ANNEXURE II

	Features	Definition	Scenario 1 (BASE)	Scenario 2	Scenario 3	Scenario 4 (ADVANCED)	Self-assessment for the full city with regard to each feature	Basis for assessment and/or quantitative indicator (Optional - only if data exists)	Projection of 'where city wants to be' with regard to the feature/ indicator based on the city vision and strategic blueprint.	Input/ Initiative that would move the city from its current status to Advance Status. (Scenario 4: Column G))
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 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 utilized. The effectiveness of city governance and service delivery is constantly enhanced on the basis of feedback from citizens.	**Scenario 2** City undertakes various citizen engagement for different purposes. Number of Workshops, Stakeholders Consultations, Focused Group Discussions etc are done time to time for various Urban Initiatives but the consultations are limited to select stakeholders only.	**1.** GMC hold a Online Public Poll for various urban initiative over its website time to time. **2.** City has Online Jan Sunvai, Janmitra Samadhan Kendra, Notice board services etc. **3.** Consultation were done while preparing City Development Plan(CDP), City Sanitation Plan (CSP), Slum Free City Plan (SFCPoA), Urban infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT), Integrated Housing and Slum Development Program (IHSDP)etc. On an average 40-45 persons are consulted in each of the workshops. **4.** GMC has also expanded its public outreach through the use of social Media such as Facebook, Twitter and whatsapp. The city is on its way to soon launch a Citizen App for various citizen services over a single platform.	**Scenario 4** • Wider Citizens engagement involving maximum stakeholders at each level (City/Ward/Zone/Sector specific groups) • Use of all mediums to ensure maximum outreach (off-line and On-line) • Engagement on each stage of various types of projects (Policies, Strategies, Plans and Projects) • Incorporation of valuable inputs	**1.** Creating a single integrated citizen portal (and mobile app of the same) and all G2C communication. Presently there are many government websites providing different facilities. Additionally all such websites should mandatorily be disable friendly. **2.** Establishing Management Information System for Collection, Collation, Validation and Analysis of citizens input during various stages of any Multi-stage citizens engagement programme.
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.	**Scenario 2** Gwalior and Surrounding has vast tangible and intangible cultural heritage. Gwalior fort is one of the best preserved fort in India. Some other famous structures are also preserved such as Tansen Tomb, Maharani Lakshmi bai tomb, Jai Vilas Palace etc. Remaining structures specially in Bada area are poorly conserved with uncontrolled growth in their surroundings	**Tangible Heritage** **1.** Gwalior was awarded as the "Best Heritage City" by the President of India during National Tourism Award 2013-14. **2.** About 400 tangible heritage structures exist in the city. Gwalior Fort and Tomb of Tansen are the two ASI monuments of National Importance which falls with-in the city limits. Apart from these, Gwalior District houses 6 other ASI sites. Also, there are 12 other State Protected monuments in city. **3.** World longest existing narrow gauge network, The Gwalior Light Railway (GLR) has been proposed for inclusion as UNESCO World Heritage Sites by GoI. **4.** Gwalior's is a major tourist destination and is part of 4 tourist circuits planned by GoMP. It is also part of Delhi-Agra-Gwalior-Jhansi-Orchcha-Khajuraho circuit of central government. Additionally Gwalior falls within Ganga Hinterland Tourism Plan of UP Tourism. **5.** The very first occurrence of zero as a written number in the world has been recorded at Ganesh temple of the Gwalior Fort. **6.**The richness of Gwalior is further enriched by its Museums. Archeological Museum at Gwalior has a large and varied collection of antiquities from the region. Sarod Ghar- A Museum of Music has been set up in the old ancestral house of great musician Hafiz Ali Khan. Other Museums of tourist interest are Jai Vilas Palace, Gujarat Mahal, Jivaji Rao Scindia Museum, Municipality Museum. **In-tangible Heritage** **1.