City: Surat
State: Gujarat

Category: Business & Industrial Centre, Tier 2

Surat is the second largest city in the state of Gujarat, and the administrative capital of Surat district. It constitutes the ninth largest metropolitan area in India and has won multiple national and international recognitions such as, the fourth fastest developing city in the world (City Mayors Foundation 2011), and first 'smart IT' city in India (Microsoft 2014). In 1994 Surat was hit by a plague epidemic, which forced the city to reinvent itself and as a result, Surat is today ranked the third cleanest city in India. Surat is also one of the top ten GDP contributors in the country, owing to its robust diamond and textile industry. In recent years, Surat has seen a boom in small and medium enterprises (SMEs), with many national and multinational companies setting up offices here.

1. Demographic Profile

Indicator	City (Municipal Corporation)	State (Urban)	India (Urban)
Total Population	4467797	25745083	377,106,125
Total Population of UA (if)	4591246		
Share of ULB population in District Urban population (%)	92.13		
Population Growth Rate (AEGR) 2001-11	6.07	3.07	2.76
Area (sq. km)*	335.82		
Share of ULB area in district (%)* #	7.38		
Density of population (person per sq. km)*	13304		
Literacy Rate (%)	87.89	86.31	84.11
Schedule Caste (%)	2.36	6.96	12.60
Schedule Tribes (%)	2.95	3.48	2.77
Youth, 15 - 24 years (%)	22.02	19.85	19.68
Slum Population (%)	10.46	14.92	17.36
Working Age Group, 15-59 years (%)	68.32	66.31	65.27

Source: Census of India, 2011
* District Census Handbook, Census of India, 2011
# The ULB is spread in more than one district

2. Economic Profile

Indicator	City (Municipal Corporation)	State (Urban)	India (Urban)
Per Capita Income (Rs.) at 2004-05 constant price *	NA	48301	Rs. 35, 947 [a]
Urban Poverty Ratio (% of urban population)**	5.61	10.2	13.7
Unemployment Rate, 2011-12***	0.29	0.8	3.4
Work Participation Rate, 2011-12***	42.20	38.4	35.5
Work Status, 2011-12 (%) *** Self-employed: Regular/wage salaried employees: Casual labour:	37.10 57.05 5.85	41.6 49.6 8.9	42.0 43.4 14.6
Sectoral Distribution of Workers, 2011-12 (%) *** Primary Secondary Tertiary	0.28 66.10 33.63	4.8 48.7 46.4	7.5 34.2 58.3
Workers Classified by Major Occupation, 2011-12(%) *** Legislators, senior officials and managers Professionals Technicians and associate professionals	27.93 1.79 6.05	15.7 4.0 6.0	15.8 8.8 6.7

Clerks	1.29	4.2	5.0
Service workers and shop and market sales workers	6.49	15.0	14.7
Skilled agricultural and fishery workers	0.00	2.5	4.6
Craft and related trades workers	13.54	19.0	19.2
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	34.46	19.6	9.2
Elementary occupations	8.44	14.0	16.1
Workers not classified by occupation	0.00	0.0	0.1
Primary Commodity Manufactured[#]	Art Silk Fabrics Jari Goods Diamonds		
Major Industries[##]	Machinery, Machine tools and its parts Textiles Chemicals and petrochemicals products		
No. of sanctioned SEZ	1	38	413

Note: 3 year average of 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12
Source: * Directorate of Economics and Statistics of respective State Governments and for all India- Central Statistics Office
**Unit Level Data of National Sample Survey Organization, Household Consumer Expenditure in India, 68th Round, 2011-12
***Unit Level Data of National Sample Survey Organization, Employment and Unemployment Situation in India, 68th Round, 2011-12
[#]District Census Handbook, Census of India, 2011
[##]District Industrial Profile, Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises, Government of India
∞ Department of Commerce, Ministry of Commerce and Industry

