reuse of Waste Water	2	3	1	5	5	5	5	5	5	5								
6	Renewable Energy & Energy Efficiency Initiatives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Solar (1 MW) & Wind Power Generation (2.1 MW) Biogas plant for organic waste 	0.57	0.60	0.63	0.66	0.69	0.73	0.76	0.80	0.84	0.88								
7	Storm Water	Smart Street Lighting (LED) & Monitoring System	0	0.13	0.13	0.16	0.21	0.21	0.21	0.21	0.21	0.21								
8	Town Planning & Development	Remodelling & Restructuring of existing creek to create open spaces with smart features	0	0	0	0.72	0.80	0.88	0.97	1.07	1.18	1.30								
9	Town Planning & Development	Smart Parking (Mechanized Parking)	0	0	0	0.85	0.85	0.85	0.85	0.85	0.85	0.85								
10	Economic Development	Visible Improvement in area (Non-vehicle zone street, Walkability- Footpath, Non-motorized vehicles, Signages, Skywalk)	0	0	0.1	0.25	0.5	1	1.5	2	2.5	3								
11	Economic Development	Innovation, Incubation & Start up & Trade Facilitation Centre	0	0	0	0.25	0.28	0.30	0.33	0.37	0.40	0.44								
12	Housing & Inclusiveness	Modernisation of Logistic Park	0	0.7	1.4	1.4	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5								
13	Housing & Inclusiveness	Affordable Housing (PMAY) (1050 EWS/1950 LIG)	0.4	1.12	2.88	3.36	3.68	5.44	5.6	5.84	6	6.16								
14	Smart City System	Affordable Housing (PPP) (5750 Units)	0	0	0.76	1.97	5.15	5.12	7.07	10.37	12.25	14.18								
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Advanced Grievance Redressal System Smart Waste Collection System Air & Water Quality Monitoring System Area Surveillance Network 	0	0.2	0.5	1	1.2	1.5	1.65	1.8	2	2.2								
Area based Total		1802	13.56	17.36	23.56	33.01	39.18	42.68	47.09	52.39	56.33	60.41								

(This document is translated version of English from original resolution in Gujarati.)

Following resolution was passed by the Standing Committee of Surat Municipal Corporation in the Meeting held on Dt.03-12-2015.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★

Considering the Municipal Commissioner's proposal No. C/Std.Com./1569, dated 03-12-15 for Smart City Proposal (SCP) for Surat City under Smart City Mission prepared with Total Financial Plan containing smart solutions for "Pan City" in "Transportation-Connectivity" for entire city area and "Retrofitting - Area based development" in T.P. scheme area of Anjana, Umarwada, Parvat, Magob & Dumbhal with proposed works under funding of Smart City Mission from Central / State Government and also works shown in convergence with other Central / State Government schemes, Public private Partnership (PPP) mode and *own funding to authorize Municipal Commissioner for all other related procedures and actions is sanctioned in the process of developing Surat as a Smart City.*

Resolution No. 2965/ 2015, Unanimously Passed

Municipal Commissioner Shri

Anil K.

I/c Secretary

Surat Municipal Corporation

Dt.05-12-2015

(This document is translated version of English from original resolution in Gujarati.)

Following resolution was passed by the Standing Committee of Surat Municipal Corporation in the Meeting held on Dt.03-12-2015.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★

Considering the Municipal Commissioner's proposal No. C/Std.Com./1570, dated 03-12-15 for Smart City Proposal (SCP) for Surat City prepared as per guideline of Smart City Mission and to create a Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) - autonomous body/ authority/ company to carry out all the proposed works as per financial plan of Smart City and to develop and operate the proposed smart city project through the proposed SPV and to authorize Municipal Commissioner for all other related procedures and actions is sanctioned in the process of developing Surat as a Smart City.

Resolution No. 2966/ 2015, Unanimously Passed

Municipal Commissioner Shri

Amended.
I/c Secretary
Surat Municipal Corporation
Dt.05-12-2015

Work No.22
Date: 10-07-2015

Chairman, Standing Committee
Shri Niravbhai Shah's Proposal

★ ★ ★ ★ ★

Following resolution was passed by the Standing Committee of Surat Municipal Corporation in the Meeting held on Dt.10-07-2015.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★

Honorable Prime Minister of India, Shri Narendrabhai Modi launched Central Government initiated Smart City- Mission transformation on Dt.25-06-2015, which is warmly welcome by Surat Municipal Corporation. To transform Surat city to Smart City under this Mission, a firm determination is expressed along with approval that Surat Municipal Corporation can join this Mission and to authorize Municipal Commissioner for all the related procedures and actions, this resolution is passed subject to approval of General Board.

Resolution No.1788/ 2015, Unanimously Passed

Pro.Ra: General Board

Anil Kumar
I/c Secretary
Surat Municipal Corporation
Dt.14-07-2015

Copy to Municipal Commissioner Shri

સુરત મહાનગરપાલિકાની મુલતવી રહેલી અને છેવટે તા.૧૧-૮-૨૦૧૫ ના રોજ ફરી મળેલ માસિક સાધારણ સભામાં નીચે મુજબનો ઠરાવ પસાર થયો હતો.

◆ ◆ ◆ ◆ ◆ ◆ ◆ ◆ ◆

સ્થાયી સમિતિ ઠરાવ નં.૧૭૮૮/૨૦૧૫ થી, કેન્દ્ર સરકાર ધ્વારા આયોજીત Smart City-Mission Transefirmation યોજનાનો શુભારંભ માન.પ્રધાનમંત્રીશ્રી નરેન્દ્રભાઈ મોદીએ તા.૨૫-૬-૨૦૧૫ ના રોજ કરાવ્યો હતો, જેનું સુરત મહાનગરપાલિકા હાર્દિક સ્વાગત કરે છે. આ યોજના હેઠળ સુરત શહેરને Smart City બનાવવાનો નિર્ધાર વ્યક્ત કરી, સુરત મહાનગરપાલિકાને પણ આ યોજનામાં જોડાવાની મંજૂરી આપવાનું અને તેને આનસાંગિક તમામ કાર્યવાહી કરવા માટે મ્યુ.કમિશનરશ્રીને અધિકૃત કરવાનું સામાન્ય સભાની મંજૂરીની અપેક્ષાએ મંજૂર કરવામાં આવેલ તેને બહાલી આપવામાં આવે છે.

ઠરાવ નં.૧૧૨૧/૨૦૧૫ સર્વાનુમતે મંજૂર.

સ.ર.મ્યુ.કમિશનરશ્રી પ્રતિ,

L.M
ઈ.ચા.સે ક્રે ટ રી,
સુરત મહાનગરપાલિકા,
તા. ૩-૮-૨૦૧૫.

PAET
hms
C.E.
-8-15

Jariwala Mukesh R.

Received On
Dt. ૧૩/૮/૧૫

ME Thadani
Sher
21.08.15
OP

નં. સી.સ.સ/૪ ૭૬૫
તા. ૧૭/૮/૨૦૧૫



Date: 17-09-2015

Letter of Support

Sub: for implementing IT enabled initiatives in BRTS system for Pan City proposal as a part of Smart City Proposal, Surat City.

Surat City has been selected among 100 cities in India by Ministry of Urban Development, Government of India under Smart City Mission, preparation of Smart City proposal (SCP) is currently going on. Mission is "Transform-Nation" and main goal of Smart City Mission is to promote cities that provide core infrastructure and give a decent quality of life to its citizens, a clean and sustainable environment with application of Smart Solutions.

Surat Sitalink Ltd. (SSL) – An SPV developed for Operations and Maintenance of Surat BRTS under Companies Act

As per the Smart City Mission guidelines, a city level SPV will be established for implementation and O&M of the projects in the area defined in the Smart City Proposal.

Various IT enabled initiatives such as Integrated Transit Management System, Automatic Fare collection System, Automated Sliding doors, Integrated Transport Mobility Administration Centre are identified as some of the Smart solutions to be implemented in the area defined in Smart city Proposal of Surat City. Surat Sitalink Ltd decide to work together with SPV for implementing the IT enabled initiatives in BRTS system and extend all cooperation to SPV for implementing the said project.

We hereby assure to provide all necessary support to SPV in Implementation of IT enabled initiatives in BRTS system.

for Surat Sitalink Ltd
Jatin Shah
Managing Director



SCCT
Surat Climate Change Trust

TO WHOMSOEVER IT MAY CONCERN

Sub: Implementation of “Air and Water Quality Monitoring System” as a part of Smart City Proposal, Surat City.

Surat City has been selected among 100 cities in India by Ministry of Urban Development, Government of India under Smart City Mission, preparation of Smart City proposal (SCP) is currently going on. Mission is “Transform-Nation” and main goal of Smart City Mission is to promote cities that provide core infrastructure and give a decent quality of life to its citizens, a clean and sustainable environment with application of Smart Solutions.

Surat Climate Change Trust (SCCT) – A registered Trust for Climate change activities with many projects like 100 Resilient Cities, End to end early warning systems for flood in Surat City, Urban Health and Climate Resilience Centre, Urban Service Monitoring System etc.

As per the Smart City Mission guidelines, a city level SPV will be established for implementation and O&M of the projects in the area defined in the Smart City Proposal.

At present, there is high and water pollution in Surat city due to various local industrial and commercial activities. The air and water pollution is unnoticed due to lack of continuous monitoring and display of pollution parameters like SO_x, NO_x, SPM for air pollution and pH for water pollution. By the smart solution to be provided in proposed area of Smart city, citizens will be able to know the critical parameters through display boards at prominent places on public roads, junctions, which will help the citizens to know the air and water pollution in their area and create awareness to decrease the same.

We hereby assure to provide all necessary support to SPV in Implementation of of “Air and Water Quality Monitoring System” as a part of Smart City Proposal, Surat City.

For Surat Climate Change Trust
Jatin Shah
Managing Trustee

Letter of Cooperation

Sub: for implementing Modern Logistics as a part of Smart City Proposal, Surat City.

Surat City has been selected among 100 cities in India by Ministry of Urban Development, Government of India under Smart City Mission, preparation of Smart City proposal (SCP) is currently going on. Mission is "Transform-Nation" and main goal of Smart City Mission is to promote cities that provide core infrastructure and give a decent quality of life to its citizens, a clean and sustainable environment with application of Smart Solutions.

Federation of Surat Textile Traders Association (FOSTTA) is an association of textile traders mainly in and around Surat.

As per the Smart City Mission guidelines, a city level SPV will be established for implementation and O&M of the projects in the area defined in the Smart City Proposal.

In the project area defined in the smart city proposal all the shops of the textile markets are engaged in trading of textiles. This area witnesses lot of traffic congestion due to loading and unloading of raw material and finished goods for sending to various locations all over the country. Hence a proper and well organized logistics park is needed to improve the logistics in this area.

Creation of a modern logistics park with state of the art IT enabled solution is identified as one of the Smart solutions to be implemented in the area defined in Smart city Proposal of Surat City. FOSTTA and SMC decide to work together for implementing the modern logistics park and extend all cooperation to SPV for implementing the said project as it will help in reducing the traffic congestion in the specified area to a great extent and help in reducing the costs related to logistics.


The Parties shall jointly provide their services towards

- a) Support and assistance to SPV in Implementation of modern logistics project.
- b) Providing suggestions and inputs to SPV related to Planning, Engineering, Financial Advisory, Structuring and Implementation support of modern logistics park project identified as mutually agreed between SMC and FOSTTA.

Above Parties have agreed to this Letter of Cooperation on 14th November 2015 and to be signed on their behalf:

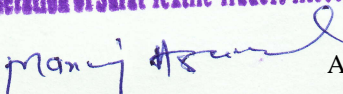
for Surat Municipal Corporation

for Federation Of Surat Textile Traders Association


Name: Shri Jayeshkumar k. Shah
Designation: Add. city Engineer(Civil)(c.)

Name:
Designation

Federation of Surat Textile Traders Association


Ann.-IV/7 of 64

President



THE SOUTHERN GUJARAT CHAMBER OF COMMERCE & INDUSTRY

'Samruddhi', Makkai Pool, Nanpura, Surat 395 001 (Gujarat) INDIA

Ph.: +91-261-3917777, Fax : +91-261-2472340, E-mail : info@sgcci.in, Website : www.sgcci.in

SGCCI

Ref. No. 1421/2015

Letter of Cooperation

Sub: Implementation of "Innovation, Incubation, Start up & Trade Facilitation Centre" as a part of Smart City Proposal, Surat City.

Surat City has been selected among 100 cities in India by Ministry of Urban Development, Government of India under Smart City Mission, preparation of Smart City proposal (SCP) is currently going on. Mission is "Transform-Nation" and main goal of Smart City Mission is to promote cities that provide core infrastructure and give a decent quality of life to its citizens, a clean and sustainable environment with application of Smart Solutions.

The Southern Gujarat Chamber of Commerce and Industry (SGCCI) is an apex association of trade and business in South Gujarat region. SGCCI is affiliated to FICCI, ASSOCHAM, IMC, GCCI & CII.

As per the Smart City Mission guidelines, a city level SPV will be established for implementation and O&M of the projects in the area defined in the Smart City Proposal.

In the project area defined in the smart city proposal, more than 80 textile markets with more than 10,000 shops engaged in trading of textiles. Implementation of "Innovation, Incubation, Start up & Trade Facilitation Centre" will promote the innovation and act as a catalyst incubation, start up & trade facilities in the area defined in the Smart City Proposal. SGCCI and SMC agreed to work together for "Innovation, Incubation, Start up & Trade Facilitation Centre".

The Parties shall jointly provide their services towards

- Support and assistance to SPV in Implementation of modern logistics project.
- Providing suggestions and inputs to SPV related to Planning, Engineering, Financial Advisory, Structuring and Implementation support of the project identified as mutually agreed between SMC and SGCCI.

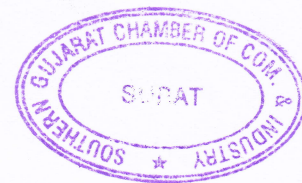
Above Parties have agreed to this Letter of Cooperation on 17th November 2015 and to be signed on their behalf:

For, Surat Municipal Corporation

**Commissioner,
Surat Municipal Corporation.**

For, The Southern Gujarat Chamber of
Commerce & Industry (SGCCI)

**C. S. Jariwala
President**



CHANDRAKANT S. JARIWALA
President
93747 13839

B. S. AGRAWAL
Vice President
93747 15472

MAHENDRA KATARGAMWALA
Imm. Past President
98251 44939

NIKHIL MADRASI
Hon. Secretary
98254 72908

Letter of Cooperation

Sub: for implementing Biogas Plant in Agricultural Produce Market Committee (APMC) as a part of Smart City Proposal, Surat City.

Surat City has been selected among 100 cities in India by Ministry of Urban Development, Government of India under Smart City Mission, preparation of Smart City proposal (SCP) is currently going on. Mission is "Transform-Nation" and main goal of Smart City Mission is to promote cities that provide core infrastructure and give a decent quality of life to its citizens, a clean and sustainable environment with application of Smart Solutions.

APMC market in Surat is one of the biggest markets in Gujarat for vegetables, the market is spread over a notified area of 1, 30,511 square kms catering to entire Surat city including Choryasi taluka including 110 villages and handles the regulated commodities including green leafy vegetables, ginger, chillies, raw mangoes, turmeric, onion, tomatoes, sweet potato, groundnut, lemon, all types of flowers, fruits etc. The market has total arrivals of more than 10 lakh MT per annum. The market generates biodegradable waste of approximately 150 MT per day. This biodegradable waste has maximum organic content and high calorific value which has maximum potential for generation of biogas. There is a pertinent for organized processing of this waste hence a biogas plant is best option to generate electricity, could be established in the APMC premises.

As per the Smart City Mission guidelines, a city level SPV will be established for implementation and O&M of the projects in the area defined in the Smart City Proposal.


Biogas Plant is identified as one of the Smart solutions to be implemented in the area defined in Smart city Proposal of Surat City. APMC and SMC decide to work together for implementing the biogas plant project and extend all cooperation to SPV for implementing the said project.

APMC shall provide their services towards Support and assistance and approvals and adequate land to SPV in Implementation of biogas plant project.

SMC shall provide technical inputs to SPV related to Planning, Engineering, Financial Advisory, Structuring and Implementation support of biogas project.