** Gwalior Gharana is one of the oldest Khyal Gharana and a famous school of Hindustan Classical Music. **2.** Tansen Sangeet Samaroh is a National Music Festival celebrated every year is attended by the world renowned Sarod Maestro. The four day musical extravaganza attracts art and music from all over the world. **3.** Guinness Book of Records certified the Mural at Shyam Vatika Auditorium as the World's Largest Indoor Mural in August 2005.	**Scenario 4** • Reinventing the identity of the city based on its key features (Cultural Identity, Music, built Heritages etc) • Intelligent enhancement and capitalization of cultural resources for promotion and marketing of tourism	**1.** The implementation of policies, regulations, arts & cultural programs and incentives that support, preserve and enhance the unique identity of the city. **2.** Develop an open platform for ICT for Cultural offerings (knowledge about cultural heritage, its understanding, conservation and preservation), **3.** Ensure enhanced recreational access to local attractions as an economic development strategy though its integration in planning. **4.** Restoration and adaptive reuse of Urban Heritage
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.	**Scenario 2** Trade and commerce is the main economic activity in the city. Also there are seven industrial parks nearby Gwalior city that provides some job opportunities to city. However The youth prefer to migrate outside of Gwalior due to absence of any jobs in IT sector. Handloom (carpet), handicraft and stone ware making are some of the informal economic sector present in the city.	**1.** Gwalior is one of the Counter-Magnet City to the National Capital Region. GoMP in the year 1992, Constituted a Special Area Development Authority (SADA). The jurisdiction of SADA (Gwalior West) covers an area of 30,000 hectares **2.** Trade, Commerce and service sector are the major drivers of the economy of Gwalior. Historic markets such as Maharaja Bada, Sarafa Bazaar, Patankar Bazaar are thriving hubs of commercial and economic activities. **3.**The popular handicrafts of Gwalior like hand-woven Carpets and Stoneware are produced by more than 20,000 carpet units and 1,000 sandstone units operating informally in the city. Other famous traditional handicrafts products are lacquer ware, metal ware, sculpture, Chanderi and Maheshwari Saris. **4.** There are 20 identified Hawker Zones in the city. Also the Bada area has 5 Wholesale Trade Markets (Mandis). **5.** The Gwalior trade fair is India's second largest trade fair organized in the month of January every year. The 6 week event with more than 100 participating artisans and visitor footfall of over 150 Lakhs makes an estimated sale of about Rs. 500 Crore. The city has a dedicated fairground of 104 Acre for this purpose. **6.** Stone mining is one of the significant economic activities of Gwalior Region. Gwalior is popular for export of Gwalior Mint, Farsi and Gwalior Fossil Stones. There are total 132 mineral stone mines and 77 Farsi stone mines in Gwalior district. **7.** Many big corporate names like Cadbury, kodak, SRF, Crompton Greaves, Godrej, Atlas, NOVA, Surya Roshani, Magnum Steel, Kurlon, GAIL, Ranbaxy and many more have already established their feet in the region. **8.** Malanpur & Ghirongi are the two Industrial Growth Centers in the vicinity of Gwalior (10 Km from City) have 117 Large, Medium and Small manufacturing units of which 11 are Export Oriented Units. **9.** Industrial Areas of Birlanagar, Maharaj-pura and Baraghatta falling within City Area and covering an area of 1360 Ha is attracting confectionary, transformers, electrical items, stone cutting industries. **10.** GoMP has established a Garment Park and an IT Park at Gwalior in 2012. The city also houses Stone Park in Hazira and Industrial Park at Rairu.	**Scenario 4** • Explore initiatives to create Equitable Job Creation in the city (Job creation for all wage levels, diversity of employment opportunities and Skill Development) • To build a highly skilled and flexible workforce • To concentrate on retaining and expanding existing local businesses	Providing numerous skill training opportunities with a provision of subsidy in fees & scholarships and connecting government resources directly with communities to create jobs, improve the business climate, coordinates job training, placement, and skills development and address local and regional challenges.