3. Infrastructure Status

Indicator	City (Municipal Corporation)	State (Urban)	India (Urban)
% of households with access to tap water (from treated source) within Premises	80.50	68.78	84.14
% of households with access to electricity	98.88	97.19	92.68
% of households having toilet facilities within premises	93.55	85.17	72.57
% of household Waste water outlet connected to drainage	96.26	82.64	81.77
Type of sewerage system*	Underground sewerage system		
Type of solid Waste system*	Door to Door		
% of households with access to computer/laptop with internet without internet	5.07 8.12	6.38 9.25	8.27 10.40
% of households with access to mobile phones	71.42	65.92	64.33
Ownership Pattern of Housing (%) Owned Rented	54.60 42.98	72.52 24.28	69.16 27.55
% of households living in congested houses	49.06	35.79	32.94
Indicator	City (Municipal Corporation)		
No. of Hospitals per 1,00,000 people *	0.02		
No of Schools per 1,00,000 people			
Primary	19		
Middle	NA		
Secondary	10		
College	2		

Source: Tables of Houses, Household Amenities and Assets, Census of India, 2011
* District Census Handbook, Census of India, 2011

4. Political Profile: Leadership and Administrative Structure

Architecture of Governance *Structure of Elected and Executive Bodies. Give indication of hierarchies*	The governing structure of Surat Municipal Corporation (SMC) consists of both political and administrative wings. The political wing is an elected body of councillors headed by a Mayor. A deputy mayor assists the mayor and both are elected from amongst the corporators. The term of both the mayor and his deputy, is for a period of five years. The Commissioner heads the administrative wing and is responsible for the strategic and operational planning and management of the Corporation. The Commissioner takes the decisions on behalf of the Board or the Standing Committee formed from the elected Councillors, while performing the duties of the Corporation. In Gujarat, the municipal administration comes under the purview of Urban Development and Urban Housing Department. It is the policy making body for the urban sector in the state and undertakes the functions as specified in the local Acts. After 1994, significant changes were made in the administrative setup of SMC, from a vertical-rigid-hierarchical system to a horizontally-more-interactive system. There has been a shift to 'field level operations'. Decentralization of administration is a major aspect of this change. The city has been divided into seven zones viz. Varachcha (East), Rander (west), Katargam (North), Udhna (South), Limbayat (South-East), Athwa Lines (SouthWest) and Muglisara (Central). Each zone is vested with complete authority to address local problems and mitigate them at the source. Further, transparency and collective decision making have become key elements of the administrative process. Surat Urban Development Authority (SUDA) is responsible for development in systematic manner and to control unplanned and unauthorized development. To ensure aforesaid functions, SUDA prepares Development Plans and Town Planning Schemes.
No of elected representatives	116
Election Details* *Election cycle, last election, Name, party affiliation where relevant, date office taken for: chief minister, commissioner, and mayor.*	Mrs. Anandiben Patel from Bharatiya Janata Party is the Chief Minister of Gujarat. She was elected on 22/05/2014. The Commissioner is Mr. Milind Torawada since July 2014. The council is headed by Mayor Mr. Niranjan Zanzmera of BJP, elected in Jun 2013. The municipal elections were held in the year 2015.

Source:*Respective ULB website and Media Search

5. Performance of Urban Local Body (ULB)

Credit and Tax

Credit Rating of ULBs (As on Nov 2012)*	AA
Property Tax [#]	Coverage (%): 100% Collection Efficiency (%): 92% Amount(Rs.): Rs. 355.88 crore (2012-13)

Source: *www.jnnurm.nic.in
[#]Reform Appraisal Report, JNNURM, Ministry of Urban Development, Government of India

E-governance& Computerization in ULB

Reform	Status (implemented, in progress and any comment)
Property Tax*	Implemented
Accounting*	Implemented
Water Supply & Other Utilities*	Implemented
Birth & Death Registration and Health programmes*	Implemented

