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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 select 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.	2	> Smart City process for Amravati was well publicized in the city and AMC reached out to 10% of the citizens in Phase I, 15% in Phase II and 25% in Phase III. Cumulatively, 40% people have been reached out to > Online engagement with Amravati citizens through Facebook page > Developed online Complaint Management System for citizens to raise their grievances, supported by tracking of status through SMS and e-mails to citizens > AMC has an exclusive 'Lodge a Complaint' Grievance Redressal System with a facility for inquiring about the status. >Active participation for common public is limited to grievance portals on AMC website > An exclusive website has be setup for Smart City Amravati which has over 50,000 unique hits and drives the citizen engagement with various surveys, polls etc. > IEC and Awareness drives are conducted for Swachh Bharat Mission	4	> More frequent citizen engagement and outreach programs shall be conducted by AMC which will allow participatory planning of projects and programmes > AMC shall take help of leading newspaper daily of Amravati and have a weekly column featuring a two way interaction between citizens and AMC Departmental Heads. > Launch of City Mobile App by AMC
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 emphasize the unique character of the city. Built, natural and cultural heritage is not preserved and utilized or enhanced through physical, management and policy structures.	Historic and cultural resources are preserved and utilized 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 utilized 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 utilized 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.	3	> Amravati has some of the most famous devotional places – Ambadevi Temple which gives the name of Amravati to the city. It attracts a large no. of visitors every year as per AMC. The Navratri season is celebrated with great fervor at the temple as well as at the Dusshera Maidan > The city was known to be an epicenter for national movement for freedom. Several ashrams are spread across the district. > Around the district, several tourist attractions of historical significance such as Gavilgarh Fort , historical places of Kaundanyapur, Riddhapur, birthplaces of Sant Tukdoji Maharaj at Mozhri, Sant Gadge Baba Maharaj at Valgaon, places of worship like Ambadevi Temple, Shri Bhakti Dham Temple, Sridham Temple, Shri Ekvira Devi Temple exist. However, there are problems of poor accessibility to many tourist destinations due to basic Infrastructure bottlenecks, lack of tourist infrastructure and basic amenities at many tourist destinations.	4	> Beautification of Chhatri Lake > Revitalising the cultural geography of the city by providing innovative spaces, showcasing arts and crafts of ethnic and tribal communities. > Creating vibrant spaces, such as 'cultural lanes' in Old City area, for live experiences.
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.	2	> There are 19 large Scale industries in the district which includes 535 Cr. of investment and providing employment to 3117 persons, 2910 small scale industries in the district which includes 238.2 Crore of investment and employment for 19,292 (source: Amravati Vision 2020)	4	> Special impetus on agro-tech and new age economy startups will generate employment > Tapping into the potential of tourism as Amravati has several prominent places of religious significance. Also during the month of September/ October when the festival of Navratri is held, upgrading existing potential spaces as multi-utility spaces shall generate more revenue. ABD Projects: > Establishment of Skill Development Center > Multi-Utility Building and Trade Center > Retrofitting in ABD will create demand for several jobs. > Amba Devi Temple Restoration
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 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 of 15 minutes walking 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 specialized 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	3	> Amravati has adequate education facilities but not uniformly distributed. > Amravati city has a high literacy rate of 93% compared to the national and state average. > City has a high concentration of colleges. 1 university, 33 polytechnic and engineering colleges, 5 medical colleges and several good schools are situated in Amravati.	4	> Incubation Center > E-Learning with Smart School > Free Wi-Fi access to all schools and colleges
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 specialized health advice with maximum convenience. The city is able to foresee likely potential diseases and develop response systems and preventive care.	2	> There is 1 medical college in Amravati - Dr. Panjabrao Deshmukh Medical College. The city has demanded the state government to setup a government medical college in the district. > Other colleges offer courses in homeopathy, dentistry and Ayurveda. > There is a large concentration of private hospitals and practitioners in the Rajapeth Road area. > 56 Primary Health Centers (PHCs) have been setup in the district.	4	> Smart convergence of emergency response to ambulance, police ad fire with an intent to reduce the response time by 50% > Setting up of a government medical college

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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	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.	2	> Core city area has mixed use with residential and commercial areas in the same area > Designated markets (such as the Sarafa Bazaar) can be found in the old city area > 70% of the plotted development in the city has an average size of 300-500 sq.m > Two designated industrial areas in the city managed by MIDC	4	> Development Plan and Masterplan is currently in the discussion stage. This plan shall have reservations clearly demarcating areas for commercial or residential use. > ABD to have reserved areas as green spaces