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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 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 other factors.	**Scenario 3** The existence of various educational institutes in Gwalior city and its vicinity has established Gwalior as an educational hub. City has some oldest institutions established in state. However the city still lacks the smart education facilities like multimedia class rooms	**1.** Various Govt. colleges/ universities of different fields like Music, Agriculture and Engineering provide domain specific education. **2.** Raja Man Singh Tomar Music & Arts University and Lakshmibai National University of Physical Education (LNUPE) adds versatility to the education at Gwalior. **3.** National level institutions like LNUPE, ABV-IIITM, IITTM, OTA (NCC Women's) are here. In addition, reputed private institutions like Amity, DPS, and GD Goenka also have their campuses within the city. The famous Scindia School is a feather in the cap. No of Primary and Middle Schools : 1263 (Govt.- 413; Private- 850) No of Senior Secondary Schools : 298 (Govt.- 20; Private- 278) No of Collages/Universities : 181 **KPIs** **Literacy Rate in the City (2011 Census) : 73.38 %**	**Scenario 4** • Ensuring availability of high-quality educational facilities at 10 Minute walk for all Neighborhoods • Ensuring provision of Technology enabled Modern Education accessible to all section of the society • Enabling assessment and monitoring of all educational facilities to improve Primary and Secondary Education	**1.** Development of Smart Classrooms in all the government schools which have facilities by technology like Live Virtual Classrooms, e-courses, digital contents, computer facilities with high-speed internet facility etc. **2.** Mapping of all Education facilities and developing new primary schools at places where they are absent within 10 min walk from the neighborhood.
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 disases and develop response systems and preventive care.	**Scenario 2** City offers best medical facilities in region. The proposed 1000 bedded hospital is proposed to have emergency response system. However this system is not available in other hospitals of the city. Individual health monitoring system is not available as of yet.	1. The famous JA Hospital, Gajararaja Medical College, Kamlaraja Maternity Hospital, Birla Institute, Cancer Hospital, Mental Hospital are some big names in city health infrastructure. In addition, Sahara, Global, Mascot, KDJ, Ratan Jyoti Netralaya, Anandpur Trust Eye Hospital are there to cater the needs of common people. 2. A new 1000 bedded multi-spatiality hospital is approved by GMC. No. of Medical Facilities : 184 Total No. of Beds : 4049 **KPIs** **Population to Bed Ratio : 4.1 Beds per 1000 persons**	**Scenario 3** • Adequate and accessible Health Facility for all. • Ensure responsive management of Medical Emergencies • Safeguard citizens from Health Risks especially for vulnerable citizens • Periodic Monitoring of Hospital Data-base on ailments and diseases	• Mapping of Health Facilities and provision of Health Facilities for un-served Areas, • Management of Ambulance Services by integrating multiple service providers and hospitals, • Monitoring of Health of Vulnerable citizens such as Child, Pregnant Women, Elderly citizens, • Collection and Monitoring System for Hospital Data-base on ailments, diseases and other feature wise admissions and discharges.
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.	**Scenario 3** Inner city areas of Bada is the live example of High density, Compact and Mixed use Development. There are some stone ware industries.	**1.** The City has about 600 Ha of developed mixed land use. **2.** The GDCR provides flexibility for mixed use development with light industries in Neighborhoods.	**Scenario 4** • Ensure that every part of the city has a mix of uses within the walkable distance of neighborhood.	Use of innovative zoning techniques and incentivizing mixed use development. Also, re-developing the land for more versatile use in the context.

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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	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	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.	**Scenario 2** Old city areas are compact and dense whereas the outer areas are being developed on the basis of Development Plan provisions and many land parcels are underutilized.	**1**. Master Plan allows a maximum FAR of 1.5 for Residential and 1.75 for Commercial in the core city. **2.** 33 Wards out of 66 Wards in the city has a population density of above 200 PPH. **3.** Ward No. 2, 8, 9, 6, 10, 11, 13, 33, 35, 39, 36,, 40, 42, , 44, 46 have population density of above 400 PPH Developed Area Density (Built-up Area) : 158 PPH Maximum City Density in core area : 579 PPH (Ward No. 47) Maximum Household Density : 112 DUs/Ha No. of wards with density above 400 PPH : 15 No. of wards with density between 300- 400 PPH : 11 No. of wards with density between 200- 300 PPH : 7	**Scenario 4** • To ensure highly compact and dense development through optimum utilization of under-utilized potential land parcels in the inner-city. • Enforcing walk-to-work neighborhood concept by encouraging mix use developments	**1.** Incorporating TOD principles with differential FSI depending over the proximity to transit node and also provide incentivized FAR for mixed-use redevelopment project **2.** Ensure all redevelopment projects to be developed over mixed-use concept.