Above Parties have agreed to this Letter of Cooperation on 20th November 2015 and to be signed on their behalf:

For Surat Municipal Corporation



Name: DR. HEMANT S. DESAI

For APMC
For Agricultural Produce Market Committee,
Surat



Chairman

Name: RAMABHAI PATEL

Letter of Cooperation

Sub: For implementing recycle/reuse of waste water by treating sewage upto tertiary level and supplying it to Sachin Industrial Co Op Society as a part of smart city proposal ,Surat City.

Surat City has been selected among 100 cities in India by Ministry of Urban Development, Government of India under Smart City Mission, preparation of Smart City proposal (SCP) is currently going on. Mission is "Transform-Nation" and main goal of Smart City Mission is to promote cities that provide core infrastructure and give a decent quality of life to its citizens, a clean and sustainable environment with application of Smart Solutions.

Sachin industrial area is located on the periphery of surat city area whereas water based industries have been established, which are using the water being supplied through irrigation channel and other sources. On successful implementation of reuse and recycle of waste water by treating it upto industrial grade and using it for Pandesara industrial estate, Sachin Industrial Estate has also come forward to use the tertiary level treated water for their water based industries including up to 40 MLD quantity. Sachin Industrial Co Op Society is a body to manage the water and wastewater sector of Sachin Industrial Estate, who is ready to co-operate for this project.


- a) As per the Smart City Mission guidelines, a city level SPV will be established for implementation and O & M of the projects in the area defined in the Smart City Proposal.
- b) Support and assistance and approvals to SPV in recycle/reuse of waste water by treating sewage upto tertiary level and supplying it to Sachin Industrial Estate.
- c) Providing suggestions and inputs to SPV related to Planning, Engineering, Financial Advisory, Structuring and Implementation support to recycle/reuse of waste water by treating sewage upto tertiary level and supplying it to sachin Industrial Estate.

Recycle/reuse of waste water by treating sewage upto tertiary level and supplying it to sachin Industrial Estate is identified as one of the Smart solutions to be implemented in the area defined in Smart city Proposal of Surat City. SMC and Sachin Industrial Co Op Society decided to work together for implementing the recycle/reuse of waste water by treating sewage upto tertiary level and supplying it to Sachin Industrial Estate and extend all cooperation to SPV for implementing the said project.

The Parties shall jointly provide their services towards implementation of this project.

Above Parties have agreed to this Letter of Cooperation on 10th December 2015 and to be signed on their behalf:

for Surat Municipal Corporation



Shri B. I. Dalal
Additional City Engineer (civil)
Surat Municipal Corporation

for Sachin Industrial Co Op Society



President
Sachin Industrial Co-operative Society Ltd
Chairman (Dist. SURAT).
Sachin Industrial Co Op Society

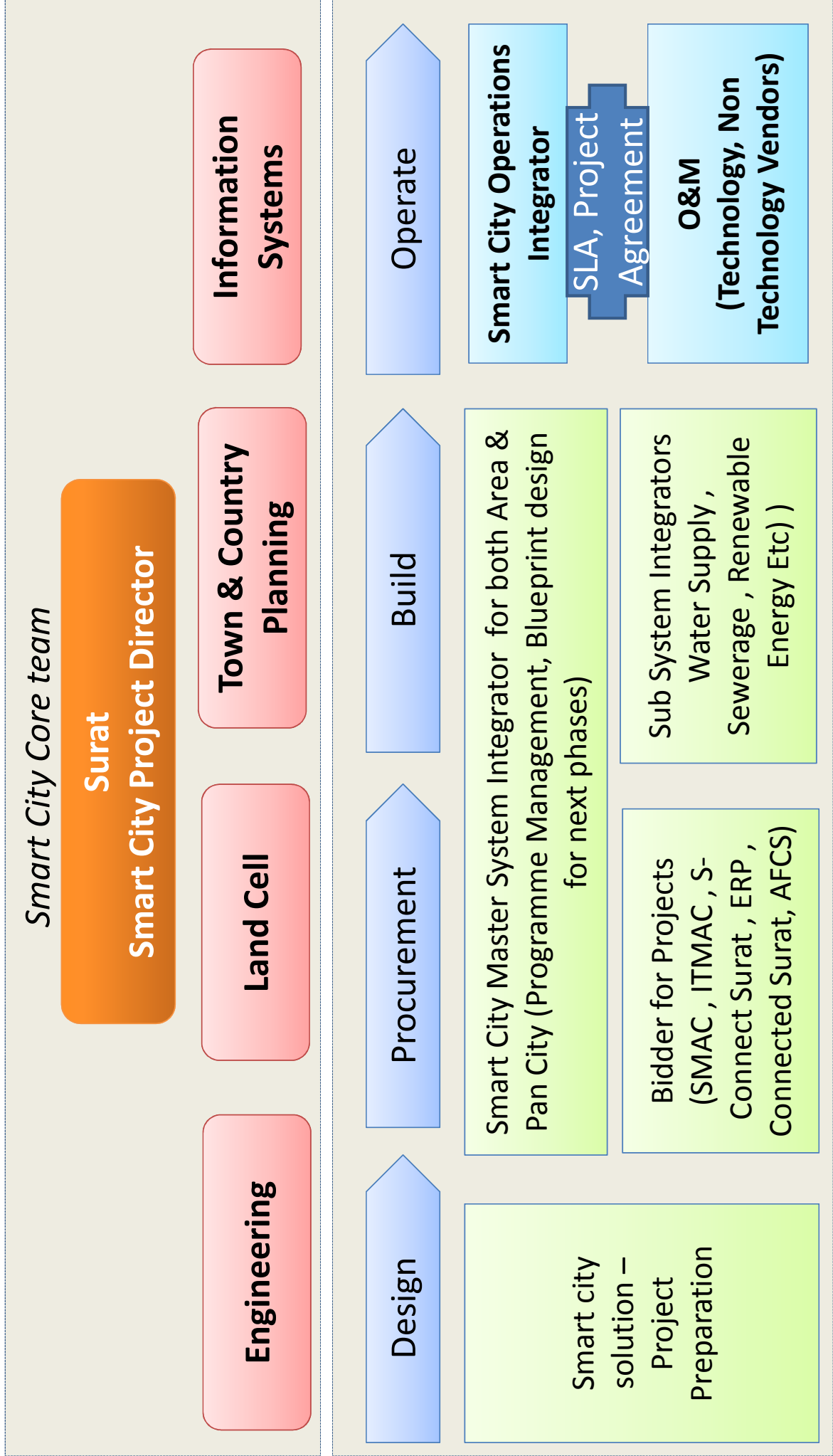
Preliminary Human Resource Plan of SPV

Project Director	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Manages the strategic aspects of large engagements and mitigates any risks • Oversees senior managers and managers • Reviews major deliverables and coordinate with SMC on regular basis • Ensures engagement reviews and quality assurance procedures take place for all projects in both area based and pan city
Program Manager	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Manages the strategic aspects of the project • Understand all business and functional requirements
Director (Functional)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Responsible for overall functional requirements, functional design and deployment of the project
Director (Technical)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Responsible of overall ownership of the complete solution • Overall technical lead responsible for technical planning, design and deployment • Lead integration of initiatives and relates services
Advisor (4 nos)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sectors expert responsible for providing expert advice on respective sector selected for Area and Pan city based proposal • Help identify next set of initiatives for scaling up projects and create blueprint for the same • Assist program management on implementation road map and strategy
Project Manager	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Manage all aspects of projects including planning, execution and financial management • Monitor performance & efficiency of various teams and resources • Supervise and check the quality of work done as per specifications on site • Develop and manage detailed project plan in discussion with the department, and ensure completion of all milestones as per timelines. • Secure acceptance and approval of deliverables from the stakeholders. • Responsible for communication, Including status reporting, risk management, escalation of issues that cannot be resolved in the team, and, in general, making sure the project is delivered in budget ,on schedule, and within scope.
Senior Project Engineer (8 nos)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Responsible for overall success of design in terms of achieving the business objectives, technical requirement, performance and usability. • Day to Day supervision and check the quality of work done as per specifications on site • Ensure compliance as per Govt. standards and procedures

The above personnel can be deputed to SPV from SMC or on contract basis as deemed fit by SPV

Institutional Arrangement for Operationalization of SPV

Smart City SPV Steering Committee





284

व्यापार प्रारंभ करने का प्रमाण-पत्र
कम्पनी अधिनियम 1956 की धारा 149(3) के अनुसरण में

कॉर्पोरेट पहचान संख्या : U60200GJ2013SGC076328

मैं एतद्वारा सत्यापित करता हूँ कि मैसर्स
SURAT SITILINK LIMITED

जिसका निगमन, कम्पनी अधिनियम, 1956(1956 का 1) के अंतर्गत दिनांक सात अगस्त दो हजार तेरह को किया गया था और जिसने निर्धारित प्रपत्र में घोषणा प्रस्तुत की है या विधिवत सत्यापित किया है कि उक्त कम्पनी ने, अधिनियम की धारा 149(2) (क) से (ग) तक की शर्तों का अनुपालन कर लिया है और व्यापार करने के लिए हकदार है।

यह प्रमाण-पत्र आज दिनांक चौबीस सितम्बर दो हजार तेरह को अहमदाबाद में जारी किया जाता है।

Certificate for Commencement of Business
Pursuant of Section 149(3) of the Companies Act, 1956

Corporate Identity Number : U60200GJ2013SGC076328

I hereby certify that the SURAT SITILINK LIMITED which was incorporated under the Companies Act, 1956(No. 1 of 1956) on the Seventh day of August Two Thousand Thirteen, and which has this day filed or duly verified declaration in the prescribed form that the conditions of the Section 149(2)(a) to (c) of the said act, have been complied with and is entitled to commence business.

Given at Ahmedabad this Twenty Fourth day of September Two Thousand Thirteen.

Validity unknown
Digitally signed by the Registrar
Date: 2013.09.24 15:41
DN: cn=Registrar

Registrar of Companies, Gujarat, Dadra and Nagar Havelli
कम्पनी रजिस्ट्रार, गुजरात, दादरा एवं नगर हवेली

*Note: The corresponding form has been approved by Rathod Kamleshkumar Gangjibhai, Assistant Registrar of Companies and this certificate has been digitally signed by the Registrar through a system generated digital signature under rule 5(2) of the Companies (Electronic Filing and Authentication of Documents) Rules, 2006. The digitally signed certificate can be verified at the Ministry website (www.mca.gov.in).

कम्पनी रजिस्ट्रार के कार्यालय अभिलेख में उपलब्ध पत्राचार का पता :
Mailing Address as per record available in Registrar of Companies office:

SURAT SITILINK LIMITED
SY.NO. 3/4/5/9 OFFICE, 223 2ND FLOOR, OPP AJANTA CINEMA, RING ROAD,
SURAT - 395002,
Gujarat, INDIA





प्रारूप 1
पंजीकरण प्रमाण-पत्र

कॉर्पोरेट पहचान संख्या : U60200GJ2013SGC076328

2013 - 2014

मैं एतद्वारा सत्यापित करता हूँ कि मेसर्स

SURAT SITILINK LIMITED

का पंजीकरण, कम्पनी अधिनियम 1956 (1956 का 1) के अंतर्गत आज किया जाता है और यह कम्पनी लिमिटेड है।

यह निगमन-पत्र आज दिनांक सात अगस्त दो हजार तेरह को अहमदाबाद में जारी किया जाता है।

Form 1

Certificate of Incorporation

Corporate Identity Number : U60200GJ2013SGC076328

2013 - 2014

I hereby certify that SURAT SITILINK LIMITED is this day incorporated under the Companies Act, 1956 (No. 1 of 1956) and that the company is limited.

Given at Ahmedabad this Seventh day of August Two Thousand Thirteen.

Validity unknown
Digitally signed by the Registrar
Date: 2013.08.07 11:56:15
UTC+05:30

Registrar of Companies, Gujarat, Dadra and Nagar Haveli

कम्पनी रजिस्ट्रार, गुजरात, दादरा एवं नगर हवेली

*Note: The corresponding form has been approved by Rathod Kamleshkumar Ganglibhai, Assistant Registrar of Companies and this certificate has been digitally signed by the Registrar through a system generated digital signature under rule 5(2) of the Companies (Electronic Filing and Authentication of Documents) Rules, 2006. The digitally signed certificate can be verified at the Ministry website (www.mca.gov.in).

कम्पनी रजिस्ट्रार के कार्यालय अभिलेख में उपलब्ध पत्राचार का पता :

Mailing Address as per record available in Registrar of Companies office:

SURAT SITILINK LIMITED

SY.NO. 3/4/5/9 OFFICE, 223 2ND FLOOR, OPP AJANTA CINEMA, RING ROAD,

SURAT - 395002,

Gujarat, INDIA



Nº 0023394.

નોંધણીનો દાખલો

આથી દાખલો કાઢી આપવામાં આવે છે કે હેઠળ જણાવેલા સાર્વજનિક ટ્રસ્ટને સન ૧૯૫૦ના મુંબઈ સાર્વજનિક ટ્રસ્ટોને બાબતના (સન ૧૯૫૦ના મુંબઈના ૨૯મા) અધિનિયમ અન્વયે સુરત ખાતેની સાર્વજનિક ટ્રસ્ટ નોંધણી કચેરીમાં યોગ્ય રીતે નોંધવામાં આવ્યું છે.

સાર્વજનિક ટ્રસ્ટનું નામ : સુરત કલાઈમેટ ચોઈજ ટ્રસ્ટ
C/O સુરત મહાનગર પાલિકા મુગલીસરા, સુરત-૩૯૫૦૨૩
 સાર્વજનિક ટ્રસ્ટોના રજીસ્ટરમાંનો નંબર : ૬૧૭૨૬૬/સુરત
 કોને દાખલો આપ્યો તે : જતીન શાંતિલાલ શાહ
સુરત મહાનગર પાલિકા મુગલીસરા, સુરત.

મારી સહીથી આજ તારીખ ૧ માહે જુન સને ૨૦૦૨ ને દિને આપ્યો.



સહી : મહેન્દ્રીશ ચેરીટી કમિશનર
 સુરત જિલ્લા, સુરત.

હોદ્દો :



GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS

Registrar of Companies, Ahmedabad
RoC Bhavan , Opp Rupal Park Society , Behind Ankur Bus Stop , Naranpura

Certificate of Incorporation

[Pursuant to sub-section (2) of section 7 of the Companies Act, 2013 and rule 8 of the Companies (Incorporation) Rules, 2014]

I hereby certify that Urban Ring Development Corporation Limited is incorporated on this Second day of July Two Thousand Fifteen under the Companies Act, 2013 and that the company is limited by shares.

The CIN of the company is U45205GJ2015PLC083744.

Given under my hand at Ahmedabad this Second day of July Two Thousand Fifteen.

Signature valid
Digitally signed by
Vilas Sambhaji Hajare
Date: 2015.07.02
14:17:35 GMT+05:30

VILAS SAMBHAJI HAJARE
Assistant Registrar of Companies
Gujarat

Mailing Address as per record available in Registrar of Companies office:

Urban Ring Development Corporation Limited
SUDA BHAVAN, NANPURA,
SURAT - 395001,
Gujarat, INDIA





GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS

Registrar of Companies, Ahmedabad
RoC Bhavan , Opp Rupal Park Society , Behind Ankur Bus Stop , Naranpura

Certificate of Incorporation

[Pursuant to sub-section (2) of section 7 of the Companies Act, 2013 and rule 8 of the Companies (Incorporation) Rules, 2014]

I hereby certify that DIAMOND RESEARCH AND MERCANTILE CITY LIMITED is incorporated on this Tenth day of July Two Thousand Fifteen under the Companies Act, 2013 and that the company is limited by shares.

The CIN of the company is U75143GJ2015SGC083828.

Given under my hand at Ahmedabad this Tenth day of July Two Thousand Fifteen.

Signature Not Verified
Digitally signed by Ministry of Corporate Affairs, Gov of India
Date: 2015.07.10 15:17:07
GMT+05:30

VYOMESH RAJESHKUMAR SHETH
Assistant Registrar of Companies
Gujarat

Mailing Address as per record available in Registrar of Companies office:

DIAMOND RESEARCH AND MERCANTILE CITY LIMITED
CHIEF OFFICER, URBAN DEVELOPMENT, AUTHORITY, B/H BAHUMALI BUILDING,
NANPURA,
SURAT - 395001,
Gujarat, INDIA



Surat Municipal Corporation

K. S. Patel
Addl. City Engineer (Civil)



Main Office : (0261) 2422351-56
Ph. : (O) (0261) 2422321
Mo. : +919724345218

SUC/Out/ No. 2326
Dt. 4/12/15

To,
The Project Specialist
Affordable Housing Mission,
3rd Floor, Block No. 14,
Dr. Jivraj Mehta Bhavan,
Old Sachivalaya,
Sector-10,
Gandhinagar-382010.

