

<https://www.mapsofindia.com/government-of-india/smart-cities-project.html>

The Smart Cities project can be regarded as one of the most ambitious plans that Prime Minister Narendra Modi has for revolutionising India. The tagline of the project is "Smarter Solutions for a Better Tomorrow", which perhaps throws light on what the project wants to achieve for the common people of India. As part of this project, the Indian Government shall be developing satellite towns in the vicinity of existing major cities and getting them up to an all new level.

There are lots of expectations surrounding the project. The Prime Minister has already expressed his willingness for the cities to have technology-based governance systems and has also suggested that these setups be monitored constantly so that they can function well and improve in the due course of time. The social facilities on offer at these cities are expected to be far better than the regular cities. Features like access to Wi-Fi could become the norm rather than the exception at these cities. They are also

The screenshot shows the official website of the Smart Cities Mission, Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs, Government of India. The page features a navigation menu with links to Home, About Smart Cities, Mission Implementation, Downloads, FAQs, Gallery, Smartnet, Second Apex Conference-2019, and Contact Us. A prominent slide highlights the 'KAHN RIVERFRONT DEVELOPMENT IN INDORE', detailing a 21 km stretch of the river with 3.9 km abutting the ABD Area. Below the slide is a 'Smart Cities' dashboard with the following data:

Smart Cities		View More
Total Winning Proposals	Total Urban Population Impacted	
100	99,630,069	
Total Cost Of Projects (Rs Cr.)	Total Area Based Development Cost (Rs Cr.)	
203172	164,204	
Total Pan City Solution Cost (Rs Cr.)		
38,914		

The 'What's New' section lists 'Winning Cities in Round 3 (in order of merit)' and 'Winning Cities in Round 4 (in order of merit)'. The 'Social Media' section includes links to Twitter, Facebook, and Youtube, with a tweet from @SmartCities_HUA.

supposed to look spanking clean and this means that the days of garbage on roads may be a distant memory very soon.

What is the aim of the project?

In the last few years it has been seen that with growing population increasing numbers of people have been moving away from the rural areas to the urban locations. Experts have also predicted that in the next few years people will be migrating to the urban locations at the rate of 25 to 30 people per minute. The main aim for their movement will be better lifestyles as well as opportunities for work. Now, by this rate, all the cities in the country will have 843 million people living in them by 2050. One of the major aims of the project is to make sure that India is able to deal well with this huge influx of people.



One of the various problems plaguing India as a country is open defecation. Available statistics say that approximately 67 per cent of people in the rural areas defecate in the open. This also means that India is responsible for half of the open defecation that goes on around the world. The Smart Cities project will also look to tackle this issue. The Smart Cities plan will also be looking to deal with the issue of pollution emanating from the various modes of transport in India. As part of the project the government will look to come up with cities that are well-equipped from a

List of First 20 Smart Cities

S.N	CITY	State	S.N	CITY	State
1	Bhubaneswar	Odisha	11	Indore	Madhya Pradesh
2	Pune	Maharashtra	12	New Delhi	Delhi
3	Jaipur	Rajasthan	13	Coimbatore	Tamil Nadu
4	Surat	Gujarat	14	Kakinada	Andhra Pradesh
5	Kochi	Kerala	15	Belgaum	Karnataka
6	Ahmedabad	Gujarat	16	Udaipur	Rajasthan
7	Jabalpur	Madhya Pradesh	17	Guwahati	Assam
8	Vishakhapatnam	Andhra Pradesh	18	Chennai	Tamil Nadu
9	Solapur	Maharashtra	19	Ludhiana	Punjab
10	Davangere	Karnataka	20	Bhopal	Madhya Pradesh

technological perspective and the idea is to make sure that access is not limited only to the privileged sections of the society. The government will try to make these cities in such a way that they generate little waste and have proper waste recycling facilities that will deal with the waste generated. All the cities are also supposed to be centres of education where people will be able to access the very best in primary as well as higher education. However, this is not where it all stops.

The cities built/upgraded as part of the Smart Cities project shall have the very best in recreational facilities as well with sports stadia, open centres and plazas to go with centres of culture. As a result, it is being expected that the people in these cities will thoroughly enjoy their time over here.

What will be the costs?

The Indian government has approved an amount of Rs 980 billion for rejuvenating 500 cities and developing 100 smart cities. In the Union Budget of 2014, Arun Jaitley - the Union Finance Minister - earmarked an amount of Rs 7060 crore. However, till the month of February 2015 only around Rs 9.24 billion was spent from the amount. That's why only Rs 1.43 billion has been allocated by the Union budget of India for 2015, for the project.

When will the project be completed?