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. 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. 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 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.	1	> The city centre is a dense pocket comprising of high saturation of residential areas in the old city centre. > The old city has narrow roads and hinders public transport connectivity > The district has a population density of 237 inhabitants per square kilometre	3	> Implementing MLCPs and optimizing land utilization with cultural urban spaces as anchor points for social cohesion > Redevelopment of places of significant importance such as Ambadevi Temple, Chhatri Lake, etc. > Separate building by-laws for old city areas to be proposed
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 neighborhoods.	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.	2	> There are 134 gardens and parks in the city. Only the traditional core city and the outgrowth areas have limited open spaces. > AMC have planted over 13,675 trees in between 2015-17 period in areas such as Mauje Akoli and Maltekri	4	> Tapping into the potential of tourism as Amravati has several prominent places of religious significance. Also during the month of September/ October when the festival of Navratri is held, upgrading existing potential spaces as multi-utility spaces shall generate more revenue. > Chatri Lake redevelopment to provide a recreational spot for citizens > Proposed ABD comprises of several open / green spaces such as Maltekri, Dussehra Maidan, Nehru Maidan, Prashant Nagar Garden, etc. which will be redeveloped and landscaped
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	2	> 37% of the population resides in slum areas > 2,436 housing units with an avg size of 323 sq. feet have been completed while 1,107 are under construction against an approved target of 3,548 under the Ramai Awas Yojana	4	> Affordable Housing Scheme to be implemented in the city > 500 houses to be constructed in 2017-18 under the Ramai Awas Yojana > Prashant Nagar Slum which is covered under the proposed ABD shall undergo redevelopment
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. That 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.	1	> For public transport, AMC has procured 40 new buses in 2016-17 with 25 of them already in service. Two special bus services exclusive for women and students have already been commissioned since 2011 and 2017, respectively > Smart signalling solution has been implemented at Irwin Square > In last three years, a total of 120 km of new roads have been added to the existing road network. This also includes 10 km constructed under the Nagarotthan Mahaabhiyan in 2016. > No MLCP and Pay'N'Park implemented in one location. > Less public parking lot available in the city which leads to illegal on-street parking	3	> Smart Road of length 4.15 km covering the following junctions: Nawathe Plot- Rajapet Road- Rajkamal Square- Railway Overbridge- Congress Nagar Road- Patil Chowk > New roads to be resurfaced / concretized under the Nagarotthan Mahaabhiyan which will be included in Convergence. > ITMS to be implemented in AMC buses > Coverage of AMC buses to be increased to 20 km beyond the city limits. > Public Bike Sharing

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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.	2	> Bicycle friendly pathways are almost non-existent > Narrow roads, obstruction with vendors, electric poles, overhead cables causing safety concerns and creating visual clutter in street views	4	> Heritage Walks to be conducted in the Old City area > NMT to be promoted in proposed ABD area
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 has high speed internet connectivity available in most parts of the city.	The city offers free Wi-Fi services to provide opportunity for all the citizens to connect with high speed internet across the city.	2	> There are no public WiFI zones in the city however it is made available in most of the educational institutions > Internet connectivity is provided by BSNL and other private service providers	4	> Provisioning of WiFi Access points along the major roads throughout the city as a part of the Pan City initiatives
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. System 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.	3	> AUTO-DCR project started in 2012 has reduced time taken for approvals from 60 days to 10 days > Payment of property tax online, via KIOSKs and EDC > Online registration of birth and death records	4	> Smart metering (water and electricity) of 100% of households over 5 years > Launch of comprehensive AMC 24x7 mobile app > Digitization of government offices
14	Energy supply	A Smart City has reliable, 24/7 electricity supply with no delays in requested hookups. (Guidelines 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.	3	> Amravati circle is among the better performers with regard to managing distribution losses which are at about 15-17% comparable with the state average of about 17%. Thus, large part of the district rarely attracts any load shedding.	4	> The city intends to remove all overhead cables across the ABD area and taking them underground > Real time electricity usage will be through smart meter facility
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.	2	> Along with EESL (JV between PSUs of Ministry of Power, Govt of India), AMC has achieved 100% conversion of streetlamps from conventional to LED by retrofitting over 35,000 lamps under the Street Light National Program > Sensor enabled Centralised Control Monitoring System (CCMS) Smart lighting has been installed on roads stretching 9 km	4	> Proposal has been submitted to MEDA regarding installation of solar panels of rooftop of government offices > Government offices in proposed ABD area shall have roof top and rainwater harvesting.