Sub. : Submission of DPR project proposal of "In-Situ" Slum Redevelopment of projects under Public Private Partnership (PPP) under PMAY by Surat Municipal Corporation

Ref. : (1) Your official Email dated 27.11.2015
(2) Our official email dated 02.12.2015

With reference to subject above and reference, we are hereby submitting the Two Sets of DPR of "In-Situ" Slum Redevelopment of projects under Public Private Partnership (PPP) under PMAY along with HFA-PPP Annexure-7A.

You are requested to appraise the above DPRs and process further as soon as possible.

Thanking you,


Additional City Engineer (Civil)
Surat Municipal Corporation

Encl. : (1) Two Sets of DPRs as above
(2) HFA-PPP Annexure-7A (one set)

સુરત મહાનગરપાલિકાની સ્થાયી સમિતિની તા.૨૮-૮-૨૦૧૫ ના

રોજ મળેલ સભામાં નીચે મુજબનો ઠરાવ પસાર થયો હતો :-

મ્યુ.કમિશનરશ્રીના તા.૧૯-૮-૧૫ ના પત્ર નં.સી.સ્થા.સ./૯૬૫ થી વિદિત થઈ, સુરત મહાનગરપાલિકા ખાતે 'ડિજીટલ ઈન્ડિયા - ડિજીટલ સુરત' કાર્યક્રમ અંતર્ગત ભારત સરકારશ્રીની નેશનલ ડેટા શેરિંગ એન્ડ એકિસસીબીલીટી પોલીસી-૨૦૧૨ નો સુરત મહાનગરપાલિકા ધ્વારા સ્વીકાર કરી તેનો અમલ કરવાની મંજૂરી આપવાનું તથા ઓપનડેટા પોલીસી અંતર્ગત ઉપલબ્ધ કરવાજોગ ડેટાસેટ નક્કી કરવા તથા તેને ઉપલબ્ધ કરાવવા અંગેની જરૂરી આનુષંગિક કાર્યવાહી કરવા મ્યુ.કમિશનરશ્રીને અધિકૃત કરવાનું ઠરાવવામાં આવે છે.

ઠરાવ નં.૨૨૦૪/૨૦૧૫ સર્વાનુમતે મંજૂર.

સ.ર.મ્યુ.કમિશનરશ્રી પ્રતિ,

ઈ.ચા. સે ક્રે ટ રી,
સુરત મહાનગરપાલિકા
તા. ૨-૯-૨૦૧૫.

SMC/ISD
ID/NO 2781
DATE 04-09-2015
રાજ...

Received On
Dt. 2-9-15

નં. સાસ્થાસ/૬/ ૨૨૮૦
૩/૯/૨૦૧૫

DMC
- 9-15
EX ASST (ISD)

સુરત મહાનગરપાલિકાની સ્થાયી સમિતિની તા.૨૮-૮-૨૦૧૫ ના

રોજ મળેલ સભામાં નીચે મુજબનો ઠરાવ પસાર થયો હતો :-

મ્યુ.કમિશનરશ્રીના તા.૨૪-૮-૧૫ ના પત્ર નં.સી.સ્થા.સ./૯૯૭ થી વિદિત થઈ, સુરત મહાનગરપાલિકા ખાતે 'ડિજીટલ ઈન્ડિયા-ડિજીટલ સુરત' કાર્યક્રમ અંતર્ગત ટેકનીકલ સપોર્ટ સોસાયટી તરીકે "ડિજીટલ ઈનીશીએટીવ ફોર સુરત સીટીઝન્સ સોસાયટી-Digital Initiative for Surat Citizens (DISC) Society" ની રચના કરવા સહિતની તમામ આનુસાંગિક કામગીરી કરવા મ્યુ.કમિશનરશ્રીને અધિકૃત કરવાનું અને સોસાયટીની રચના થયે સીડ કેપીટલ તરીકે રૂ.૧૦,૦૦,૦૦૦/- ની ફાળવણી સુરત મહાનગરપાલિકા તરફથી કરવાનું ઠરાવવામાં આવે છે.

ઠરાવ નં.૨૨૩૨/૨૦૧૫ સર્વાનુમતે મંજૂર.

સ.ર.મ્યુ.કમિશનરશ્રી પ્રતિ,

ઈ.ચા. સે ક્રે ટ રી,
સુરત મહાનગરપાલિકા
તા. ૨૦-૯-૨૦૧૫.

રાજ...

10/09/15
DMC
-9-15

Received On

Dt... ૧૦-૯-૨૦૧૫

નં. સીસ્થાસ/૬/ ૧૩૬૬

તા. ૧૦/૯/૨૦૧૫

SMC/ISD

ID/NO 2884

DATE 11-09-2015

EX ASST. CISD

સુરત મહાનગરપાલિકાની સ્થાયી સમિતિની તા.૧૩-૨-૨૦૧૫ ના

રોજ મળેલ સભામાં નીચે મુજબનો ઠરાવ પસાર થયો હતો :-

મ્યુ.કમિશનરશ્રીના તા.૧૦-૨-૧૫ ના પત્ર નં.સી.સ્થા.સ./૧૪૧૯ થી વિદિત થઈ, સુરત મહાનગરપાલિકા/ગવર્નમેન્ટની પાંચ સર્વિસીસ BRTS, પે એન્ડ પાર્ક, લાયબ્રેરી, SAFAL તથા ટ્રાફિક પોઈન્ટ માટે કોમન પેમેન્ટ માટે "S-Connect Card" અમલમાં મુકવાના કામે EOI નોટીસ પ્રસિધ્ધ કરી માંગવામાં આવેલ ક્વોલીફિકેશન બીડના સંદર્ભમાં નિયત સમય દરમ્યાન ક્વોલીફિકેશન બીડ આપનાર કુલ-૪ બેન્કો પૈકી સૌથી ફાયદાકારક ઓફર આપનાર SBI પાસે પાયલોટ ડેમોસ્ટ્રેશન કરાવવાનું તથા તેનું પૃથકકરણ કરી યોગ્ય જણાયે તબક્કાવાર સર્વિસોમાં "S-Connect Card" અમલમાં મુકવા અંગે જરૂરી આનુષંગિક કાર્યવાહી કરવા તથા ઉપરોક્ત પાંચ સર્વિસો ઉપરાંત અન્ય સર્વિસો જેવી કે સીટીબસ, એકવેરીયમ, ઓડીટોરીયમ, સરથાણા ઝુ, સ્વીમીંગ પુલ, ઓટોરીક્ષા, આંગણવાડી, નગર પ્રાથમિક શાળા, સબજેલ ખાતે નવી સાકરીત થનાર સુરત મહાનગરપાલિકાની મુખ્ય કચેરી, એમ્યુઝમેન્ટ પાર્ક, ગોપીતળાવ, વોટર સ્પોર્ટસ વિગેરે પણ "S-Connect Card" સાથે Integrate કરવા મ્યુ.કમિશનરશ્રીને અધિકૃત કરવામાં આવે છે.

ઠરાવ નં.૩૯૫/૨૦૧૫ સર્વાનુમતે મંજૂર.

સ.ર.મ્યુ.કમિશનરશ્રી પ્રતિ,

For further action

CE
23-2-15

hms

for CBRTS)

ઈ.ચા. સેક્રેટરી,
સુરત મહાનગરપાલિકા
તા. ૧૩-૨-૨૦૧૫.

Received On
Dt...23/2/15

રાજ...

સુરત મહાનગરપાલિકા
તા. ૧૩-૨-૨૦૧૫

DE B
inform concern
Ann.-IV/21 of 64

૧. સીમાચી ૧૨૨૫
૨૩/૨/૨૦૧૫

સુરત મહાનગરપાલિકાની સ્થાયી સમિતિની તા.૪-૬-૨૦૧૫ ના

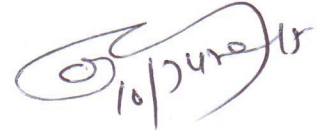
રોજ મળેલ સભામાં નીચે મુજબનો ઠરાવ પસાર થયો હતો :-

મ્યુ.કમિશનરશ્રીના તા.૧-૬-૧૫ ના પત્ર નં.સી.સ્થા.સ./૩૯૨ થી વિદિત થઈ, સુરત મહાનગરપાલિકા ધ્વારા IBM સાથે સ્માર્ટ સીટી ભાગીદારી અંગેનો MOU કરવા મંજૂરી આપવાનું તથા તે અંગે જરૂરી આનુસાંગિક કાર્યવાહી કરવા તથા SMAC Center (SMART City Center) બનાવવા માટે સુરત કલાયમેટ ચેઈન્જ ટ્રસ્ટ (SCCT) થકી પી.પી.પી. ધોરણે ઈન્ટેલિજન્ટ ઓપરેશન્સ સેન્ટર (IOC) સોલ્યુશન IBM પાસેથી લેવા તથા તે અંગે જરૂરી હાર્ડવેર-સોફ્ટવેર તૈયાર કરાવવા તથા જગ્યાની ફાળવણી અને આનુસાંગિક સિવિલ અને ઈલેક્ટ્રીક વર્ક અને લાગત આઈ.ટી. કમ્પોનન્ટસ સુરત મહાનગરપાલિકા ધ્વારા પુરા પાડવા જરૂરી કાર્યવાહી કરવા મ્યુ.કમિશનરશ્રીને અધિકૃત કરવાનું ઠરાવવામાં આવે છે.

ઠરાવ નં.૧૪૭૪/૨૦૧૫ સર્વાનુમતે મંજૂર.

સ.ર.મ્યુ.કમિશનરશ્રી પ્રતિ,

ઈ.ચા. સે ક્રે ટ રી,
સુરત મહાનગરપાલિકા
તા. ✓ -૬-૨૦૧૫.


DMC
-6-15

રાજ...

Exc. Asstt. (ISD)

Received On
Dt. 9-6-15
6:05 PM

ન. સી.સ્થા.સ. ૩૫૨
તા. ૧૦/૬/૨૦૧૫

सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी विभाग,
संचार और सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्रालय,
भारत सरकार की वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान तथा विकास संस्था
R & D Institution of Dept. of Information Technology,
Ministry of Communications & Information Technology,
Government of India

गुलमोहर क्रॉस रोड सं. ९, जुहू,
मुंबई - 400049, भारत
Gulmohar Cross Road No.9,
Juhu, Mumbai - 400 049, India
दूरभाष/ Tel: (022) 26201606 / 1574 / 1488
फैक्स/Fax : +91-22-26232195 / 26210139
<http://www.cdacmumbai.in>

Ref: C-DACM/ ZS/1613

November 13, 2015

Shri Milind Torawane
Municipal Commissioner,
Surat Municipal Corporation,
Mahanagar Seva Sadan,
Mugalisara,
Surat-395003

Sub: Surat Municipal Corporation (SMC) as AUA for UIDAI

Dear Shri. Milind Torawane,

This has reference to your letter no. DO. Letter/No./Com./151 dated Nov 6, 2015.

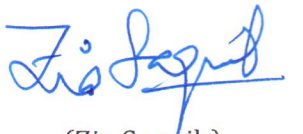
C-DAC would be happy to get associated with Surat Municipal Corporation (SMC) as partner for the Eco-system of UIDAI. C-DAC would offer service of ASA as requested in your above mentioned letter.

This letter is issued provisionally to support SMC to get empanelled with UIDAI. On getting permissions from UIDAI, SMC shall mutually agree on terms and conditions for taking service from C-DAC as its authorised ASA.

C-DAC does not charge from Government bodies as on date, however we will be guided by the terms and conditions between UIDAI, AUA and C-DAC as applicable from time to time.

Thanking you.

Yours Faithfully


(Zia Saquib)

Memorandum of Understanding

This Memorandum of Understanding ("MOU") dated 6th June 2015 is entered into by and between **Surat Municipal Corporation**, an autonomus Urban Local Body which has come into being under the Bombay Provincial Municipal Act, 1949 with its Head Quarter at Gordhandas Chokhawala Marg, Muglisara, Surat 395003 (hereinafter referred to as "SMC") and **IBM India Private Limited**, a company incorporated under the laws of India with its Registered Office at Subramanya Arcade, No. 12, Bannerghatta Road, Bangalore 560029 (hereinafter referred to as "IBM") and

The Effective Date of this MOU shall immediately

Whereas Surat Municipal Corporation perceives its role as the principal facilitator and provider of services to provide a better quality of life to make Surat a dynamic, vibrant, beautiful, self-reliant and sustainable city with all basic amenities, to provide a better quality of life.

Whereas IBM is in the business of providing information technology (IT) consultancy services and solutions, IT products, to its Customers.

Whereas SMC is desirous of implementing Smart City concepts and solutions and IBM is desirous of offering its expertise in smarter cities domain to make Surat a smarter city.

This Memorandum of Understanding is made to facilitate SMC and IBM for exploring and implementing services with respect to Smart City. As part of Smart City initiatives, project specific definite partnerships will be formed by departments/associates/agencies of SMC and IBM. In this regard definite agreements will be entered into including commercial terms, for services/products to be delivered by IBM in various phases will be formalized through Statement of Work (SOW) with approval of the competent authority. The smarter city implementation for Surat is expected to span across a period of two to four years in multiple phases. During this period, IBM could be asked to play any of the following roles based on the domain and readiness of the solution as well as IBM capabilities:

- IBM as the implementer of the solution
- IBM as system integrator for solutions being implemented by SMC / other vendors of SMC
- IBM as advisor for defining solution roadmap, functional and technical specifications etc.

Term of MOU

- This MOU shall be effective from the Effective Date till December 2020, unless earlier terminated by either Party upon reasonable written notice to the other Party
- On termination, each of the Parties shall return each other's confidential information and materials pertaining to each other's intellectual property that may be in their possession or provide proof (by way of certification) of the destruction of such confidential information including, if so requested in writing by the other Party.

The Parties hereby agree to the terms of this MOU and have executed the same through their duly authorized signatories.

SIGNED for and on behalf of

Surat Municipal Corporation

Signature:

Name: Mr Milind Torawane IAS
Designation: Municipal Commissioner
Date: 6th June 2015

Commissioner,
Surat Municipal Corporation



IBM India Private Limited

Signature:

Name: Smita Shukla
Designation: Sales Leader Smarter Cities – ISA
Date: 6th June 2015




QUALITY POLICY

Surat Municipal Corporation



Quality Policy

- Centralized Water Testing Laboratory at Khatodara Water Distribution Station established by Water Supply Department of Surat Municipal Corporation, Strives to provide the highest quality of test results and excellent professional services as regards to the water testing, to satisfy requirements of our valuable customers
- Adopting international standard methods and other standard organization as well as various National Standard Methods.
- Ensure that all Laboratory Personnel are familiar with the Quality Policy and implement it in the workplace and all personnel are competent to carryout the testing.
- A Quality System based on the concepts of ISO /IEC 17025:2005, is utilized to ensure quality testing services and continually improve the effectiveness of the standard ISO/IEC 17025:2005.


Addl. City Engineer
(Elect. / Elect. & Mech.)


Municipal Commissioner


Mayor

Sanctioned By: Standing Committee Resolution No. 359/2015, Dtd.312/03/2015

Name of Laboratory: Central Laboratory, Hydraulic Department, Surat Municipal Corporation, Surat				
Document No.: HYD-CL-QM-4.2-01		Document Name: Quality Manual		
Issue No.: 03	Issue Date: 27-10-2015	Copy No.: HYD-	Page No.: Page 10 of 52	
Amend No.: 03	Amend Date: 27-10-2015	Prepared by: DHR (TM)	Approved by: NHP (QM)	Issued by: PDM (HE)

સુરત મહાનગરપાલિકાની તા.૦૮-૦૯-૨૦૧૫ ના રોજ મળેલ

માસિક સાધારણ સભામાં નીચે મુજબનો ઠરાવ પસાર થયો હતો.:-



સ્થાયી સમિતિ ઠરાવ નં.૨૨૯૭/૨૦૧૫ થી ભલામણ કર્યા મુજબ, ખટોદરા જળ વિતરણ મથક ખાતે આવેલ વોટર મીટર ટેસ્ટીંગ લેબોરેટરીની ટેસ્ટીંગ પદ્ધતિને વધુ વિશ્વસનીય બનાવવા સારુ સદરહુ લેબોરેટરી ખાતેની સંપુર્ણ ટેસ્ટીંગ વ્યવસ્થાને NABL Accreditation હેઠળ આવરી લેવા નીચે જણાવ્યા મુજબની ક્વોલીટી પોલીસી અંગેની નીતિ મંજૂર કરવામાં આવે છે.