The project is supposed to be completed in the next two decades.

Which areas will be covered by the project?

The project is aiming to cover 100 cities in a span of 20 years. In January 2016, the government announced the list of 20 cities to be developed into smart cities in the first phase the plan to make over 100 smart cities by 2022. These 20 cities are - Bhubaneswar, Pune, Jaipur, Surat, Kochi, Ahmedabad, Jabalpur, Visakhapatnam, Solapur, Bhuvanagiri, Indore, Coimbatore, Kakinada, Belgaum, Udaipur, Guwahati, Chennai, Ludhiana and Bhopal as well as the area under the NDMC in New Delhi.

In May, the central government selected 13 urban cities to develop as a smart city. These include Lucknow, New Town in Kolkata, Bhagalpur, Dharamsala, Chandigarh, Faridabad, Raipur, Ranchi, Warangal, Agartala, Imphal, Port Blair and Panaji.

How will the project be implemented?

As has been stated already the project will look to make sure that the complexities and pressure faced by the people living in the cities are far lesser and their costs come down as well. The programme will also try to make the target cities more efficient than ever before. The Indian Government has taken a number of steps in order to carry the project out with the aim being to bring about phenomenal changes in areas such as transportation, health, public security, and energy resources.

It has relaxed the rules and regulations for foreign direct investment that is supposed to play a significant role in the project's ultimate success. The government has also allocated \$83 million for the Digital India programme and is looking to use the public private partnership (PPP) model for improving the infrastructure in around 500 urban locations in the country.

The Ministry of Urban Development, which has been entrusted with carrying out the project, is looking to develop at least two smart cities each in the 29 states of India. The Delhi Mumbai Industrial Corridor Development Corporation Ltd (DMICDC) is looking to come up with seven such cities in

the 1500 km area covered by the said corridor. This will cover six states and in all the required investment will be in the region of 100 billion US dollars.

As part of the project, India will develop its own low cost smart meters by the end of the ongoing year. It will also operate 8 smart grid pilot projects and the investment needed for the same will be \$10 million. As part of the Twelfth Five Year Plan (2012-17), the government will add 88,000 megawatt power. India also needs to make sure that it is able to generate electricity amounting to 250-400 gigawatt by 2030. The Power Grid Corporation of India is planning to put in 26 billion dollars in the project in the next five years. By 2021, it will also need to install 130 million smart meters.

One of the cornerstones of the project is supposed to be smart environment and one important way to achieve this will be to use renewable energy. As part of the project the Union Ministry of New and Renewable Energy is planning to add 30,000 megawatt to the existing capacity. This will be done in the Twelfth Five Year Plan. Management of water resources and waste materials is also going to be an important part of the endeavour. For this, the Indian Government is looking to invest 50 billion US dollars in the water sector. This will be done in a phased manner in the years to come.

The Yamuna Action Plan Phase III, which will be carried out in Delhi, has already met with the necessary approval. The project is supposed to cost in the region of USD 276 million. In order to better execute the sanitation programmes enshrined in the Smart Cities project, the World Bank is lending 500 million US dollars to the Indian Government. With this amount, the Rural Water Supply and Sanitation or RWSS project will be carried out in states such as Assam, Jharkhand, Bihar and Uttar Pradesh.

As part of the Green Transport module, the Government of India will be providing 4.13 billion US dollars. This is expected to provide the much needed fillip in the production of hybrid and electric cars. The Ministry of Urban Development will also look to invest at least 20 billion US dollars in the years ahead and the money is supposed to be spent for various projects pertaining to metro rail.

A high speed railway line between Mumbai and Ahmedabad has been proposed already. This will cover a distance of 534 km and the total investment needed to realise this project will be in the range of Rs 97,636 crore. The Indian Government will also start a project named Safe City whereby 333 million dollars will be spent in order to get Delhi, Ahmedabad, Mumbai, Bangalore, Kolkata, Hyderabad and Chennai - the major cities of India - to place greater emphasis in terms of improvement in technology.

The Government of India has also inked a disaster management agreement with the World Bank and as per this agreement 236 million US dollars will be provided in order to make the coastal villages in Puducherry and Tamil Nadu better suited to deal with any occurrence of natural disaster.

One of the cornerstones of the Smart Cities project is improving the healthcare services in India. For this purpose, the Indian Government has increased its health budget by 27 per cent in the ongoing fiscal and taken it up to 5.86 billion US dollars. The major focus of this budgetary addition would be to make sure that affordable housing can be provided to the common people. The government will also try to make sure that it can provide similarly economical and efficient healthcare services to common people in the country. A unique aspect of the Smart Cities project is that the various projects will be done in such a way that they suit the requirements of the particular city/region. As an example, it may be stated that the policy of land pooling will be followed in Delhi.

