

## Smart City Reference Framework

(This is only indicative based on suggestions from KPMG and others. Detailed framework will be developed after discussions)

S.No.	Principles	Key Feature
1.	Attract Young Wealth Creators and others	<p>Cities should setup incubators and certain new-investment areas to lure next generation. Facilities like affordable housing, cityscapes, social networks, rapid transport linkages, entertainment zones, etc. should be provided to attract the younger generation</p> <p>For eg. Gurgaon gave space to IT enabled services, BPO sector to flourish which led to the creation of new opportunities for younger generation with high salaries and incentives. This, coupled with urban development, including luxury and budget housing, commercial facilities, recreational facilities (sports complexes, gyms, swimming pools, etc.), world-class medical facilities, etc. created a magnetic force which attracted the younger generation from across the country. Similar initiatives were taken by cities like Pune, Bangalore.</p>
2.	Constant Physical Renewal	<p>People prefer to live in core areas or neighbourhoods, which are linked to the city centre by quick and easy public transport. These core areas give an identity to a city. It is therefore important that these areas should be made vibrant, with public spaces that encourages people to use it throughout the day. For eg., they can be pedestrianized with authentic and environment friendly streetscapes which will also help in increasing the livability index of the area.</p> <p>In India, the core city areas are the central business districts of the city. They are generally characterised by heritage buildings.</p> <p>But these areas often constitute of old, dilapidated housing, compact development with mixed land use, very poor linkages (both local &amp; city-wide), and inadequate social &amp; physical infrastructural facilities.</p> <p>Further, small and medium towns in India are generally</p>

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		<p>mono-centric with the core city centre as the only nodal point of the city which results into a heavy inflow of people towards the city centre. The inadequate infrastructural facilities are not able to bear the pressure imposed by the heavy movement of people and hence the condition of these areas deteriorates making the city centres unsuitable for living.</p> <p>It is therefore essential that to make a city attractive to the young generation and tourist, these core areas need to be redeveloped. For example, after the redevelopment of Connaught Place in Delhi, the area has regained its lost charm. People now like to visit the place, sit, walk, shop there. Similar initiative has been taken by Lucknow to redevelop its CBD, the Hazratganj.</p>
3.	Unique and Strong City Identity	<p>Each city should have strong and clear city identity that reflects the values, interests, skills of its residents such that they resonate with those they aim to attract.</p> <p>For eg. Business cities, industrial townships, heritage cities, religious centers, IT city, etc. Providing a city with a certain identity, just for the sake of it, doesn't work. Taking the example of a business city - it should be such that the local laws help entrepreneurs in setting up of new businesses, and at the same time support existing businesses to flourish.</p> <p>In India, cities generally have a very strong identity attached to it. But due to a number of factors, these cities lose their vibrant nature or significance, or potential to attract people with similar interests. Haridwar, Rishikesh are two very important religious towns of India, but their condition is deteriorating rapidly. Local linkages within the city is very poor, the city lacks basic infrastructural facilities like proper sewerage, solid waste management systems, etc. Tourist cities like Agra lacks linkages to and amongst various tourist sites. On the other hand, we have Udaipur, the City of Lakes. All the five lakes of the city are being preserved and cleaned regularly. The city has also redeveloped the lake palaces and developed them as centre</p>

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		of tourist attraction.
4.	Connected to other Cities	<p>Cities should have good regional connectivity. This not only saves time, but helps businesses grow. This encourages exports and imports of both goods and labour. This can be done via building high speed trains, airport for enhancing the regional connectivity of cities.</p> <p>For Eg. The Rapid rail transit system has been proposed to connect various NCR towns with Delhi. Similarly, big cities like Mumbai, Kolkata already have sub-urban rail transit system in place.</p>
5.	Inculcate innovative/ out of box thinking	<p>City culture should be such that it encourages formation and fermentation of new ideas. This can be done by building institutions which supports world class infrastructure to help in promoting research in a certain field.</p> <p>In India, infrastructure to promote the local skill should be emphasized upon. For eg. Local arts, craft, etc. should be promoted and similar institutions and industries should be setup in order to generate employment for the locals like developing the art of silk weavers in Varanasi, Chikan workers in Lucknow, Katha work of the Gujaratis, Madhubani painting in Bihar via building up of some institution for its training or industry for its promotion and export to the world.</p>
6.	Investors	<p>City must be able to attract investments and funds from private players. Municipal or urban local bodies should be able to generate funds for various infrastructural projects. This can be done in a number of ways like land value capture mechanism, generating funds through advertisement on public property, and through various taxation policies, etc.</p> <p>In India, cities are trying to implement various types of projects on PPP like city bus service in Bhopal &amp; Indore, construction of roads in Delhi, Bangalore, etc. Cities are also innovating new financing mechanisms like advertisement on buses, at bus stops; Transfer of Development Rights, etc.</p>
7.	Have Strong Political and	Strong political will is the key to creating substantial changes in any city. The leader should be such who works in

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	Administrative Leaders	<p>collaboration with the residents of the city, investors, developers, etc. He should be inflexible about changes to the future vision of the city but extremely flexible about the steps to be adopted to reach there.</p> <p>Often such leaders may not have the required professional experience. Therefore, eminent professional personalities could be thought of as advisors and mentors who would guide the leadership in developing their cities.</p>