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.	**Scenario 2** Neighborhood parks and grounds are well distributed across the city but maintenance of these parks is an issue. There are variety of developed sports facilities in in the city.	**1.** The City has one Zoological Parks. Other prominent parks are Phool Bagh, Italian Garden, Ambedkar Park and Gandhi Park. **2.** Under AMRUT, 5 Parks covering an area of 31.8 Ha, have been proposed for development. **3.** As per MP Bhoomi Vikas Adhiniyam for approval of any township/colony 10% Green/Open space is mandatory. In case of High-rise building only 25-30% ground coverage allowed, remaining space will be developed as green/Open. **4.** Captain Roop Singh Stadium is a International Cricket Stadium. Another International Cricket stadium is proposed at Shankarpur village. Gwalior also has a Hockey Stadium with artificial turf. Jiwaji Club in the city has also many Sports Facilities. Developed Recreational Area in the City : 212 Ha Total Reserved Open-Space in Municipal Area : 2.46 % Total Number of Parks in the City : 557 Total Area of Parks : 10,95,738 sq. m. Number of Housing Area Parks : 526 Number of Neighborhood Level Parks : 21 Number of Community Parks : 10 10% parks has Child Friendly Play Equipment, 55% parks are well illuminated and 10% of the parks have landscape elements. Per Capita Open Space as per development plan : 9.5 sq. m. (Excluding Reserve Forest Area 3200 Hact. within city) **KPIs** **Per Capita Open Space as per (Census 2011) : 1.83 sq. m**	**Scenario 4** Ensure equitable distribution of public open space and integrating it with integration heritage areas and monuments.	**1.** Re-development of under-utilized land to create public open space within the walkabale reach of every neighborhood. **2.** Developing the undeveloped Public Open spaces all across the city.
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	**Scenario 2** Variety of housing choices are available in the city, but the supply for the lower group housing is a bit lower than the demand forcing the lower income groups to live in informal settlements.	**1.** The City has recently undertaken various affordable housing schemes/ projects for the urban poor such as RAY, PMAY, IHSDP, Atal Aashiray Yojna etc. **2.** Affordable Housing Units delivered to 4196 EWS and 1976 to others in last 3 years by under various schemes. Slums cover 1.63 % of the total municipal area. **3.** Speedy building plan approval through commissioning of Automated Building Plan Approval System (ABPAS) in 2014 (average approval time reduced from 42 to 21 days). Total No of Households (2011 Census) : 2,17,946 No. of Rental Households : 40,755 (18.7%) Property tax collection Efficiency (FY 2014-15) :80.64 % Household Size : 5.3 Total Number of Slums in Gwalior : 244 (HFAPoA) Total Slum Population : 61,763 Percentage of Population living in slums : 5.3%	**Scenario 4** Satisfy present and future housing demand for all income groups by promoting investment in housing sector based on PPP Models.	**1.** Provide soft loans to make ownership accessible for weaker section, **2.** Enforcement of regulations to develop mixed-income housing clusters. **3.** Use of Innovative Building Technology to reduce overall cost of dwelling units. **4.** Promote rental housing to satisfy the immediate demand.

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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. Tha 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.	**Scenario 2** Absence of any organized Public Transport and full section road development in most of the part of city is a concern. Vey few places have complete streets with footpaths such as area of City Center area.	**1. There are no organized public transit is available in the city. Presently private operated Vikram tempos, Mini Bus, Auto & Tata Magic are the only means of Public Transport in the city.** **2. At present 23 road routes in the city are identified for Public Vehicles, but presently only 13 routes are operational for public vehicles. (Source: Traffic Police Gwalior)** **3. A DPR for 144 City Buses prepared has been sanctioned under AMRUT** **4. Traffic Signals are installed at 10 Junctions and 30 more junctions are under installation** **5. Multilevel parking at city center is under construction. Also Auto Rickshaw stands (parking) available on every major junction** **Total Road Length : 1455 Km** **No. of Junctions with Traffic Signals : 10** **No. of Foot Over Bridges : 1 (One at MLB road)** **No. of Multi-level Car Park : 1 (42000 Sq. Ft.)** **Availability of Traffic Surveillance : 10%** **Passenger Information System : 10%** **Total Vehicles Registered in the City (till 2015) : 5,40,924** **Total No. of Public Vehicles (Auto/Taxi Cab/ Public buses) registered in the city (till 2015) : 19,126** **Total No. of vehicles registered in the city (in the year 2015) : 56,048** **No. of Public Vehicles Registered (in the year 2015) : 1001** **KPIs** **Average Travel Speed in the city - 20-30 Km/hr**	**Scenario 4** • Ensure complete street development and effect modal shift of Trips from Private Modes to Public Transport . • Also avail parking at mass transit stations.	**1.** Provide eco-friendly, fast, safe and affordable public transport that cover entire city and also ensure last mile connectivity. **2.** Ensure full section road development over universal accessible design principles to support pedestrians , NMT, Public Transport and private vehicles. **3.** Ensure integrity of different public transportation and facilitate IPT / NMT parking at major junctions.