Quality Policy

- Calibration Laboratory at Khatodara Water Distribution Station established by Hydraulic Department of Surat Municipal Corporation, Strives to provide the highest quality of test results and excellent professional services as regards to the water quantity measurement, to satisfy requirements of our valuable customers.
- Adopting international standard methods and other standard organization as well as various National Standard Methods.
- Ensure that all Laboratory Personnel are familiar with the Quality policy and implement it in the workplace and all personnel are competent to carry out the calibration.

- A Quality system based on the concepts of ISO/IEC 17025:2005, is utilized to ensure quality calibration services and continually improve the effectiveness of the standard ISO/IEC 17025:2005.

ઠરાવ નં. ૧૫૪૮/૨૦૧૫ સર્વાનુમતે મંજૂર.

સ.ર.મ્યુ.કમિશનરશ્રી પ્રતિ,

Jariwala Mukesh R

ઈ.ચા.સે ક્રે ટ રી,
સુરત મહાનગરપાલિકા,
તા.૫-૯-૨૦૧૫.

ચોતીસી હાથિલ નં. ૭૩૪

16/9
ACE cde & mech
-9-15

H.E.

HED/IN/No. 908
DATE: 16/9/15

Received On
Dt.....

સી.સ.સ. 10/2262
11/9/15

EX. Engr (HWD) / SO.
DE (AP)

DJ

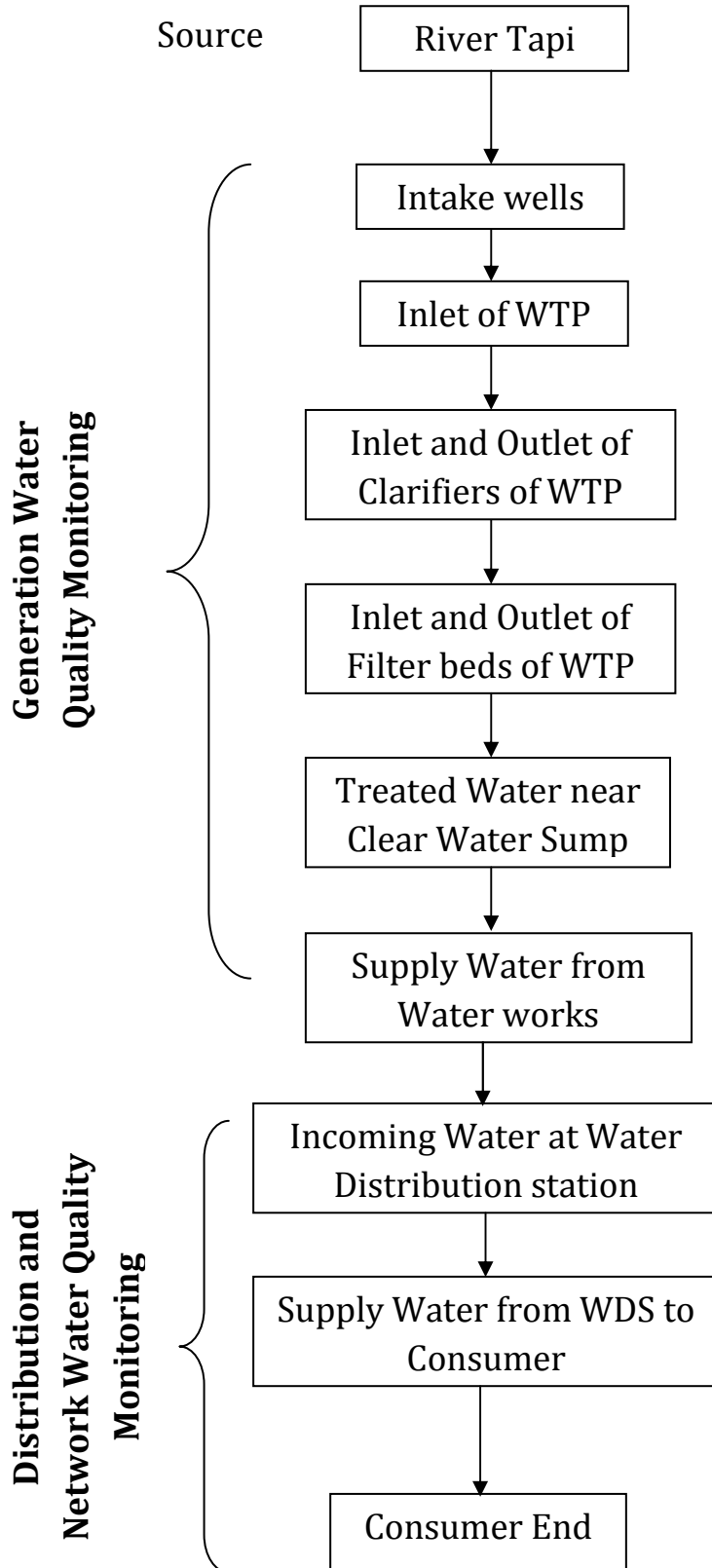
H.E.
21/9

Pl. SPK.
EE Smt Diphi Raval
21/9/15

સરવે કરવા માટે અનુમતિ. ૧૧/૯
૫૧ નીચે મુજબ અનુમતિ છે.



Surat Municipal Corporation Hydraulic Department Water Quality Monitoring Plan (Stages covered under monitoring)





Surat Municipal Corporation Hydraulic Department Water Quality Monitoring Plan

Stage of Monitoring	Locations	Frequency	Parameters	Testing being done at
Source	River Tapi (From NH-8 to Weir Cum Causeway)	Once in a Three month	For all Necessary Parameters as per CPCB guidelines	In house Laboratory at Each Water Works
	River Water at Each Intake well	Once in a six month (Pre and post monsoon)	For all heavy metals, pesticides, bacteriological tests etc. as per IS 10500-2012	External Laboratory
Water Treatment Plant	Raw Water at Inlet of WTP	Weekly	All essential parameters as per IS 10500-2012 including BOD, COD, Chlorine Demand, Bacteriological etc.	In house Laboratory at Each Water Works
	Raw Water	Shift Wise	All essential parameters as per IS 10500-2012 like pH, Turbidity, Colour, Odour, TDS, Chloride, Dissolved Oxygen, Alkalinity, Free Residual Chlorine etc.	
	WTP Unit Monitoring - Inlet and Outlet of Clarifiers and Filter Beds	Hourly	Turbidity, Free Residual Chlorine, Odour,	
	Treated Water near Clear Water Sump	Daily	Turbidity, Free Residual Chlorine	
	Supply Water from Water Works	Hourly	Turbidity, Free Residual Chlorine, Odour,	
Outgoing Water from Water Works	Supply Water from Water Works	Shift Wise	All essential parameters as per IS 10500-2012 like pH, Turbidity, Colour, Odour, TDS, Chloride, Dissolved Oxygen, Alkalinity, Free Residual Chlorine etc.	External Laboratory
		Once in a six month (Pre and post monsoon)	For all heavy metals, pesticides, bacteriological tests etc. as per IS 10500-2012	
Incoming Water from Water Works	Water Distribution Station	Shift Wise	All essential parameters as per IS 10500-2012 like pH, Turbidity, Colour, Odour, TDS, Chloride, Dissolved Oxygen, Alkalinity, Free Residual Chlorine etc.	In House Instruments made available at Station
		While receiving supply	Turbidity and Free Residual Chlorine	
Supply Water from Station to consumer	Consumer Tap	During supply hours	Turbidity and Free Residual Chlorine	Consumer End - Spot Checking by Zone Staff
		During supply hours	Free Residual Chlorine	
Distribution and Network Water Quality Monitoring			pH, TDS, Free Residual Chlorine, Dissolved Oxygen, Ammonical Nitrogen etc.	In house dedicated laboratory of Distribution and network water quality monitoring

મહાનગરપાલિકા/નગરપાલિકા વિસ્તારોમાં
વીજ થાંભલાઓ અને વીજ વિતરણ લાઈનો
ખસેડવા/બદલવાની યોજના

ગુજરાત સરકાર
ઉર્જા અને પેટ્રોકેમિકલ્સ વિભાગ
ઠરાવ ક્રમાંક: જીયુવી/૨૦૧૫/૫૯૯/૬૧,
સચિવાલય, ગાંધીનગર
તારીખ: 17 JUN 2015

પ્રસ્તાવના:

રાજ્યમાં મહાનગરપાલિકાઓ અને નગરપાલિકા વિસ્તારોમાં થતા રહેતા સતત વિકાસ તેમજ નગર સુશોભનના આયોજન અંતર્ગત રસ્તા તેમજ ફળિયા અને શેરીઓ પહોળા કરવાની જરૂરિયાત ઉભી થતી રહેતી હોય છે. તેમાં ઘણા વર્ષો અગાઉ થયેલ નગર આયોજનનાં ભાગરૂપે વીજળીકરણ સંબંધે ઉભા કરવામાં આવેલ આંતરમાળખા જેમ કે વીજ થાંભલા અને વીજ વિતરણ લાઈનો અંતરાયરૂપ જણાતા હોય છે. વધુમાં નવી અસ્તિત્વમાં આવતી નગરપાલિકાઓના વિસ્તારમાં પણ ધારાધોરણ અનુસારનું નગર આયોજન કરાવવાની આવશ્યકતા રહેતી હોય છે, જેમાં જુનાં આયોજન મુજબ થયેલ નગર બાંધણીની જગ્યાએ નવી બાંધણી અથવા તેમાં આવશ્યકતા અનુસાર ફેરફાર કરવો જરૂરી હોય છે. તદ અનુસાર આ વિસ્તારોમાં વીજ પોલ્સ ખસેડવા/સ્થળાંતર કરવાની તથા વીજ વિતરણ લાઈનો બદલવાની/ નવી નાંખવાની કામગીરી હાથ ધરવાની રહે છે જે વાહનવ્યવહાર અને પદયાત્રીઓની સલામતી માટે પણ અત્યંત આવશ્યક છે. આ હેતુ માટે નગરપાલિકાઓ પાસે પર્યાપ્ત ભંડોળ ઉપલબ્ધ હોતુ નથી. અતઃ નગરપાલિકાઓ અસરકારક માત્રામાં આ કામગીરી સમયસર હાથ ધરવામાં વિટંબણા અનુભવતી હોય છે.

આથી રાજ્યના સર્વસમાવેશક (Inclusive) વિકાસ ના ધ્યેયને દ્રષ્ટિ સમક્ષ રાખી રાજ્યના તમામ નગરો પણ વિકાસ અને "ગતિશીલ ગુજરાત" ના ખ્યાલ (concept) ની અનુભૂતિ કરે અને સમગ્રતયા શહેરી સ્થાનિક સંસ્થાઓને તેમના વિકાસ કાર્યોમાં સહાયરૂપ થવાના હેતુથી રાજ્યમાં મહાનગરપાલિકા અને નગરપાલિકાઓના વિસ્તારોમાં જાહેર માર્ગો અને શેરીઓમાં અડચણરૂપ વીજ થાંભલાઓ (Poles) તથા વીજ વિતરણ લાઈનો ખસેડવા/ સ્થળાંતર કરવાની કામગીરી વિના મૂલ્યે હાથ ધરવાની અને તે પેટે થનાર ખર્ચની રકમ

ગુજરાત ઉર્જા વિકાસ નિગમ લીમીટેડ/વીજ વિતરણ કંપનીઓને રાજ્ય સરકાર દ્વારા શેરમૂડી ફાળા સ્વરૂપે ચૂકવવાની બાબત રાજ્ય સરકારશ્રીની વિચારણા હેઠળ હતી. અને પુખ્ત વિચારણાને અંતે નાણાકીય વર્ષ ૨૦૧૫-૧૬ થી રાજ્યભરમાં આ યોજના અમલમાં મૂકવાનો નિર્ણય લેવામાં આવેલ છે. વધુમાં નાણાકીય વર્ષ દરમિયાન ગુજરાત ઉર્જા વિકાસ નિગમ લીમીટેડ/વીજ વિતરણ કંપનીઓ દ્વારા હાથ ધરાનાર કામગીરી પેટે થનાર ખર્ચ માટે નાણાકીય વર્ષ ૨૦૧૫-૧૬ નાં અંદાજપત્રમાં રૂ./- ૧૦૦.૦૦ કરોડની અંદાજપત્રીય જોગવાઈ પણ શેરમૂડી ફાળા રૂપે કરવામાં આવેલ છે.

ઠરાવ:

રાજ્ય સરકાર દ્વારા પુખ્ત વિચારણાને અંતે રાજ્યની તમામ મહાનગરપાલિકા / નગરપાલિકાઓને તેમના કાર્યક્ષેત્રમાં કરવાના થતાં વિકાસકાર્યો અંતર્ગત રસ્તાઓ/શેરીઓ અને અન્ય તમામ સ્થળોના આધુનિકરણ માટે તથા નગરરચનાની કામગીરીના ઉપલક્ષ્યમાં અડચણરૂપ જણાતા વીજ થાંભલા અને વીજ વિતરણ લાઈનો બદલીને નાગરિકોને સતત સાતત્યપૂર્ણ અને વિક્ષેપરહિત વીજ પુરવઠો પૂરો પાડવાની સાથેસાથે નાગરિકોના સલામતીના હેતુસર અને વીજ વિતરણની માળખાકીય સુવિધાઓ સુદૃઢ કરવાના પ્રયાસરૂપે ચાલુ નાણાકીય વર્ષ ૨૦૧૫-૧૬ માટે "મહાનગરપાલિકા / નગરપાલિકા વિસ્તારોમાં અંતરાયરૂપ જણાતા વીજ થાંભલા અને વીજ વિતરણ લાઈનો ખસેડવા / બદલવાની યોજના" અમલમાં મૂકવામાં આવે છે.

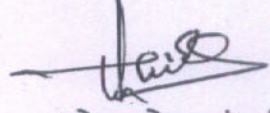
આ યોજના અંતર્ગત મહાનગરપાલિકા / નગરપાલિકાઓના કાર્યક્ષેત્રમાં રસ્તાઓ/શેરીઓ/વિસ્તારના વિસ્તૃતિકરણની કામગીરીમાં અંતરાયરૂપ હોય તે ઉપરાંત વિસ્તૃતિકરણ સિવાય પણ હયાત રસ્તાઓ/શેરીઓ/વિસ્તારમાં અડચણરૂપ હોય તેવા વીજ વિતરણનાં આંતરમાળખા માટે નીચે મુજબની કામગીરી હાથ ધરવાની રહેશે.

- (૧) ૧૧ કેવી/૨૨ કેવી ભારે દબાણની વીજ વિતરણ લાઈનો ખસેડવી.
- (૨) હળવા દબાણની વીજ વિતરણ લાઈનો ખસેડવી.
- (૩) અડચણરૂપ હોય તેવા ટ્રાન્સફોર્મર સેન્ટર્સ અન્યત્ર ખસેડવા.
- (૪) અડચણરૂપ થાંભલાઓ અન્યત્ર ખસેડવા.
- (૫) ઓવરહેડ વીજ વિતરણ લાઈનોને શક્ય હોય ત્યાં અન્ડરગ્રાઉન્ડ કરવી.
- (૬) જૂની ઓવરહેડ વીજ વિતરણ લાઈનોનાં બદલે એબીસી કેબલ નાંખવા.

યોજના માટેના માપદંડો /ધારાધોરણો /શરતો નીચે મુજબ રહેશે.