Facts regarding the project

It is being expected that the Smart Cities project shall lead to an increase of 10 to 15 per cent in job openings, which can be termed as a positive development for the economy. All the households in the Smart Cities will have electricity for at least 8 hours a day and this will be available by 2017.

It is being expected that by dint of the Smart Cities project India will have the third biggest market for construction by 2020. This will be achieved with a yearly growth rate of 11.5 million homes ever year. As of now, the value of the market for intelligent building management systems has been estimated at 621 million US dollars. In the next couple of years, this is supposed to go up to 1891 million US dollars. The benefit of the smart buildings is that they will operate on 30 per cent less water, 40per cent less

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energy and costs for building maintenance will also come down by 10-30per cent.

As part of its smart health plans, the government will be setting up four new institutes that will be built like AIIMS and 12 medical colleges will also be established across the nation.

What are the issues with the project?

As things stand now, the biggest problem with the Smart Cities project is the huge aggregate cost - Rs 7 lakh crore in a span of 20 years. It is almost impossible for the Indian Government to finance it completely and that is why it is looking for cooperation from the private sector.

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Complete List of 99 Smart Cities (Selected)

State/UT	City Name
Andaman and Nicobar Island	Port Blair
Andhra Pradesh	Kakinada
Andhra Pradesh	Tirupati
Andhra Pradesh	Visakhapatnam
Arunachal Pradesh	Itanagar
Arunachal Pradesh	Pasighat
Assam	Guwahati
Bihar	Bhagalpur
Bihar	Bihar Sharif
Bihar	Muzaffarpur
Bihar	Patna
Chandigarh	Chandigarh
Chhattisgarh	Bilaspur

Chhattisgarh	Naya Raipur
Chhattisgarh	Raipur
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Silvassa
Daman and Diu	Diu
Delhi	New Delhi
Goa	Panaji
Gujarat	Ahmedabad
Gujarat	Dahod
Gujarat	Gandhinagar
Gujarat	Rajkot
Gujarat	Surat
Gujarat	Vadodara
Haryana	Faridabad
Haryana	Karnal
Himachal Pradesh	Dharamasala
Himachal Pradesh	Shimla
Jammu and Kashmir	Jammu
Jammu and Kashmir	Srinagar
Jharkhand	Ranchi
Karnataka	Bangalore
Karnataka	Belgaum
Karnataka	Davangere
Karnataka	Mangalore
Karnataka	Shimoga
Karnataka	Tumakuru
Kerala	Kochi
Kerala	Thiruvananthapuram

Lakshadweep	Kavaratti
Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal
Madhya Pradesh	Gwalior
Madhya Pradesh	Indore
Madhya Pradesh	Jabalpur
Madhya Pradesh	Sagar
Madhya Pradesh	Satna
Madhya Pradesh	Ujjain
Maharashtra	Amravati
Maharashtra	Aurangabad
Maharashtra	Hubli-Dharwad
Maharashtra	Kalyan
Maharashtra	Nagpur
Maharashtra	Nashik
Maharashtra	Pimpri Chinchwad
Maharashtra	Pune
Maharashtra	Solapur
Maharashtra	Thane
Manipur	Imphal
Mizoram	Aizawl
Nagaland	Kohima
Odisha	Bhubaneswar
Odisha	Raurkela
Puducherry	Oulgaret
Punjab	Amritsar
Punjab	Jalandhar
Punjab	Ludhiana

Rajasthan	Ajmer
Rajasthan	Jaipur
Rajasthan	Kota
Rajasthan	Udaipur
Sikkim	Gangtok
Sikkim	Namchi
Tamil Nadu	Chennai
Tamil Nadu	Coimbatore
Tamil Nadu	Erode
Tamil Nadu	Madurai
Tamil Nadu	Salem
Tamil Nadu	Thanjavur
Tamil Nadu	Thoothukudi
Tamil Nadu	Tiruchirappalli
Tamil Nadu	Tirunelveli
Tamil Nadu	Tiruppur
Tamil Nadu	Vellore
Telangana	Karimnagar
Telangana	Warangal
Tripura	Agartala
Uttar Pradesh	Agra
Uttar Pradesh	Aligarh
Uttar Pradesh	Allahabad
Uttar Pradesh	Bareilly
Uttar Pradesh	Jhansi
Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur
Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow

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Uttar Pradesh	Moradabad,
Uttar Pradesh	Saharanpur
Uttar Pradesh	Varanasi
Uttarakhand	Dehradun
West Bengal	New Town Kolkata