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.	**Scenario 2** City lacks Pedestrian and NMT Facilities . Improperly designed Intersections lacks in signalized pedestrian crossing.	**1.**.At places footpaths are encroached or used for parking. **2.** Currently there is no much segregation for NMT lanes. Total Footpath Length in the City : 68 km Total Length of Cycle Track in the City : 6 km **KPIs** **Total Footpath Coverage in the City : 4.67 %**	**Scenario 4** Encourage walk-ability (and NMT) by making a pedestrian friendly city through urban design.	**1.** Encourage walk-to-work neighborhood through TOD principles. . **2..** Strict implementation of regulations to remove encroachments over footpaths. **3.** Ensure safety of pedestrians at major junctions through signalization. **4.** Provide shaded footpaths to encourage walkability. **5.** Preparation of Street Design Guidelines for Pedestrian and NMV Facilities
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 wifi services to provide opportunity for all the citizens to connect with high speed internet across the city.	**Scenario 3** Broad band facility is available from various Government and Private Network service providers like BSNL, IDEA, Airtel, Reliance etc. 4G broadband system is being installed all over the city to u-grade internet speed.	**1.** Citizens in Gwalior have vast choices of internet plans with almost all leading service provider to meet their suitable requirements of speed and affordability. **2.** 4G connectivity of the city is under progress and few govt. buildings are facilitated with free 4G connectivity like Collector Office. **3.** The City has no Public-Wi-Fi hotspots. **KPI** **Census Households with Internet Connectivity : 15,736 (7.22%)**	**Scenario 4** Ensuring multiple operators providing the internet facilities in all the areas of the city, to avail a broad spectrum for choice of internet plans to all the citizens as per their requirement.	**1.** Developing last mile internet connectivity with OFC network covering the entire city. **2.** Providing public Wi-Fi hotspots at public places. **3.** Developing local regulations to ensure net-neutrality and right to internet to all citizens.

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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.	**Scenario 3** Most of the government services are provided online as well as offline accessible through gwaliormunicipalcorporation. org	**1.** Gwalior has 47 Jan Mitra Kendras. Jan Mitra Kendras are presently delivering 72 government services. Data entry under NREGS using MIS has been decentralized to the sub block level though these centers. GMC has 25 Jan Mitra Kendras and 4 LokSeva Guarantee Kendras for G2C communication. **2.** Online Grievance Redressal System Janmitra Samadhan Kendra, Jan Sunvai, Notice board services. **3.** GMC conducts online public poll for its various Urban Initiatives. **4.** City has state-wide scheme of e-Nagarpalik which will have 40 municipal services online by next year. **5.** GMC provides online facility to pay Property Tax, Water Bill and Building Permission Fee. **6.** Statutory documents like annual budget, scheme documents, maps, Master Plan, City Development Plan and property tax survey are available for download on GMC's website **7.** Marriage registration, domicile, caste, income certificate, Nazul Land information can be accessed from District Administration website. **8.** Online Tracking of Status of Jan Sunvai, Passport Application and Arm License Status are available over Gwalior Police website. **9.** GMC also publishes Monthly E-Magazines.	**Scenario 4** Extensively integrate technology into various governance processes for better urban service delivery.	**1.** Development of a unified Integrated Data Center and a single portal (supported by mobile app) for all local government services. **2.** Developing Smart Kiosk at ward level where people who are not familiar to the computer world can access these government services.
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.	**Scenario 3** 24X7 electricity is available in all parts of city at all times of day. Smart metering exists only for HT consumers.	**1.** The city is under process to cover newly added 6 Wards under IPD Scheme. **2.** Use of ICT in power distribution and smart metering of HT Consumers. **3.** Installation of SCADA system is under process. Total No. of Metered Energy Connections (2011 Census) : 1,96,906 No. of Metered Domestic Connections (2011 Census) : 1,37,219 No. of Metered Commercial Connections (2011 Census) : 26,000 **KPIs** **AT & C Losses in FY 2014-15 : 38%** **Reduction in Power Outages : 10%**	**Scenario 4** Provide 24 x7 Energy Supply in all parts of the city Improving Monitoring and Transparency through Smart Meters and online platforms.	**1.** Integrating Smart Energy Grid with the help of Technology enabled sub Installation of Smart Meters into City's Power Supply System. **2.** Develop on-line platform to enhance transparency and monitor electricity usage at user end.