- (૧) દરેક મહાનગરપાલિકા/નગરપાલિકાઓએ તેમનાં કાર્યક્ષેત્રમાં હાથ ધરવાની કામગીરી અંગેની વિગતવાર દરખાસ્ત તૈયાર કરી સંબંધિત વીજ વિતરણ કંપનીઓને મોકલવાની રહેશે.
- (૨) મહાનગરપાલિકા/નગરપાલિકાઓની દરખાસ્તોની વીજ વિતરણ કંપનીના સક્ષમ અધિકારી દ્વારા ચકાસણી હાથ ધરવાની રહેશે.
- (૩) ટેકનિકલ ચકાસણી બાદ યોજનામાં આવરી લેવા પાત્ર દરખાસ્ત હોય અને આર્થિક રીતે શક્ય હોય તો પણ દરખાસ્તો સ્વીકારવા/ન સ્વીકારવા બાબતે સંબંધિત વીજ વિતરણ કંપનીનો નિર્ણય આખરી રહેશે.
- (૪) યોજના અંતર્ગત કરવામાં આવેલ રૂ/- ૧૦૦.૦૦ કરોડની જોગવાઈ પૈકી દક્ષિણ ગુજરાત વીજ કંપની લીમીટેડને રૂ./- ૨૩.૦૦ કરોડ, મધ્ય ગુજરાત વીજ કંપની લીમીટેડને રૂ./- ૨૩.૦૦ કરોડ, પશ્ચિમ ગુજરાત વીજ કંપની લીમીટેડને રૂ./- ૩૦.૦૦ કરોડ તથા ઉત્તર ગુજરાત વીજ કંપની લીમીટેડને રૂ./- ૨૪.૦૦ કરોડ એ મુજબ કામચલાઉ નાણાકીય ફાળવણી કરવાની રહેશે.
- (૫) તમામ વીજ વિતરણ કંપનીઓએ પ્રતિમાસ કરવામાં આવેલ કામગીરીની વિગતો અને બુક કરવામાં આવેલ ખર્ચની વિગતો ગુજરાત ઉર્જા વિકાસ નિગમ લીમીટેડ મારફતે ઉર્જા અને પેટ્રોકેમિકલ્સ વિભાગને રજૂ કરવાની રહેશે.
- (૬) વીજ કંપનીઓને ફાળવવામાં આવેલ રકમ અને તે સામે વીજ કંપનીઓ દ્વારા કરવામાં આવેલ કામગીરીની ત્રિમાસિક સમીક્ષા ગુજરાત ઉર્જા વિકાસ નિગમે હાથ ધરવાની રહેશે અને જરૂર જણાય તો નાણાકીય ફાળવણીમાં બજેટ જોગવાઈથી વધે નહીં તે રીતે ફેરફાર કરવા વીજ કંપનીઓએ દરખાસ્ત કરવાની રહેશે.
- (૭) આ યોજના અંતર્ગત કરવાની થતી ઉપર્યુક્ત કામગીરી તમામ વીજ વિતરણ કંપનીઓ મહાનગરપાલિકા / નગરપાલિકાઓના વિસ્તારમાં વિનામૂલ્યે હાથ ધરશે.
- (૮) મહાનગરપાલિકા / નગરપાલિકાઓ દ્વારા તેમનાં કાર્યક્ષેત્ર હેઠળનાં વિસ્તારમાં વીજ વિતરણ કંપનીઓ દ્વારા નાગરિકોને વીજળી જેવી આવશ્યક સેવા પુરી પાડવા માટે ઉભા કરેલા થાંભલા, વીજ વિતરણ લાઈનો, ટ્રાન્ઝોર્મર્સ, ફીડર્સ, વગેરે માટે વીજ કંપનીઓ પાસેથી કોઈ પણ પ્રકારના કર, જમીનનાં ભાડા/લીઝ વગેરે કોઈ પણ પ્રકારની વસુલાત કરવાની રહેશે નહીં.

ગુજરાત રાજ્યનાં રાજ્યપાલશ્રીના હુકમથી અને તેમના નામે.



(એચ. એફ. ગાંધર્વ)

સંયુક્ત સચિવ

ઉર્જા અને પેટ્રોકેમિકલ્સ વિભાગ

પ્રતિ,

- માન. રાજ્યપાલશ્રીના અંગતસચિવશ્રી, રાજભવન, ગાંધીનગર (અલગ પત્રથી)
- માન. મુખ્યમંત્રીશ્રીના અંગતસચિવશ્રી, સચિવાલય, ગાંધીનગર
- માન. ઉર્જામંત્રીશ્રીનાં અંગતસચિવશ્રી, સચિવાલય, ગાંધીનગર
- સર્વે માન. મંત્રીશ્રીઓના અંગતસચિવશ્રી, સચિવાલય, ગાંધીનગર
- સર્વે માન. રાજ્યકક્ષાના મંત્રીશ્રીઓના અંગતસચિવશ્રી, સચિવાલય, ગાંધીનગર
- સર્વે માન. સંસદીય સચિવશ્રીઓનાં અંગતસચિવશ્રી, સચિવાલય, ગાંધીનગર
- મુખ્યસચિવશ્રીના અંગતસચિવશ્રી, સચિવાલય, ગાંધીનગર
- અધિક મુખ્યસચિવશ્રી, નાણાં વિભાગ, સચિવાલય, ગાંધીનગર
- અધિક મુખ્યસચિવશ્રી, શહેરી વિકાસ અને શહેરી ગૃહ નિર્માણ વિભાગ, સચિવાલય, ગાંધીનગર
- મેનેજીંગ ડાયરેક્ટરશ્રી, ગુજરાત ઉર્જા વિકાસ નિગમ લીમીટેડ, વડોદરા
- મેનેજીંગ ડાયરેક્ટરશ્રી, ઉત્તર ગુજરાત વીજ કંપની લીમીટેડ, મહેસાણા
- મેનેજીંગ ડાયરેક્ટરશ્રી, પશ્ચિમ ગુજરાત વીજ કંપની લીમીટેડ, રાજકોટ
- મેનેજીંગ ડાયરેક્ટરશ્રી, દક્ષિણ ગુજરાત વીજ કંપની લીમીટેડ, સુરત
- મેનેજીંગ ડાયરેક્ટરશ્રી, મધ્ય ગુજરાત વીજ કંપની લીમીટેડ, વડોદરા
- નિયામકશ્રી, ગુજરાત ઉર્જા વિકાસ એજન્સી, ગાંધીનગર
- નાણાંકીય સલાહકારશ્રી (ઉર્જા અને પેટ્રોકેમિકલ્સ), નાણાં વિભાગ, સચિવાલય, ગાંધીનગર
- અધિક્ષક ઇજનેરશ્રી (ટેકનિકલ), ગુજરાત ઉર્જા વિકાસ નિગમ લીમીટેડ, વડોદરા
- વિભાગના સર્વે અધિકારીશ્રીઓ
- વિભાગની સર્વે શાખાઓ
- સીલેક્ટ ફાઇલ/ ના. સે. અધિ. અંગત ફાઇલ

સુરત મહાનગરપાલિકાની સ્થાયી સમિતિની તા. ૧૨-૪-૨૦૧૩ ના

રોજ મળેલ સભામાં નીચે મુજબનો ઠરાવ પસાર થયો હતો :-

મ્યુ.કમિશનરશ્રીના તા.૩-૪-૧૩ ના પત્ર નં.સી.સ્થા.સ./૨૪ થી વિદિત થઈ, ગુજરાત સરકારશ્રીના ઉદ્યોગ અને ખાણ વિભાગના ઠરાવ ક્રમાંક બજટ/૧૯/૨૦૦૮/૫૫૨/૫૧, તા.૧૦-૧૧-૦૮ ની જોગવાઈ મુજબ એક સેવા વિનિમય પ્રોત્સાહન કેન્દ્ર તેમજ અર્બન રીસોર્સ સેન્ટરો ઠરાવમાં દર્શાવેલ જોગવાઈઓને આધિન શરૂ કરવાનું તેમજ સ્થાયી સમિતિના તા.૨૦-૨-૨૦૦૯ ના ઠરાવ નં.૩૨૨/૨૦૦૯ ના મુદ્દા (ક) મુજબની કામગીરી માટે "સાથ" સંસ્થાની કરવામાં આવેલ નિયુક્તિ રદ કરવાનું તથા સેવા વિનિમય પ્રોત્સાહન કેન્દ્ર તેમજ અર્બન રીસોર્સ સેન્ટરના સંચાલનની કામગીરી માટે એજન્સીઓ પાસે દરખાસ્ત મંગાવી, એજન્સીઓની નિયુક્તિ કરવા તેમજ સદર યોજના બાબતે સરકારશ્રી સાથે જરૂરી સંકલન, નાણાકીય વ્યવસ્થા, લાભાર્થીઓ પાસે સેવાના પ્રકાર દીઠ ફીનું ધોરણ નક્કી કરવા સહિતની અન્ય સંબંધિત કાર્યવાહીઓ કરવા માટે મ્યુ.કમિશનરશ્રીને અધિકૃત કરવાનું ઠરાવવામાં આવે છે.

ઠરાવ નં.૯૧૪/૨૦૧૩ સર્વાનુમતે મંજૂર.

સ.ર.મ્યુ.કમિશનરશ્રી પ્રતિ,

ઈ.ચા. સેક્રેટરી,
સુરત મહાનગરપાલિકા
તા. ૧૨-૪-૨૦૧૩.

નિલેશ..

Received On
Dt. 17/4/13

નં. સી.સ્થા.સ/૬/ ૧૦૬
તા. ૧૬/૪/૨૦૧૩

૧૦ (૧૯૬)
૧૦૬ (૨૦૧૩)

સુરત મહાનગરપાલિકાની સ્થાયી સમિતિની તા.૧-૮-૨૦૧૫ ના રોજ
મળીને મુલતવી રહેલી અને તા.૪-૮-૨૦૧૫ ના રોજ ફરી મળેલ સભામાં

નીચે મુજબનો ઠરાવ પસાર થયો હતો :-

મ્યુ.કમિશનરશ્રીના તા.૧૩-૭-૧૫ ના પત્ર નં.સી.સ્થા.સ./૬૯૧ થી વિદિત થઈ, સફલ
(Surat Action for Augmenting Livelihood) અંતર્ગત ટેકનીકલ સર્વિસીસ પુરી પાડવાના કામે
ટેન્ડર નોટીસ પ્રસિધ્ધ કરી માંગવામાં આવેલ ટેન્ડરોના સંદર્ભમાં નિયત સમય દરમ્યાન આવેલ કુલ-૨
ટેન્ડરોની ટેકનીકલ અને ફાયનાસીયલ બીડનું મુલ્યાંકન કરતા Holibiz Private Limited ને ૭૨.૦૦
તેમજ Team Lease Service Pvt. Ltd. ને ૭૮.૭૪ સ્કોર મળેલ હોય તેમજ વધુ સ્કોર મેળવનાર
ટેન્ડરર Team Lease Services Pvt. Ltd. એ લોઅર ક્વોટ કરેલ ટેન્ડરના ભાવે કામ કરવા સંમતિ
આપેલ હોવાથી તેઓને કુલ રૂ.૮૭,૪૯,૭૦૦/- (ટેક્સ સહિત) ના ખર્ચે એક વર્ષમાં એક લાખ અસંગઠિત
ક્ષેત્રના શ્રમયોગીઓની નોંધણી, સ્કીલ મેપીંગ, રોજગારી વિગેરે કામગીરી તેઓએ તેમના તા.૪-૬-૧૫ ના
પત્રથી ડે.કમિશનરશ્રી (એચ એન્ડ એચ) ને ઉદ્દેશીને આપેલ લેખિત સંમતિ તેમજ ટેન્ડર ડોક્યુમેન્ટની શરતો
મુજબ સોંપવાનું તથા તેઓ સાથે કરારનામુ કરવા મ્યુ.કમિશનરશ્રીને અધિકૃત કરવાનું ઠરાવવામાં આવે છે.

ઠરાવ નં.૧૯૩૦/૨૦૧૫ સર્વાનુમતે મંજૂર.

સ.ર.મ્યુ.કમિશનરશ્રી પ્રતિ,

ઈ.ચા. સે ક્રેટ રી,
સુરત મહાનગરપાલિકા
તા.૧૨-૮-૨૦૧૫.

રાજ...

Received On
Dt. ૧૨/૮/૧૫

U. C. D. / ૬૭૭
In No ૬૭૭
DATE ૨૦/૮/૧૫

DMC (H&H)
15-8-15

નં. સીસ્થાસ/૪/ ૧૦૮૪

C P O (UAnnDIY/35 of 64

સુરત મહાનગરપાલિકાની તા.૨૯-૬-૨૦૧૫ ના રોજ મળેલ
માસિક સાધારણ સભામાં નીચે મુજબનો ઠરાવ પસાર થયો હતો.:-

સ્થાયી સમિતિ ઠરાવ નં.૧૫૯૭/૨૦૧૫ થી ભલામણ કર્યા મુજબ, સુરત શહેરના નવા નોર્થ ઝોન વિસ્તારમાં ૨૪ x ૭ ના ધોરણે (મોટાવરાછા, ઉત્રાણ, અમરોલી, કોસાડ, છાપરાભાઠા, વરીયાવ વિગેરે) પાણી પુરવઠાના તમામ નળ જોડાણો મીટરના દરથી આપવા અંગે સામાન્ય સભાના તા.૨૨-૧૧-૨૦૧૩ ઠરાવ નં.૧૬૩૭/૨૦૧૩ થી મંજૂર થયેલ નીતિમાં નીચે મુજબના ફેરફાર કરવાનું ઠરાવવામાં આવે છે.

અ.નં.	હયાત પોલીસીમાં દર્શાવ્યા મુજબના મુદ્દા	ફેરફાર સાથેની પોલીસીના મુદ્દા
૧	૨	૩
(૧)	ન્યુ.નોર્થ ઝોન એટલે કે, (મોટા વરાછા, ઉત્રાણ, અમરોલી, કોસાડ, છાપરાભાઠા, વરીયાવ વિગેરે) ના રહીશો નળજોડાણ મેળવી ૨૪x૭ યોજનાનો લાભ લઈ શકે તે હેતુથી જરૂરી પુરાવાઓ સાથે અરજી કરનાર અરજદારોને વોટર મીટર કનેક્શન ચાર્જ પેટે જરૂરી નાણાંની પૂરેપૂરી રકમ એક સાથે ભરવાની રહે છે.	<p>પાણી પુરવઠાની ૨૪ x ૭ ના ધોરણની યોજના સંદર્ભે ફક્ત રહેઠાણ માટેના જે તે સાઈઝના કનેક્શન માટે દર્શાવેલ રકમ (પ્રિમિયમ સાથે/વગર) બાબતે ન્યુ.નોર્થ ઝોન એટલે કે, (મોટા વરાછા, ઉત્રાણ, અમરોલી, કોસાડ, છાપરાભાઠા, વરીયાવ વિગેરે) ના રહીશો નળજોડાણ મેળવી ૨૪x૭ યોજનાનો લાભ લઈ શકે તે હેતુથી જરૂરી પુરાવાઓ સાથે અરજી કરનાર અરજદારોને વોટર મીટર કનેક્શન ચાર્જ પેટે જરૂરી નાણાં એક સાથે ન ભરતાં, તેઓના વોટર મીટર કનેક્શન માટેના અંદાજીત ખર્ચના નાણાં તેઓને ઈસ્યુ કરવામાં આવતા વોટર મીટર બીલમાં (વોટર મીટર અંગનો ખર્ચ જેવી રીતે હાલમાં વસુલ કરવામાં આવે છે તેવી જ રીતે એટલે કે) - એક સરખા દ્વિ-માસિક ૧૨(બાર) હપ્તા એટલે કે, કુલ ૨૪ (ચોવીસ) માસમાં વસુલવાના રહેશે. સદર હપ્તા પર સુરત મહાનગરપાલિકા ધ્વારા કોઈ વ્યાજ વસુલ કરવાનું રહેશે નહીં. આમ કરવાથી નાગરિકોને વોટર મીટર કનેક્શન માટેના અંદાજીત ખર્ચના નાણાં એકી સાથે ભરવામાંથી મુક્તિ મળી શકશે અને તેઓ નળજોડાણ લેવા માટે પ્રોત્સાહિત થશે.</p> <p>હાલમાં જે નાગરિકોને આ યોજનાનો લાભ મળવાનો શરૂ થયો છે એટલે કે, જે નાગરિકોએ વોટર મીટર કનેક્શનના અંદાજીત ખર્ચના પૂરેપૂરા નાણાં જમાં કરાવેલ છે તેઓને આ પ્રકારના હપ્તાનો લાભ મળી શકશે નહીં અને આ નીતિ મંજૂર થયાની તારીખથી તે મુજબનો લાભ મળી શકશે.</p> <p>સુરત શહેરમાં વર્ષ ૨૦૦૬ માં સમાવિષ્ટ તમામ નવા વિસ્તારો કે જ્યાં પાણી પુરવઠાની યોજનાઓ ૨૪ x ૭ ના ધોરણે હાથ ધરાયેલ છે તેવા વિસ્તારના જે રહીશો હવે આ નીતિ મંજૂર થયા બાદ નળ જોડાણ માટે તા.૩૧-૦૩-૨૦૧૬ સુધીમાં અરજી કરે તો તેઓને પ્રિમિયમની અને રસ્તા ખોદાણની રકમમાં ૫૦% રાહત આપવાની રહેશે. સદર રાહતનો લાભ તા.૩૧-૦૩-૨૦૧૬ બાદ આપોઆપ રદ ગણવાનો રહેશે.</p> <p>સદર નીતિનો લાભ માસિક સાધારણ સભાના તા.૧૮-૧૦-૨૦૧૪ ના ઠરાવ નં.૧૨૩૪/૨૦૧૪ ને આધિન સ્વતંત્ર એકમો/પાર્કિંગ ફ્લોર સિવાયના મહત્તમ ચાર માળના લો-રાઈઝ રહેઠાણના મકાનો માટે આપવાનો રહેશે.</p>

..૨..