Citizens' Grievance Monitoring*	Implemented
Personnel Management System*	Implemented
Building Plan Approval*	Implemented
e-Procurement*	Implemented
Can Citizens pay their bills and Taxes at citizen facilitation centre (CFC)?[#]	Only on CFC
Does ULB has facility to Accept Online Payments[#]	Yes
What is the E-mail Software being used in the ULB[#]	NIC
Are ULB offices connected with each other through local area network (LAN)/ wide area network (WAN)[#]	Yes
Do you have access to State Data Centre (SDC)?[#]	No
Does the ULB have their own website[#]	Yes https://www.suratmunicipal.gov.in
Implementation of 74th CAA[#]	All functions are transferred to ULB

Note :* Modules of e-governance implemented in ULB

Source: * Reform Appraisal Report, JNNURM, Ministry of Urban Development, Government of India and respective ULB's website

#Information and Services Need Assessment (ISNA) Study for Urban Local Bodies, Ministry of Urban Development, Government of India, 2012

Recognition

List any national or international recognition such as awards, pilots, horizontal networks.	• Member of ICLEI • ACCCRN Projects • Rockefeller 100 Resilient Cities • India Today Best City Awards: Best emerging in economy category; Best emerging city in crime and safety • Skoch Awards for Excellence –Gold 2014 • Nagar Ratna 2011 (Innovation) • UN-Habitat Dubai Best Practices Award 1998 • JNNURM Awards of Excellence: Best PPP concept (2008); Best Environmental Friendly project (2008); Best Implementation of Reforms (2007

6. Finance & Health

Financial

Indicator	City (Municipal Corporation)	State (Urban)	India (Urban)
% of households with access to banking facilities *	53.51	66.09	67.77

Financial Status[#]

Details of municipal income and expenditure (Rs. Lakhs)	Income	Expenditure
2009-10	147951.00	173618.00
2010-11	159532.00	172113.00
2011-12	187027.00	163676.00
% of municipal Budget reserved for urban poor@	NA	

Source: * Tables of Houses, Household Amenities and Assets, Census of India, 2011

#Information and Services Need Assessment (ISNA) Study for Urban Local Bodies, Ministry of Urban Development, Government of India, 2012

@ Reform Appraisal Report, JNNURM, Ministry of Urban Development, Government of India

Environmental

Swatch Bharat ranking *	63
Comprehensive Environmental Assessment for available cities[#]	57.9

Source: *Press Information Bureau , Ministry of Urban Development, Government of India, 2015

#Central Pollution Control Board, Ministry of Environment and Forests, Government of India, 2009

7. Capacity: Track Record & Initiatives

JNNURM Projects	Status or Comment
BSUP/IHSDP	Under BSUP scheme, total 12 projects (1 of infrastructure and 11 of housing)

	were sanctioned of which 8 projects are completed. The total project cost was Rs. 696.73 crores. The share of housing project is 98% (Rs. 686.15 crores) and share of infrastructure project is 2% (Rs.10.58 crores). Out of 11 housing projects 8 projects are complete, whereas the 3 projects of housing and 1 of infrastructure are under progress. Construction of 97% of the dwelling unit is complete.
UIG/UIDSSMT	UIG: Total 27 projects were approved out of which 19 projects have been completed. Total 8 projects are in progress.
Total Approved Cost of projects (Rs.Lakhs)	200533.07

Sectorwise details of projects	Sector	No of Projects	Total Cost (Rs Lakhs)	Share of sector in total projects approved
	Water	8	79907.04	39.8
	Drainage/SWD	2	8421.82	4.2
	Sewerage	10	48943.98	24.4
	SWM	1	5249.72	2.6
	Transport	6	58010.51	28.9

Share of Central Assistance released (%)	86.30
% of work completed (Physical Progress)	55
Funds Utilised (%)	90.08

Source: www.jnnurm.nic.in (accessed on November, 2015)

Alignment with MoUD Schemes	Status, Comment
Heritage City Development and Augmentation Yojana (HRIDAY)	NA
AMRUT	City is covered under AMRUT Mission. The State Annual Action Plan has been submitted.
JNNURM	City was covered under UIG component of JNNURM
NUIS	City is covered under NIUS
North Eastern Region Urban Development Programme (NERUDP)	NA

Source: Ministry of Urban Development, Government of India