15	Energy Source	**A Smart City has at least 10% of its electricity generated by renewable. (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.	**Scenario 2** The city has prepared Solar City Plan for renewable energy with long term targets.	**1.** Gwalior is a part of Solar Cities Initiative of GoI. The draft master plan for solar city is prepared and is under sanction and the city has established a Solar City Cell for the same. **2.** City has four 132 Kw sub stations	**Scenario 4** Target at least 10% of city's power demand from renewable sources as a shot term plan and expand it further as a long term strategy.	**1.** To enable environment for solar technology penetration in the city both at ULB and Community Level. **2** Develop long term strategies to reduce grid based demand for power in the city . **3.** Under the Solar City Initiative, promoting investment in Solar Power sector in the city either through ULB or through PPP mode. **4.** Provide single window clearance for speedy implementation of solar power projects. **5.** Encourage citizens to install solar panels on roof through incentives.
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%.	**Scenario 1** The city has intermittent water supply but the unaccounted water loss is 58 %.	1. State-wide Project UDAY (UWSEIP) for up-gradation of basic infrastructure under water supply network is under implementation. Other Ongoing Projects include Treatment Plant of 134 MLD at Pahesari ,Kaketo & upper kaketo. Also 3ML capacity elevated storage tanks are under construction. Total Water Treatment Capacity : 180 MLD Present Water Supply : 160 MLD No. of Water Supply Connection (Legal) : 1,18,780 No. of Water Supply Connection (ill-legal Legal) : 54,150 Total No. of water storage tanks : 39 Total Water Storage Capacity in the city : 95 ML Cost recovery in water supply services : 54.55% Efficiency in collection of water supply related charges : 64.43% KPIs Non-Revenue Water (2014-15) : 58% Per-Capita Supply : 123 LPCD Percentage Coverage of Municipal Ares: 74.08%	**Scenario 4** • To ensure 27x7 Water Supply of potable water in all parts of the city • To reduce Unaccounted water losses to be less than 15%	**1.** Mapping of Water Supply Asset and Management through SCADA, developing Real- Time pressure and Flow monitoring and Control, Leak Deduction Sensors, Real-time monitoring of water quality. **2.** 100 % water metering in all zones.

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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 wasteage 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 reusage 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.	**Scenario 1** City measure its supply but the initiative of installing water meters has recently started. Also building permission mandates installation of rain-water harvesting.	**1.** Gwalior has a history of water conservation as evident from its various tanks and ponds. **2.** In building permission, it is mandatory to install rain water harvesting system. At some places like GMC buildings rain water harvesting system is already in place. **3.** Under AMRUT, it is proposed to reuse waste water from WTP by installation of Solar energy pump at 3 places. Number of Domestic Water Meters Installed : 5900 Number of Commercial Water Meters Installed : 987 Coverage of Strom Water Drain : 65% **KPIs** **Extent of metering of water connections : 3.41%** **Cost recovery in O&M (2014-15) : 45%**	**Scenario 4** • 100 % coverage of smart meters and reduce water wastage. • collection of max. rainwater to re-charge groundwater.	**1.** 100 % water metering in all zones and develop a Smart Mechanisms to monitor city's water supply system. **2.** Developing a mobile app for citizens to monitor the daily water consumption. It will help to check water usage at consumer end. **3.** Enforce strong regulation for Rain-water harvesting in the city. **4.** Develop a system for re-use of and also cover 100% of roads with underground storm water drainage.