૧	૨	૩
(૨)	<p>ગામતળ વિસ્તારોનાં રહીશો પાસે નળજોડાણ અંગેનો સંપૂર્ણ ખર્ચ, બી.યુ.સી., પ્રિમીયમ, રસ્તા ખોદાણ ચાર્જ વિગેરે વસુલ કરવાના રહે છે.</p>	<p>પાણી પુરવઠાની ૨૪ x ૭ ના ધોરણની યોજના સંદર્ભે સુરત મહાનગરપાલિકાના પ્રવર્તમાન ધોરણો મુજબના ગામતળ વિસ્તારોનાં રહેવાસીઓ/નાગરિકોને તેઓના હયાત નળજોડાણના પુરાવાઓ રજૂ કર્યેથી ટ્રાન્સફર નળજોડાણ તરીકે, નળજોડાણ અંગેનો સંપૂર્ણ ખર્ચ, (પ્રિમીયમ / રસ્તા ખોદાણ ચાર્જ વગર) ઉપરોક્ત મુદ્દા નં.(૧) મુજબ ભરપાઈ કરાવી નળજોડાણ કરી આપી, વોટર મીટર અંગેના બીલ ઈસ્યુ કરી નિયમ અનુસાર તેની વસુલાત કરવામાં આવશે.</p> <p>ગામતળ વિસ્તારમાં જે રહેવાસીઓ પાસે તેઓના હયાત નળજોડાણના પુરાવા ઉપલબ્ધ ન હોય તો તેવા કિસ્સામાં તા.૩૧-૩-૨૦૧૬ સુધીમાં અરજી કરે તો પ્રિમિયમ અને રસ્તા ખોદાણ ચાર્જમાં ૫૦% રાહત આપવાની રહેશે.</p> <p>ગામતળ સિવાયના વિસ્તારો કે જેમાં જીલ્લા પંચાયત/નગર પાલિકા/સ્થાનિક સ્વરાજની સંસ્થા/ ગામ પંચાયત/ સુરત અર્બન ડેવલપમેન્ટ ઓથોરિટી/ગુજરાત પાણી પુરવઠા બોર્ડ ધ્વારા કાયદેસરના નળજોડાણ આપવામાં આવેલ હોય અને તેના પુરાવા રજૂ કર્યેથી તેઓનું નળજોડાણ પણ ટ્રાન્સફર કનેક્શન તરીકે ગણવાનું રહેશે અને તેવા કિસ્સામાં પ્રિમિયમ/રસ્તા ખોદાણ ચાર્જ વસુલ કરવાનું રહેશે નહિં.</p>
(૩)	<p>હાલમાં સામાન્ય સભા ઠરાવ નં.૨૦૩/૨૦૧૫, તા.૧૯/૦૨/૨૦૧૫ (બજેટ મંજૂરી) મુજબ જ્યાં સુધી સંપૂર્ણ રીતે ૨૪x૭ ધોરણે પાણી પુરવઠો આપવામાં આવે ત્યાં સુધી મર્યાદીત સમયગાળા માટે ૧/૨" માટે વોટર અને સુઅરેજ ચાર્જ લેવામાં આવે છે. વોટર મીટર બીલ ઈસ્યુ કરવામાં આવતા નથી.</p>	<p>પાણી પુરવઠાની ૨૪ x ૭ ના ધોરણની યોજના સંદર્ભે વોટર મીટર સહિતનું નળજોડાણ રહેવાસીઓ/નાગરિકોને આપ્યેથી તથા જે દિવસથી પાણી પુરવઠો શરૂ કરવામાં આવે તે જ દિવસથી મીટર રીડીંગ અને બીલીંગ શરૂ કરવાનું રહેશે. જે રીડીંગ બીલીંગ માટે ઝોન લેવલે વ્યવસ્થા ગોઠવવાની રહેશે.</p> <p>સદર બાબતે આ નીતિ મંજૂર થયાની તારીખ પહેલા જે નળ જોડાણો આપવામાં આવેલ હોય, તેવા નળ જોડાણો માટે વેરાબિલમાં વોટર અને સુઅરેજ ચાર્જ વસુલ કરવામાં આવતો હોય, તેવા નળ જોડાણો માટે વોટર બિલ અંગેના બિલો ઈસ્યુ થયેથી સદર નીતિ મંજૂર થયાના અગાઉના માસ સુધીનો વોટર તથા સુઅરેજ ચાર્જ બાદ આપવાનો રહેશે.</p> <p>ઉપર મુજબ વોટર મીટર અંગેની નિર્ધારિત કિંમત, મેઈન્ટેનન્સ વિગેરે માટે હાલની પ્રથા મુજબ ૧૨(બાર) દ્વિ-માસિક બીલમાં એટલે કે કુલ ૨૪ (ચોવીસ) માસમાં વસુલ લેવામાં આવશે. જે વિસ્તારમાં હાલમાં ૨૪x૭ પાણી પુરવઠાના અધિકૃત સર્વિસ પ્રોવાઈડર નિયુક્ત થયેલ ન હોય, તે વિસ્તારમાં હપ્તા, રીડીંગ બીલીંગ માટે ઝોન લેવલે વ્યવસ્થા ગોઠવવાની રહેશે.</p> <p>વધુમાં જે નળ જોડાણ ધારકોએ વોટર મીટર અંગેના ખર્ચના નાણાં પૂરેપૂરા ભરી દીધા હોય, તેવા જોડાણ ધારકોને ૧૨ (બાર) દ્વિ-માસિક હપ્તાનો લાભ મળશે નહિ.</p>

૧	૨	૩
(૪)	૧/૨" વ્યાસના નળજોડાણ મેળવવા માટે અરજી કરનાર નાગરિકોને નળ જોડાણ માટે આપવામાં આવતા અંદાજપત્રમાં વોટર મીટર માટેના મેશનરી ચેમ્બરના ખર્ચનો સમાવેશ કરવાનો રહે છે અને મેશનરી ચેમ્બર બનાવવું પડે છે.	<p>પાણી પુરવઠાની ૨૪ x ૭ નો ધોરણની યોજના સંદર્ભે (૧) હાલની મંજૂર નિતી મુજબ ૧/૨" વ્યાસના નળજોડાણ માટેની મેશનરી ચેમ્બરની આઈટમ અંદાજમાંથી રદ કરવામાં આવે છે.</p> <p>(૨) ૧/૨" વ્યાસના નળજોડાણ માટેના મેશનરી ચેમ્બરની આઈટમના વિકલ્પરૂપે યોગ્ય પ્લાસ્ટીક મટીરીયલના વોટર મીટર બોક્ષ બેસાડવાના રહેશે અને તેની ટેકનીકલ વિગતો, સ્પેસીફિકેશન, ભાવો વિગેરે જાહેર ટેન્ડરો 'મંગાવીને નક્કી કરવાના રહેશે અને તે મુજબના વોટર મીટર બોક્ષના ખર્ચનો અંદાજમાં સમાવેશ કરવાનો રહેશે.</p> <p>આમ, ૧/૨" વ્યાસના નળજોડાણ માટેના કુલ ખર્ચમાં ઘટોડો થતાં નાગરિકોને તેનો લાભ થશે.</p> <p>(૩) જ્યાં સુધી વોટર મીટર બોક્ષના ભાવો નક્કી ન થાય ત્યાં સુધી ૧/૨" વ્યાસના નળજોડાણો માટે આપવામાં આવતા અંદાજમાં વોટર મીટર બોક્ષ (ખરીદી, ફીટીંગ મેઈન્ટેનન્સ વિગેરે સહિત) પેટે રૂ. ૧૫૦૦/- નો ખર્ચ ગણતરીમાં લેવામાં આવશે.</p> <p>(૪) આ યોજના હેઠળ ૧/૨" વ્યાસથી મોટી સાઈઝના વોટર મીટર કનેક્શન માટે હાલની મંજૂર નિતી/ટેન્ડર મુજબ મેશનરી ચેમ્બર બનાવવાના રહેશે અને તેનો ખર્ચ નાગરિકો માસે વસુલ કરવાનો રહેશે.</p>

ઉપરોક્ત મંજૂર થયેલ ફેરફાર સિવાય સામાન્ય સંભાળના તા.૨૨-૧૧-૨૦૧૩ ના

ઠરાવ નં.૧૬૩૭/૨૦૧૩ થી મંજૂર કરાયેલ તમામ મુદ્દાઓ યથાવત રહેશે અને આ નીતિ-નિયમો

મંજૂર થયેથી સુરત શહેરના તમામ વિસ્તારોમાં પણ, જ્યાં ૨૪ x ૭ પાણી પુરવઠોનો અમલ કરવાનો

થાય ત્યાં પણ સુધારેલ નીતિનો અમલ કરવાનો રહેશે.

HED/IN/No. ૩૦
DATE: ૭/૧/૧૫

ઠરાવ નં.૯૧૩/૨૦૧૫ સર્વાનુમતે મંજૂર.

ચીલીશી કાંઈલ
નં. ૭૩૦

સ.ર.મ્યુ.કમિશનરશ્રી પ્રતિ,

HE
Report to
Commissioner

K 317
ACECde & mech
- 7-15

Received On
Dt. ૨/૧/૧૫

ઈ.ચા.સે કે ટ રી,
સુરત મહાનગરપાલિકા,
તા.૨-૭-૨૦૧૫.

H-E

Affordable Housing Policy

Under the Mukhya Mantri GRUH (Gujarat Rural Urban Housing) Yojana

Government of Gujarat

Urban Development and Urban Housing Department,

Resolution Number: AFH /102013/808 /Th-1

Sachivalaya, Gandhinagar.

Date: 15 /01 /2014

Reference: - letter no. GUDM/ affordable housing/2013-2014/ 2170 of Project Specialist, Affordable Mission, Gandhinagar dated 17/ 08/ 2013.

Preface:-

Gujarat is a fast developing state of India, especially with respect to economic and productivity. Along with increasing development and urbanization, demand for affordable housing development has also increased. With influx of people to urban centers, slums, temporary shacks and huts have grown and the shortage of affordable houses has become acute, which has led to growth of unhygienic slums.

Mukhya Mantri Housing Scheme has been announced to make urban area slum free for providing housing at reasonable price to poor, lower and middle income group urban families, the state aims to involve both public institutions as well as private developers in such projects. For the fulfillment of this objective, proposal made by Project Specialist, Affordable Housing Mission dated 17/08/2013 was under active consideration of the State Government. Through this policy the State Government proposes to fulfill the following objectives. The state government plans to construct 50 lakh houses in next five years out of which 22 lakh houses are planned in urban area. It is hereby resolved that as part of this plan, beneficiaries who fall under EWS/LIG I and II and MIG I will get well planned houses having basic civic amenities at affordable price.

Resolution

Parameters for affordable housing:

Government of Gujarat has set below mentioned parameters on the basis of income criteria for affordable housing.

Parameter	EWS	LIG-1	LIG-2	MIG-1
Carpet area (sq. mtr.)	25-30	31-40	41-50	51-65
Layout	2 room, kitchen, bathroom, toilet	1 bedroom, 1 hall, kitchen, bathroom, toilet	1 bedroom, 1 hall, kitchen,(study room, children room/dining area optional) bathroom, toilet	2 bedroom, 1 hall kitchen, bathroom, toilet, (study room, children room/dining area optional)
Maximum selling price per unit (that includes all costs of construction but will not include maintenance deposit, registration and insurance)	Up to Rupees 3,00,000/-	Up to Rs. 7,50,000/-	Up to Rupees 11, 00,000/- (if specifications are better or jantri rate is more than Rs. 12000/- sq. mtr.	Up to Rupees 22,50,000/-
Annual Family Income	Less than Rs. 1,00,000/-	Rs. 1,00,000/- to 2,50,000/-	Rs. 1,00,000/- to 2,50,000/-	Rs. 2,50,000/- to 5,00,000/-

The following planning has been done for effective and quick implementation of affordable housing through public private partnership (PPP).

Generally housing schemes for economically backward communities shall be carried out by Urban Local Bodies and Development Authorities (ULB/ UDA/ADA) on public land. Affordable housing for lower income groups (EWS, LIG-I, LIG-II) and medium income groups (MIG-I) shall be constructed through public private partnership and Gujarat Housing Board. Generally, the ratio of LIG: MIG-I will be maintained at 65:35. Affordable Housing includes EWS, LIG 1, LIG 2 and MIG 1 categories.

General provisions applicable to affordable housing schemes for all models are as follows.

1. Incentives to private developers

- Affordable housing schemes can be carried out in all areas except in restricted zone declared by GDCR.
- Affordable housing related GDCR as per new development plan 2021 by AUDA can be applicable to all cities of the state except cities which are earthquake prone.
- Under affordable housing policy the plots (for affordable as well as free sale both type of constructions) on which affordable categories of EWS/LIG 1/LIG 2/ MIG 1 houses are built will be eligible for FSI up to 3. This FSI can be utilized only on plots where affordable houses are built and cannot be transferred to some other place.
- The developer is free to undertake any kind of construction on that portion of land which is other than the land used for affordable housing. On this extra land the developer is eligible to make commercial construction at 10% of the total construction or as per local GDCR provision whichever is higher.
- The developer can be given exemption from municipal charges only for sub-plots that are used for construction of EWS/LIG category houses.
- The developer is entitled to receive tax benefits announced for such projects by the Central Government and can be obtained from authorized department.

2. Planning Parameters:

- Under this policy carpet area means net usable area of the house and built up area means carpet area + walls + stairs + lift + lobby passage.
- Building of 45 meters height on a road with 18 meters or more width and a building of 70 meters height on a road having width of 30 meters or more can be permitted.

- BUA/CA ratio should be maintained in the range of 1.15:1.25.
- The empowered officer shall undertake sub plotting of affordable housing land and free sale housing land separately.
- Rain water harvesting structure is mandatory for this project.
- The developer can use latest technology for construction of houses under this project provided this technology has been examined, assessed and approved by a state/central institution which has been authorized for this purpose.
- Minimum specifications for LIG-I, II and MIG I will be as described in the annexure.
- For EWS, LIG-I, LIG-II and MIG-I houses, every floor of every block should not have more than 8 units and for this plan not more than two blocks may be joined together.
- Provision of internal civic infrastructure within the campus will be made by the developer
- The developer shall not claim anything more than the amount described in the policy for any development within the campus.
- Internal civic amenities shall include internal roads, footpath, drinking water connections, water storage and distribution for the housing scheme, electricity connection, transformers (if necessary), internal drainage, compound gate, street light, garden etc.
- It is also desirable that wherever possible energy saving, eco- friendly building materials may be used and water is recycled.
- In such projects landscaping and tree plantation should be done according to the climate of the place. It is desirable that Limda, Jamun, Gulmohar, Garmalo, Kadam, Desi Asopalav, Peepul and Badam are planted.