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%.	3	> Self-sustaining water supply is ensured due to sufficient linkages between the supply source at Upper Wardha Dam and 950 km long pipeline > 100% household coverage under AMRUT has been ensured with a per capita supply of water at 135 LPCD, storage capacity of 679 mm3 and 15 reservoirs	4	> Additional 550 km pipeline is proposed > Additional 11 reservoirs have been proposed
17	Water management	A Smart City has advanced water management programs, including smart meters, rain water harvesting, and green infrastructure to manage storm water 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 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 utilized 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.	2	> Capacity of existing WTP is 95 MLD > NRW has reduced from 38% in 2015 to 33.75 % in 2016	4	> Additional WTP projects with capacity of 61 MLD have been proposed
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 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 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 an reduces the need for fresh water.	1	> Minimal waste water treatment > Waste water flows into the nearby rivers and nullahs and into open drains running across the city	3	> Installation of STPs
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.	1	> Currently, there is no system to monitor the air quality	3	• Improve bus infrastructure – 67 new buses, higher bus frequency and more routes • Adaptive traffic lights and signages to help in reduction of congestion

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	A B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K
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.	2	> Along with EESL (JV between PSUs of Ministry of Power, Govt of India), AMC has achieved 100% conversion of streetlamps from conventional to LED by retrofitting over 35,000 lamps under the Street Light National Program > Sensor enabled Centralised Control Monitoring System (CCMS) Smart lighting has been installed on roads stretching 9 km	4	> Introduction of incentives for development of green buildings > Creation of Solar Cell as required under the "Development of Solar Cities" program and assisting the Cell with funds from Smart City project. > Implementing the recommendations of "Development of Solar Cities" program and installation of renewable energy projects identified therein > Carry out a study / DPR for solar street 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.	1	> The city has overhead wiring for all the locations of the city	3	> Clutter free iPoles to reduce the need for wires in ABD area > Multi utility ducts to be laid
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.	3	> Under Swachh Bharat Mission, ODF status has been assigned to all 43 wards under AMC. > Personal toilets have been constructed in 12,465 household out of the identified 12,906 households as per Swachh Survekshan 2015 > Predominantly open drains across the city	4	> Plan to upgrade all sewerage infrastructure in the city under AMRUT scheme
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	2	> Daily production of solid waste totals amounts to 250 - 300 MT while door-to-door garbage collection amounts to ~120 MT covering 80% households > Landfill of 9.35 hectares has been allocated for AMC	4	> Additional 18 hectares of private land is being acquired for landfill
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.	2	> 199 locations identified for installation of CCTV cameras basis study conducted > Amravati Regional Disaster Management Center (RDMC) setup in 2014 covering all 40 municipal councils in 5 districts of Amravati division. RDMC conducts Hazard Risk and Vulnerability Assessment of the division along with conduction of regular training programs and drills > The Fire Department has doubled its manpower in last three years to a total of 65 with 27 firemen being recruited in 2016 itself. Fire stations also to be doubled from 2 to 4 by end of 2017.	4	> I Poles-CCTV cameras in ABD area > CCTVs on all major roads and public areas > A Command & Control Center (CCC) to be established to monitor these CCTVs > 100% verification of household domestic helps with a common database