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.	**Scenario 1** The city is in process to treat all its sewer by proposal of an additional 160 MLD STP. Also there are few open sewer lines in the city.	**1.** The city has a 50 MLD STP at Lal Tipara Morar ,(On stabilization pond basis), and total Sewage inflow to it is 20 MLD. The average BOD of the incoming sewage 200 mg/liter and BOD of treated effluent is about 150 mg/liter. **2.** A 60 MLD STP is proposed to be construct under UIDSSMT. Total Sewerage Generation : 130 MLD Present STP Capacity : 50 MLD No of Households covered under sewerage system : 60% (1,31,458 HHs) City area under sewerage network : 80% Adequacy of sewerage treatment capacity: 38.46 %	**Scenario 3** The primary aim is to collect and treat all the waste water before disposal. At least 20% of waster water to be recycled for reuse	**1.** 100% coverage of sewerage network in the city **2.** Initiating use of DEWAT system for waste water recycling and Re-use through Dual Piping. Re-used water can be used for non-domestic purposes like gardening, street-washing etc.
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 specializing 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 specializing 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.	**Scenario 1** The city has two air quality monitoring stations but any substantial programmes to mitigate air pollution level are absent.	**1** Gwalior has the highest particulate matter in India at 329 micrograms per cubic meter, based on Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) 2012 report on 'national ambient air quality status and trends'. **2.** The major cause of air pollution is 8000 Diesel Tempos (Vikram) plying in the city and the loose texture of soil. Stone quarries and industrial area inside city also contributes considerably. Even the presence of PCB Regional Office and formation of various committees by govt./courts couldn't control the air pollution effectively. No of Air Quality Monitoring Stations : 2 * Concentration of SO2 : 13 µg/m³ * Concentra ration of NO2 : 27 µg/m³ * Concentration of PM10 : 329 µg/m³ * Concentration of PM2.5 : 176 µg/m³ (Source: World Bank Air Pollution Database-2016) * The Air quality concentrations of various compounds are based on Data Collected in 2012, during which major construction activities were carried out near the Air Quality Monitoring Stations at Dindayal Nagar and Maharjbada.	**Scenario 4** • To achieve International Safety Standards for Air Quality. • Ensuring Air Quality Mapping and Monitoring to reduce health risks.	**1.** Continuously monitoring air quality Using Ambient Air Quality Monitoring systems and adopting techniques like Odd-Even formula to check pollution level. **2.** Introducing eco-friendly public transport while simultaneously eradicating old diesel vehicles in the city over time. Also practice regular street cleaning remove dust over the streets. **3.** Creating awareness among citizens about live air pollution levels over public platforms.
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 counseling 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.	**Scenario 2** GMC promotes energy efficiency and under-way for installation of roof-top solar power plant over 33 municipal buildings.	**1.** A 25 kW solar power plant is installed at Municipal Administrative building. At 4 other municipal buildings mini solar plants are installed of 5 kW each. GMC is planning to install more solar energy plants on its 29 municipal buildings. In addition, some more govt. buildings like Collector and SP office are also planning to join this initiative. **2.** The city has a proposal to replace all its conventional street lights to LED at a cost of Rs. 35 crores on PPP basis. Out of approximately 30,000 street light poles, 3000 poles have been converted into LED.	**Scenario 3** Integration of Net Metering Policy of State Government for promoting Energy efficiency for Private Buildings	**1.** Providing incentives in FAR for green buildings in new development or redevelopment projects. **2.** Making all public building energy efficient through retrofitting and mandatory all new government buildings to be energy efficient. **3.** Use sensor based LED street lights which automatically increases their luminance when they detect an object in their range, while all other time maintain an optimum level of luminance to ensure safety.