3. Permission required for development:-

- Beneficiaries eligible for affordable housing will be given only as much public land as required for the construction of their house on 99 year lease.
- The ownership of the land will be vested with the agency responsible for implementation of the project.
- Only the state level prescribed authority shall have the power to grant concessions in any criterion

- Scrutiny of applications made by developer can only be done by implementing agency or by appropriate prescribed agency.
- Permission for development shall be granted within prescribed time limit by relevant ULB through fast track single window system.
- There will be strict vigilance regarding quality of construction and supervision will be done at every stage. The implementation agency shall therefore appoint a qualified technical officer and carry out regular checking by a reputed TPI.

4. Details of allotment procedure to beneficiaries:

- Under affordable housing schemes beneficiaries shall be defined as families.
- For this policy those beneficiaries will be eligible who do not have houses within the radius of 8 kilometers of a municipal corporation limit or urban development authority limit, within 5 kilometers of an A-class municipality limit radius, or within 3 kilometers of other remaining municipality limit.
- Housing benefits through ULBs as well as UDA/ADA can be claimed by only those beneficiaries who have been living in the respective cities/urban area for at least three years.
- Before determining eligibility, applications must be invited from prospective beneficiaries.
- Under this scheme the implementation agency shall allot houses to those beneficiaries who qualify as per criteria. List of beneficiaries will be finalized before development work begins.
- Beneficiaries can get assistance from developer/ implementation agency to obtain loans from financial institutions.
- Beneficiaries of EWS/LIG housing will not be permitted to sell their allotted houses or sublet them for at least 7 years.
- Beneficiaries of MIG housing will not be permitted to sell their allotted houses or sublet them for at least 5 years.

5. Repair and maintenance:

- Structural defect liability period for affordable housing scheme developed by the developer shall be for 10 years from date of completion certificate.
- For repair and maintenance of housing scheme maintenance deposit shall be taken from the beneficiary. The responsibility of operation and maintenance will be that of housing beneficiaries association, for the execution of which developer will provide them with necessary training.
- Repair and maintenance of lift shall be the responsibility of developer for at least 3 years after handing over possession of houses. Thereafter beneficiaries association will maintain the lift service.

6. Model -1 –Public Agency on Public Land (Green Field Development):

- According to this model affordable housing scheme can be developed by public agency on Government ULB/ULC/development authorities land and land available with Gujarat Housing Board.
- Implementation agency for this model will be Urban Local Bodies, Gujarat Housing Board, Urban development authority and area development authority.
- Selection process of contractor or developer shall be done on basis of lowest-quoted tender bid and the entire process will be open and transparent.
- In order to cross subsidize EWS/LIG and repair and maintenance (O&M), MIG –I housing scheme and commercial development can also be made.
- Besides the above, a mixed scheme of affordable houses of EWS/LIG/MIG-I can be developed with other categories of houses like MIG II and HIG. However, in such mixed schemes built up area for affordable houses should be at least 60% of total built up area, in addition, the built -up area of EWS/LIG type houses should be at least 35% of total built up or 15% of total number of houses whichever is higher.
- For this model, capital subsidy scheme sanctioned by State and Central Government can be adjusted against the cost of the house.

7. General Provisions for Public-Private-Participation (PPP) Models:

- Such schemes will have at least 250 housing units.
- The amount recovered from beneficiary in addition to meet construction cost, will be deposited in housing infrastructure fund for the purpose of providing trunk infrastructure and basic amenities. For provision of basic amenities, the amount remaining after construction or actual cost per square meter, whichever is lower can only be recovered.
- Free sale development can be started by the developer only after completion of at least 33% of the affordable housing scheme.
- Completion certificate for affordable housing scheme shall be issued only after giving possession of affordable houses to beneficiaries.
- The developer can prepare list of beneficiaries as per the parameters laid down in the policy by Agency. However the final list of allottees will have to be approved by the implementing agency.
- On allotment of affordable housing, beneficiary will have to pay 10 % of total price (Or 50 % of 20 % of the total price as down payment). The remaining amount (10%) can be paid within 3 months.
- Payment will be released to the developer by implementation agency separately proportionate to completed phases of construction. Beneficiaries' allotment can be cancelled if he/she fails to make payment within stipulated time.
- Within 3 months after completion implementation agency will form association of beneficiaries for the purpose of operations and maintenance of Affordable Housing scheme.

8. Model-II Private Developer on Public Land:-

- According to this model, private developer can construct LIG and MIG type houses on land available with the government/ULB/Urban/area development authority /ULC and Gujarat Housing Board.
- Selection process of private builder will be done through open and transparent tender process.

- Tender process should be as per the procurement policy followed by the State Government vide Government Resolution of industries and mines department dated 18/05/2011 no. SPO-102008-794-CH.
- As per this resolution the n-code solution (division of GNFC) has been appointed as service provider for e-tendering. E-tender will be published on the website of n-code solution. On line bids can be submitted and secrecy of e-tendering process will be maintained. For publishing of this tenders the instructions described in above mentioned resolution of Industries and Mines Department shall be strictly followed.
- Developer offering maximum built-up for EWS/LIG-I, LIG-II and MIG-I type of affordable houses will be selected. The remaining built up can be utilized for free sale by the developer. For this purpose the upset area will be as follows:

Residential jantri rate (rupees per sq. mtr.)	Minimum percentage of built up area of affordable house
Less than Rs. 15000/- per sq. mtr.	60%
More than Rs. 15000/- per sq. mtr.	70%

Implementing agency will authorize payment to the selected developer for construction on getting quality and progress related certification from the appointed PMC/TPI by beneficiaries' bank for different phases as follows:

(i)	EWS & LIG-I	Rs. 15000/- per sq. mtr. (carpet area)
(ii)	LIG-II	Rs. 16000/- per sq. mtr. (carpet area)
(iii)	MIG-I	Rs. 17000/- per sq. mtr. (carpet area)

- The implementing agency for this model will be Urban Local Bodies (ULB), Gujarat Housing Board (GHB), Urban Development Authority (UDA) and Area Development Authority (ADA).
- Private developer will get land for free sale on transferrable lease of 99 years.

9. **Model –III – Private developer on private land:-**

This model aims at incentivizing private developers to develop affordable housing scheme on their private land.

Implementation agency

- Private developers willing to participate and develop housing scheme under this policy can construct EWS, LIG-I /II or MIG –I category houses as per the following criteria.
- In ARH zone affordable houses and commercial development can be made as per this policy.
- For other residential zone built up area of affordable houses should be at least 60% of the total area. In addition, the built –up area of EWS/LIG type houses should be 15% of total number of houses or 35% of total built up whichever is higher.
- The number of units in each category should be finalized by implementation agency.
- Where the jantri value land of private developer is Rs. 15000/- per sq. mtr or less than they can recover upto parameters of maximum price laid down in this policy in para (1) of affordable house from the beneficiary.
- Where jantri value of private land is more than Rs. 15000/- per sq. mtr they can recover upto the following maximum price of affordable house from beneficiary as follows.
Under this model beneficiary can get the benefit interest subvention.
EWS: Rs. 500000/-
LIG-I: Rs. 900000/-
LIG II: Rs. 12, 50000/-
MIG-I: Rs. 25 00000/-
- For calculation of land price, prevailing Jantri rate will be applicable.

- The Implementing agency for this model will be Urban local bodies (ULB), Gujarat Housing Board (GHB), Urban development authority (UDA), Area development authority (ADA).

10. Framework for execution:-

As per Gujarat Slum Act 1973 as well as Gujarat Slum Rehabilitation Policy (PPP) 2013 part (1) sub- section 3, the Hon'ble Minister for urban development and urban housing is chairperson of the prescribed authority. (2) As per Sub-section -1 the municipal commissioner is the chairperson of prescribed authority for Municipal Corporation and urban development authority (3) as per sub-section 2, District Collector is the chairperson of the prescribed authority for Municipalities and area development authorities within district. The above prescribed authorities are empowered to take decision regarding execution of affordable housing scheme under sub-section (1) of Section 3, of Gujarat Slum Act 1973. Accordingly, the prescribed authorities can implement affordable housing schemes. Gujarat housing board can also undertake the execution of this policy as per its prevailing legal framework.

Prescribed authority will undertake construction of EWS, LIG and MIG category houses and make them available at affordable price in order to prevent formation and growth of new slums.

11. Guidelines for disclosure of housing schemes:

Relevant information as prescribed about all types of public and private affordable housing schemes will be made available to public on the site of such schemes. Moreover, complete information will also be available with the prescribed authority at city and state level.

This order is issued with consent of finance department vide its approval dated 17/12/2013.

In the name of and by order of Governor of Gujarat.

Urban development and urban housing department resolution no.

AFH/102013/808/th-1 (Enclosure)

Specification Annexure

Indicative Minimum Specification for various types of dwelling Units shall be as under.

Types of Dwelling Unit/Block	Flooring and Skirting						
	Living/Dining /Kitchen	Bedroom	Toilet	Balcony	Lobby	Corridor	Staircase
EWS	Ceramic tiles (300 mm x 300mm)	Ceramic tiles (300mm x 300mm)	Ceramic tiles (300mm x 300mm)	Polished Kota (300mm x 300mm)	Ceramic Tiles (600 mm x 600mm)	Ceramic Tiles (600 mm x 600mm)	Kota (300 mm x 600mm)
LIG-I	Vitrified tiles (600 mm x 600mm)	Vitrified tiles (600 mm x 600mm)	Ceramic tiles (300 mm x 600mm)	Vitrified tiles (Matt) (300 mm x 600mm)	Vitrified tiles (600 mm x 600mm)	Vitrified tiles (600 mm x 600mm)	Kota (300 mm x 600mm)
LIG-II	Double Charge Vitrified tiles (600 mm x 600mm)	Double Charge Vitrified tiles (600 mm x 600mm)	Anti-Skid Ceramic tiles (300mm x 600 mm)	Vitrified tiles (Matt) (300 mm x 600mm)	Vitrified tiles (600 mm x 600mm)	Vitrified tiles (600 mm x 600mm)	Kota (300 mm x 600mm)
MIG-I	Double Charge Vitrified tiles (600 mm x 600mm)	Double Charge Vitrified tiles (600 mm x 600mm)	Anti-Skid Ceramic tiles (300mm x 600 mm)	Double Charge Vitrified tiles (300 mm x 600mm)	Vitrified tiles (600 mm x 600mm)	Vitrified tiles (600 mm x 600mm)	Kota (300 mm x 600mm)

Types of Dwelling Unit/Block	Wall Tiling/Dado			
	Kitchen	Wash basin area	W.C.	Bath
EWS	Ceramic tiles (Matt finish) of 300mm x 300mm size upto lintel level	Ceramic tiles (Gloss finish) of 300 mm x 300mm size upto lintel level from top of wash basin	Ceramic tiles (Gloss finish) of 300 mm x 300mm size upto 120 cm from Finished floor level	Ceramic tiles (Gloss finish) of 300 mm x 300mm size upto 120 cm from Finished floor level
LIG-I	Ceramic tiles (Matt finish) of 300mm x 600mm size upto lintel level	Ceramic tiles (Gloss finish) of 300 mm x 300mm size upto lintel level from top of wash basin	Ceramic tiles (Gloss finish) of 300 mm x 600mm size upto 120 cm from Finished floor level	Ceramic tiles (Gloss finish) of 300 mm x 600mm size upto 120 cm from Finished floor level
LIG-II	Ceramic tiles (Matt finish) of 300mm x 600mm size upto lintel level	Ceramic tiles (Gloss finish) of 300 mm x 300mm size upto lintel level from top of wash basin	Ceramic tiles (Gloss finish) of 300 mm x 600mm size upto 120 cm from Finished floor level	Ceramic tiles (Gloss finish) of 600 mm x 300mm size upto 120 cm from Finished floor level
MIG-I	Ceramic tiles (Matt finish) of 300mm x 600mm size upto lintel level	Ceramic tiles (Gloss finish) of 300 mm x 300mm size upto lintel level from top of wash basin	Ceramic tiles (Gloss finish) of 300 mm x 600mm size upto 120 cm from Finished floor level	Ceramic tiles (Gloss finish) of 300 mm x 600mm size upto lintel level

Type of Dwelling Unit/Block	Windows	Plastering			Kitchen
	Window Frame/Shutter/Fixtures and Fastening	External Plastering	Internal Plastering	Bottom of RCC slab	Platform
EWS	2 tracks or 3 track sliding Aluminium Anodized Window having extruded aluminium colour Anodized section frame wt. 1.2 kg/m with 5 mm thick transparent glass with all fixtures and fastening. Kota stone on sill level and 2 vertical sides of the window.	20.0 mm thick double coat sand face plaster in CM (1:4)	Smooth mala plaster of 12 to 15 mm thick in CM (1:4) finished	Smooth plaster in CM (1:3)	Polished Kota Stone
LIG-I					Polished Granite Stone
LIG-II					Polished Granite Stone
MIG-I	2 tracks or 3 track sliding Aluminium Anodized Window having extruded aluminium colour Anodized section frame wt. 1.2 kg/m with 5 mm thick transparent glass with all fixtures and fastening. Granite stone on sill level and 2 vertical sides of the window.	20.0 mm thick double coat sand face plaster in CM (1:4)	Smooth mala plaster of 15 mm thickness in CM (1:4) finished		Polished Granite Stone

Type of Dwelling Unit/Block	Windows	Parapet	RCC work
	Staircase & Balcony	Terrace	Columns, Beams, Slabs & Lintels
EWS	0.9 m high MS railing in all the houses in the staircase of the approved pattern with hand railing 40mm MS tube (app wt 14 kg/m, medium class pipes) and vertical bars embedded in waist slab. The height of the railing shall be 0.90 m from finished level of step as specified in drawing. 1.0 m high MS railing in balconies of approved pattern with hand railing of 40mm MS tube (app wt 14 kg/m, medium class pipes) above floor.	Parapet on the terrace shall be 1.0 m above the finished terrace level. Top of parapet shall be provided with brick on edge. No, coping shall be done at the top of the parapet with slope inside.	The detailed dimensions & mix of RCC to be adopted shall be as per approved structural design.
LIG-I			
LIG-II			
MIG-I			

Type of Dwelling Unit/Block	Sanitary/Water Supply System									
	W.C. Pan	Wash Basin	PVC pipes	Internal Manhole	Pipe connecting house manhole and service manhole	Internal Water Supply	External Water Supply	Painting of GI/SI pipes	Fittings	Overhead tank & Sump
EWS	White European /Indian, with flush cock	White virreous China flat back wash basin of 550mm x 450mm size with one CP brass pillar tap, ISI mark of approved quality	Single stack system 110/90 mmk PVC pipes including all PVC fittings as per approved plumbing design, ISI mark of approved quality	Brick masonry with brick work of class designation 75 size 90 x 80 x 45 cm with SFRC light duty cover	SW pipe of 150mm dia.	UPVC composite pressure pipes and fittings conforming to IS code, as per approved design	UPVC/GL composite pressure pipes and fittings conforming to IS code, as per approved design external water supply and drainage line shall be fitted on clamps fixed at suitable distance to keep pipes away from walls	Ready mixed oil paint over steel primer	ISI marked	Overhead tank & Sump to be designed as per requirement & shall be as per approved structural design
LIG-I										
LIG-II										
MIG-I		White virreous China flat back wash basin of Minimum 550mm x 450mm size with one CP Stainless Steel pillar tap, ISI mark of approved quality								

Miscellaneous						
Lift	Parking flooring	Hook for fan	Boundary wall with gates	Numbering of Flats	Rain Water Harvesting	Landscape
Minimum Six person capacity lift shall be provided confirming to relevant BIS Code and facade shall be clad with granite slab	Pavlt Parking tiles/ 75 mm thick (M35)/ Rubber moulded paver blocks.	Fan hook shall be provided as per requirement	1.5m high boundary wall constructed with BB Masonary or CC block with required no of MS gates of approved design	The numbering of size 100mm in height shall be printed on Aluminium plate above the entrance door	Efficient Rain Water harvesting network/ system to be laid/ installed	Environment friendly material (green) to be used as far as possible. Good landscape is to be provided with setting areas. Necessary signage boards of required size is instructed

Type of Dwelling Unit/ Block	Electrical Work			Luxury
	General	A.C. Point and Geyser	Switches and Sockets	Clubhouse
EWS	<p>Electrical work with copper wires in concealed PVC, conduits. Provision shall be made for sufficient lighting and power points. Required switches and sockets, telephone and TV points. Each bedroom shall have min. 3-5 AMP plug points 1 NO 15-AMP plug point, MCB switch of req. capacity.</p>		-	-
LIG-I			-	-
LIG-II		<p>Provision of Switches and socket for Air conditioner in Bed rooms and Living room. Provision of Switches and socket for geyser in each bathroom and for Fridge in Kitchen</p>	-	-
MIG-I		<p>Provision of Switches and socket for Air conditioner in Bed rooms and Living room. Provision of Switches and socket for geyser in each bathroom and for Fridge in Kitchen</p>	<p>Switches and sockets shall be Modular</p>	-

**Gujarat Industrial Policy-2015
Assistance to Logistic Park**

**Government of Gujarat
Industries & Mines Department
Resolution No:GID-102015-893580(2)-G
New Sachivalaya, Gandhinagar
Date:21.4.2015**

Read: (1) Gujarat New Industrial Policy-2015

Preamble

Today Gujarat's economy has reached a critical size which is strong platform to launch itself on an accelerated and high growth trajectory. The state has always been in the forefront of economic growth in the country. Gujarat Industrial Policy 2015 lays emphasizes on infrastructure development. A state's competitive economic advantage clearly depend on strong articulated vision for industrial and infrastructure development. The state has decided to focus more on comprehensive infrastructure facilities to the project proponents across the state. The Industrial Policy seeks to create adequate provisions which aims to upgrade and improve the status of infrastructure in the State. In recent years, the state government has taken up many initiatives for creation of new infrastructure and up-gradation of Infrastructure in industrial areas and estates, facelift of existing infrastructure, leveraging from critical infrastructure scheme. A Task Force Committee constituted to review the impact of existing schemes under the 2009 Industrial Policy in consultation with Industries Associations and to suggest necessary modifications. Task force Committee recommended to extend support to maintain competitiveness of enterprises by modifying schemes in operation. In continuation of previous critical infrastructure scheme. To enable the industrial clusters to address their comprehensive infrastructural needs and initiate steps for fulfilling their needs by utilizing these schemes and to ensure commitment and complete involvement of the benefiting units. It is necessary to expect financial involvement of the units collectively with a contribution in the project cost. Further the Government decided to modify the existing scheme and to make them globally competitive. Gujarat Industrial Policy-2015 has identified improvement of Industrial infrastructure as a State Agenda. Setting up of Logistic Parks is one of the important infrastructure component for Industrial development.

RESOLUTION:-

In view of the strategy under New Industrial Policy the Government is pleased to introduce a "Scheme for Assistance to Logistic Park" which will come into force from the date 1.1.2015 and will remain in operation for a period of five years.



1.0 Definitions:-

1.1. Logistic Park:

A logistic park means providing (1)logistic services like cargo aggregation/segregation, distribution, inter-modal transfer of material and container, open and closed storage, ambient condition storage for transit period, Custom bonded warehouse, container freight station, material handling equipment and Business & commercial facilities as per requirement of the park, etc. for efficient movement and distribution of semi-finished or finished products and (2) infrastructure like internal roads, power line, communication facilities, water distribution and water augmentation facilities, sewage and drainage lines, effluent treatment and disposal facilities and other facilities as per requirement of the park. The listed facilities are only indicative and the committee will finally decide based on the need of the area/location.

1.2. Institution:

Institution means any Industries Association / any enterprise registered under the Societies Act, Partnership Act or the Companies Act or SPV constituted for setting up of Logistics Park shall be eligible to set up Logistic Park and will be eligible to avail assistance under the scheme.

1.3. Eligible Fixed Capital Investment

Eligible Fixed Capital Investment means the capital investment incurred to create the logistic and infrastructure facilities as mentioned in para 1.1 for setting up Logistic Park.

1.4 Ineligible Expenses

The cost of land and transport vehicles, preliminary and pre-operative expenses, goodwill fees, commissioning fees, royalty, interest capitalized, technical fees/ consultant fees / working capital or not specifically expressed as eligible investment.

1.4. Project Completion

Logistic Park as approved by the Committee should be completed within period of 3 year from the date of approval of project by the Committee. Request of the Institution for extension of project completion period will be considered by SLEC on merit of the reasons of such delay.

1.5. Infrastructural Facilities

Cost Infrastructure facilities like internal roads, power distribution system, communication facilities, water distribution system and water augmentation facilities, sewage and drainage system, effluent treatment and disposal facilities and



other facilities as may be required within the Logistics Park will be eligible as a part of Logistics Park. For the purpose of eligible cost the SLEC will fix the norms for construction cost of these Infrastructural facilities.

2.0 Quantum of assistance:-

- a) Financial assistance @ 25% of the eligible Fixed Capital Investment (excluding land cost and transport vehicles and other ineligible expenses as mentioned in 1.4) maximum Rs 15 crores.
- b) The Institution setting up the Logistics Park, shall be eligible for reimbursement of stamp duty paid on purchase of land as approved by SLEC.

3.0. Conditions:-

1. The Institution shall have to develop Logistics Park at least an area of 20 Hectares.
2. The layout plan shall have to be approved by concerned authority.
3. The institution shall have to provide sufficient parking place as per guidelines approved by SLEC.
4. Approval of SLEC for setting up of Logistic Park shall have to be obtained before commencement of the work at site. The project under execution will not be eligible for any assistance under this scheme.
5. The decision/interpretation of SLEC regarding provisions under this resolution will be final.
6. The institution shall be responsible to maintain the Logistics Park at least for 10 years after its completion. If it fails to do so, the incentive sanctioned/disbursed will be recovered from Institution as arrears of land revenue under the Land Revenue Laws.
7. If the institution fails to complete Logistics Park within prescribed period. It will attract recovery of incentive already disbursed including reimbursement of stamp duty.
8. The Institution setting up the Logistics Park and availing incentive under any scheme of state government will not be eligible for assistance under this scheme, unless specified otherwise. However, the enterprise shall be eligible to avail incentives under Government of India schemes.



9. Approval of the Logistics Park shall be accorded by SLEC and assistance under the scheme shall be sanctioned by SLIC.
10. The disbursement of assistance will be made @ 25%, and @50% based on expenditure incurred at least by @50%,@ 75% respectively and final payment will be made after completion of the Logistics Park.
11. Terms and conditions as decided by SLEC from time to time shall be applicable to the Institution developing the Logistics Park.
12. Industries Commissioner will prescribe procedure and guidelines in this regard.

5.0 State Level Empowered Committee (SLEC):-

A State Level Empowered Committee is set up as follows for approval of project and quantum of assistance.

Hon. Minister	Chairman
PS/ Secretary (Industries)	Member
PS/ Secretary (Finance)	Member
PS/Secretary (R&B)	Member
Industries Commissioner	Member
VC&MD, GIDC	Member
Jt. Industries Commissioner	Member –Secretary

State Level Implementation Committee:-

A State Level Implementation Committee (SLIC) consisting of following members is constituted for sanction of assistance to Logistics Park under the scheme.

Industries Commissioner	:	Chairman
VC&MD, GIDC	:	Member
Joint / Deputy Secretary (Industries)	:	Member
Joint / Deputy Secretary (Finance)	:	Member
Joint / Deputy Secretary (Revenue)	:	Member
Joint / Deputy Secretary (Ports)	:	Member
Joint / Deputy Secretary(R&B)	:	Member
Joint / Deputy Secretary (Water Resources)	:	Member
Joint Commissioner of Industries (Infra)	:	Member Secretary

6.0 Budget Provision:-

The expenditure on this account will be met from the sanctioned grant of the respective financial year under the following budget head:

Demand No. 49
Major Head: 2852- Industries

B/S

Minor Head (8000) other expenditure
Sub Head (22) IND (3) – Development of infrastructure facilities
Grant in Aid © to others

This issues with the concurrence of Finance Department vide note dt. 16.3.2015 received on the file of even number of this Department.

By order and in the name of Governor of Gujarat,

B.S. Mehta
(B.S.Mehta)
Deputy Secretary
Industries and Mines Department

Copy to

- 1 Secretary to Hon'ble Governor of Gujarat*
- 2 Principal Secretary to Hon. Chief Minister*
- 3 Personal Secretary to all Hon. Ministers
- 4 Advisor to Hon. Chief Minister
- 5 Under Secretary to chief secretary
- 6 Principal Secretary. Finance Department
- 7 Personal Secretary to P.S. I&M.1)
- 8 C.E.O. GIDB
- 9 V.C & M.D. G.I.D.C., Gandhinagar
- 10 Industries Commissioner, Gandhinagar
- II Accountant General Rajkot/Ahmedahad.
- 12 Select File.

B.S.

Surat Municipal Corporation
SMC Agreement Details with Companies

S.N.	Subject	Agreement with	Agreement Date
1	Agreement for operating and maintenance of 24 X 7 water supply system from Intake well to consumer end.	Shrirang Sales Corporation	21-10-2013
2	Agreement for DBO 40 MLD Tertiary Sewerage treatment plant to treat secondary treated water from Bardoli STP to produce industrial grade water for industrial units in Pandesara.	M/S Enviro Control Associates (I) Pvt. Ltd.	09-07-2012
3	Agreement for implementing the waste-water recycling project to set up a Tertiary treatment plant at Bardoli STP to produce and supply industrial grade water and portable water to industrial units in Pandesara.	Pandesara Green Environment & Water Welfare Co. Op. Soc. Ltd.	26-09-2012
4	Tripartite MoU for implementing SBI S-Connect multi-purpose card in Surat city.	State Bank of India & A Little World Pvt. Ltd.	15-04-2015
5	Agreement to provide wi-fi services to selected 45 locations in Surat city	Reliance Jio Infocomm Ltd.	29-06-2015
6	Concession Agreement related to 600 TPD Mixed MSW Treatment/Disposal Plant (On BOOT basis)	ROCHEM Separation Systems (I) Pvt. Ltd.	30-06-2012
7	Agreement for Solar energy generated by 750 KWp Solar plant set up by SMC at 14 different locations and generated power is purchased by Torrent Power Ltd.	Torrent Power Ltd.	29-03-2014
8	Power Purchase Agreement for power generated form 8.4 MW Wind Power Project set up by SMC at Jamnagar location in Gujarat	Gujarat Energy Transmission Corporation Ltd. (GECTO)	30-03-2013
9	Power Purchase Agreement for power generated form 8.4 MW Wind Power Project set up by SMC at Jamnagar location in Gujarat	Torrent Power Ltd.	25-04-2013
10	Agreement to develop integrated Amusement Park Project at Surat	RajGreen Amusement Park Pvt. Ltd.	31-07-2012

AWARDS & ACCOLADES TO SURAT MUNICIPAL CORPORATION

1.	<p>Express IT Award 2015 (Bronze) For SMC Mobile App Under Digital Citizen Solutions Category By the Financial Express</p>	Dec. '15
2.	<p>SKOCH Award of Merit For SAFAL (Surat Action for Augmenting Livelihood) Initiative By Skoch Group</p>	Sept. '15
3.	<p>SKOCH Award and Certificate of Merit For Smart Water Supply Management By Skoch Group</p>	Sept. '15
4.	<p>SKOCH Award and Certificate of Merit For Energy Efficiency Measures and use of Renewable Sources in Municipal Services By Skoch Group</p>	Sept. '15
5.	<p>Elets Smart City Awards 2015 For Use of LED in Street lighting of Municipal Area By Elets Technomedia Pvt. Ltd.</p>	July '15
6.	<p>Elets Smart City Awards 2015 For Non-Conventional Water Resource: Recycle and Reuse of Sewage for Industrial grade water supply through Tertiary Treatment Plant By Elets Technomedia Pvt. Ltd.</p>	July '15
7.	<p>Elets Smart City Awards 2015 For BRTS By Elets Technomedia Pvt. Ltd.</p>	July '15
8.	<p>Elets Smart City Awards 2015 For SAFAL (Surat Action for Augmenting Livelihood) Under the category of Smart CSR Initiative By Elets Technomedia Pvt. Ltd.</p>	July '15
9.	<p>Appreciation Certificate 2015 For Contribution to the Revenue and Voluntary Compliance By Ministry of Finance, Department of Revenue</p>	Feb. '15

10.	Appreciation Certificate 2015 For Contribution to the Revenue and Voluntary Compliance By Ministry of Finance, Department of Revenue	Feb. '15
11.	INDIA's Most Promising City Award By First SM@RT Cities Council	Feb. '15
12.	Swachh Bharat City Award - 2nd Markenomy Awards 2015 For Excellence in Sustainable Clean & Green Infrastructure By Falcon Media & Enertia Foundation	Feb. '15
13.	India Today Best City Award 2014 Under the category of (1) Economy and (2) Crime & Safety By India Today Group	Nov. '14
14.	Vodafone – Mobile for Good Award 2014 For Citizen's Connect – SMC Mobile App By Vodafone Foundation	Nov. '14
15.	Skoch Order-of-Merit 2014 For Citizen's Connect – SMC Mobile App By Skoch Group	Sept. '14
16.	Skoch Order-of-Merit 2014 For Use of Wind Power for Water Supply System By Skoch Group	Sept. '14
17.	Skoch Gold Award 2014 For Tertiary Treatment Plant of SMC By Skoch Group	Sept. '14
18.	mBillionth Award South Asia 2014 For Citizen's Connect – SMC Mobile App By Digital Empowerment Foundation	July '14
19.	Voice of India's Citizens (VOICE) Award for Quality of City-Systems (Runner Up) Under Annual Survey of India's City-Systems 2014 By Janaagraha Centre for Citizenship and Democracy	June '14
20.	Voice of India's Citizens (VOICE) Award for Quality of Life (Runner Up) Under Annual Survey of India's City-Systems 2014	June '14

	By Janaagraha Centre for Citizenship and Democracy	
21.	HUDCO Award for Best Practices to Improve the Living Environment 2013-14 By Mobile App & Virtual Civic Center (Online Services)	Apr. '14
22.	Markenomy Award 2013 For Best Livable City in India By Falcon Media & Enertia Foundation	Sept. '13
23.	Skoch Gold Award & Skoch Order-of-Merit For Use of e-Governance for Improved Service Delivery By Skoch Group	Sept. '13
24.	Voice of India's Citizens (VOICE) Award for Quality of Life Under Annual Survey of India's City-Systems 2013 By Janaagraha Centre for Citizenship and Democracy	Apr. '13
25.	Voice of India's Citizens (VOICE) Award for Quality of City-Systems Under Annual Survey of India's City-Systems 2013 By Janaagraha Centre for Citizenship and Democracy	Apr. '13
26.	Janaagraha Urban G2C Awards 2012 For Best website under the category "Transparency & Accountability" By Janaagraha Centre for Citizenship and Democracy	Oct. '12
27.	Best presented Accounts & Corporate Governance Disclosure Awards 2011 By South Asian Federation of Accountants	Nov. ,11
28.	Nagar Ratna Award For : Best Performance in Category of Innovation By All India Institute of Local Self Government	July '11
29.	Award for Excellence in Financial Reporting By The Institute of Chartered Accountants of India	Jan. '11
30.	Best BSUP City among Large States By Ministry for Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation, Gol	Dec. '10
31.	Award For Excellence For : Solid Waste Management By Confederation of Indian Industry	June '10

32.	National Energy Conservation Award 2009 By Ministry of Power, Gol	Dec. '09
33.	Best City in Implementation of 7-Point Charter By Ministry for Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation, Gol	Dec. '09
34.	Most Inclusive Approach By Ministry for Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation, Gol	Dec. '09
35.	Best City Award For : Improvement in Financial Management 2008-09 By Ministry of Urban Development, Gol	Dec. '09
36.	Best Performing City 2008-09 By Ministry of Urban Development, Gol	Dec. '09
37.	Enertia Award 2009 For : Power Generation from Biogas	Nov. '09
38.	National Urban Water Award 2009 For : Energy Conservation Practices By Ministry of Urban Development, Gol	Nov. '09
39.	National Urban Water Award 2008 For Operation & Maintenance Practices In Water Management By Ministry of Urban Development, Gol	2008
40.	National Award for e-Governance 2007-08 For Outstanding Performance in Citizen Centric Service Delivery By Department of Administrative Reforms & Public Grievances, Gol jointly with Department of Information Technology, Gol	Feb. '08
41.	Best Performing City under JnNURM For Implementation of Reforms 2007-08 By Ministry of Urban Development, Gol & Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation, Gol	Dec. '08
42.	Dubai International Award For Best Practices to Improve the Living Environment Installation of Centralised Bio-Medical Waste Treatment Facility on BOOT Base By Dubai Municipality & UN-HABITAT	Oct. '06