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.	**Scenario 1** City has undertaken some Pilot Projects for Underground Electrical Wiring but that does not account for 40% of the city.	**1.** The newly developed roads like Racecourse Road, Akashvani Road, Pinto Park Road, Theme Road (Katoratal), Kasturba Road, Gandhi Road are having street lighting cables underground in dividers.	**Scenario 3** More than 75% of city to have underground electric wiring system to reduce T & D loss	**1.** Under-Ground Ducts for Power and Communication cables to be implemented in convergence with IPDS

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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.	**Scenario 3** Sanitation facilities cover 93% of the city's households and is under-way to ensure zero open defecation.	**1.** State-wide Project UTTHAN (MPUSP) for strengthening of urban services for the poor pockets is under implementation. Under the Scheme of Chief Minister Urban Sanitation Program, Construction of 7000 HH Toilet is proposed, out of which 600 has been already constructed. **2.** In addition to 50 Community/Public toilets which already exist, 7 new public toilets are at the completion stage. Also 15 more community toilets are under construction. **3.** Recently 16,500 households have been surveyed for construction of individual toilets under SBM. Out of which around 4000 have already been completed. **4.** Gwalior Station won an award for the best and cleanest station of North Central Railway zone. Households with Individual Toilet Facility : 91% Households depending on Community Toilets : 2% Total No. of Public/ Community Toilets : 169 No. of Urinals in these Public/ Community Toilets : 98 No. of Public/ Community Toilets having WC seats : 148 Swachh Bharat Rank : 400/ 476 **KPIs** **Households practicing Open Defecation : 7% (Source: City Sanitation Plan)**	**Scenario 4** • To achieve zero open defecation. • Besides this road side urination should be eliminated by providing more public toilets.	**1.** Increase to number of public toilets. **2.** Providing separate facilities for ladies toilets and Handicapped Toilets in all public toilets. **3.** Providing Bio-toilets to ensure higher level of hygiene in 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.	**Scenario 3** Waste collection is 90% but is not segregated. The city use to treat all its waste in past, until its 300 TDP waste-to-energy was divested in an accident.	**1.** GMC was the first ULB in M.P. to introduce Waste to Energy Plant. The 300 TPD waste processing plant was devastated by a fire accident recently 2 years ago. Since then dumping is the means of waste disposal. Municipal Solid Waste Management project has been approved for restarting the dysfunctional waste processing plant to treat compost and extract RDF. **2.** At present there is no treatment mechanism of waste and no specific method for disposal of C&D waste and e-Waste. **3.** Road Sweeping and Drain Cleaning is done daily in most parts of the city. **4.** GMC has recently (March 2016) prepared a DPR to provide structures for implementing the MSW project through Private Sector Participation (PSP). Also, City has successfully implemented first phase of City Sanitation Plan (2012-15), second phase is under implementation. Total Waste Generation in the City : 380.17 TPD No. of Informal Waste Collector : 813 No. of Secondary Storage Bins : 242 (Capacity : 325.4 tones each) No. of Identified open dumping points in the City : 2197 No. of Waste Disposal Sites : 3 Nos. (Sagartal, Shankarpur and Shuresh Nagar) **KPIs** **Per Capita Waste Generation : 283 gram per capita per day (gm/c/d).** **Coverage of Door-to-door Collection : 90% (60 Wards out of 66 Wards.)**	**Scenario 4** • Identify Potentials for Environment Friendly Waste to Energy concept in the city. • Achieve 100% in solid waste collection efficiency.	**1.** Initiating GIS based Asset Management that includes Mapping of SWM Assets and Human Resource Management through MIS. **2.** Waste Processing Facilities including equipment's for Smart waste-to-energy plants such as smart conveyor belt and pooling device **3.** Cleaning of Roads by Pneumatic Equipment's and Real- Time Monitoring of cleanliness in Public Spaces through CCTV or Citizens reporting. **4.** Waste Processing Facilities including equipment for Smart waste-to-energy plants such as smart conveyor belt and pooling device
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.	**Scenario 2** Gwalior had safety issues being located in Chambal region. But situation is becoming better day by day	**1.** Gwalior is a part of Safe City Programmes by GoMP, aimed at reducing violence against women especially in 62 identified Slums in the year 2013-15. **2.** City has "Dial-100" scheme of GoMP, with control center & GPS enabled PCR vehicles. **3.** Dedicated Women Police Stations, SC-ST Police Station and NIRBHAYA Squad. **4.** Installation of 67 CCTVs for surveillance at major junctions and public places. **5.** City started dedicated help-lines for Women, Senior Citizens &Traffic. Also added other means of access to police which include informing over web-portal & Whatsapp. **6.** Reduction in incident response time to 5 minutes from 20 minutes in last three years. **7.** 9267 street lights (30.89% increased) installed in last three years. No. of Fire Stations : 3 No. of Police Satiations : 16 No. of Police Vehicles (PCR Vans) : 29 Total No. of Road Accidents (2008) : 1713 (162 Fatalities)	**Scenario 4** Become a Crime Free City by enhancing the safety and security of the citizens through technology enabled methods or systems	**1.** To expand the existing CCTV Surveillance to cover the entire city. Also operating the surveillance command center 24*7 and integrating it with Incident Reporting and respond system. **2.**Improved emergency response capabilities of the existing system in all parts of the city.