

**Discussion Points Tech Clinic Webinar Series**  
**7th July 2020 3:00 to 4:00 PM**  
**Addressing technology challenges & issues pertaining to ICCC**

The focus of this episode was on technology challenges surrounding the implementation of ICCC projects in smart cities, ranging from preparation of DPRs, technical feasibility, ICCC implementation, O&M TO consortium management and administrative concerns.

**No. of attendees:** 149

**Speakers**

1. Mr. Rahul Kapoor – Director, Smart Cities Mission
2. Mr. Padam Vijay – Smart Cities Mission Technical Team
3. Mr. Abhishek Dubey – Smart Cities Mission Technical Team

**Session Moderator:**

Mr. Padam Vijay – Smart Cities Mission Technical Team

| <b>Name of Speaker</b> | <b>Key Points</b>  |
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| Mr. Rahul Kapoor       | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>● Mr. Rahul Kapoor played a small video to show how things imagined 10-12 years back have become a reality in covid times i.e. virtual classes for students.</li></ul> |

This episode followed a Question and Answer format where Questions were collected from all stakeholders beforehand and also during the session and were answered by the Smart Cities Mission's team. A list of questions along with the responses can be found in the table below.

## Audience Q&A

| Paraphrased Questions from Audience   | Directed to            | Paraphrased Response   |
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| <p>Considering the new directive of “Make in India”, many of the OEMs and vendors are pushing the “make in India” products and services, although Technologies and systems used in ICCC and related extended used case technologies are still provided by MNCs and global companies, which are well proven in the market. How can we address this challenge to create a balance to get the well proven and globally used technologies against newly developed/not so popular products and services to be used in ICCC core services ?</p> | <p>Mr. Padam Vijay</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● City administration is the authority and if some items are not available or produced locally then they can be put in exempted list and there are directions under PPP and Make in India.</li> <li>● While putting ICCC requirements, it is very important to define the functional requirements clearly.</li> <li>● Lot of MSIs are now involved and they have good knowledge of how Indian market operates and functions. They provide their intelligence and do proper due diligence to meet tender benchmark specifications.</li> <li>● It is moreover important to ensure maximum participation from the industry and focus should be on RFP, SOP and SLAs and avoid going into product specifications to avoid limitations.</li> </ul> |
| <p>How is the mission targeting to connect MSME manufacturing sector to Smart City infrastructure?</p>  | <p>Mr. Padam Vijay</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● There are enough provisions inside and outside the mission to ensure participation of the MSMEs and can be seen in ICCCs RFPs.</li> <li>● In Start Up India there has been a push to incentivize these sectors and bring them into mainstream.</li> </ul>   |
| <p>Can we reduce price competition in the market?</p>   | <p>Mr. Padam Vijay</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Equal opportunity should be given to the participants so that there is competitiveness in the bidding and is a fair competition.</li> <li>● As a procurement authority being responsible for spending the public money, it should ensure fair competition so that there is right value for the money. It should follow the advisory released in 2018.</li> </ul>  |

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|   |                    | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Provision for deterrence should be there in the contract conditions.</li> </ul>   |
| How many consortium members can be allowed in an ICCC project at max. What is the trend   | Mr. Padam Vijay    | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● There is no such rule, and can also go for individual players or single vendors if the requirements and specifications are clearly defined.</li> <li>● There are various requirements in ICCCs so it is advisable to have a consortium of players to meet each need effectively.</li> <li>● Make sure that in consortium partnership, roles and responsibilities are clearly defined without any kind of overlap</li> </ul>   |
| Can the local companies of the city participate in the implementation of any ICT project?   | Mr. Padam Vijay    | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Local companies are encouraged to participate in the tender as long as they qualify to participate in the ICCC tender.</li> </ul>   |
| Can there be a cap for each project tendered out? Can more smaller players simultaneously execute many smaller projects (that are independent), so that a quicker time period is achieved for outcomes?                                   | Mr. Padam Vijay    | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Cap cannot be put because it depends on the scope of the project i.e. quantity being ordered, area to be covered.</li> <li>● It is already decided in the smart city proposals as to what amount of money will be spent on ICCC. Some flexibilities are available in the contract.</li> </ul>   |
| A thorough document enlisting various Use cases to be implemented by cities through ICCC is unavailable. ICCC implementation framework should be based on Micro Services architecture. SCM should issue certain advisory around the same. | Mr. Abhishek Dubey | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Lots of the cities are in different stages of ICCC implementation and they are asked to share Use cases that are being implemented.</li> <li>● There is a ICCC Maturity Assessment document in which more than 30 Use cases have been outlined. After first round of consultation, it would soon be published on smartnet in approximately 10 days</li> <li>● 50 plus data stories are present on Smart city open data portal. Cities from Northeast India are sharing detailed case studies on different sectors like transportation etc.</li> <li>● ICCC Implementation framework should be based on Micro Services architecture but various cities are using different architecture as well. It depends from city to city but Micro</li> </ul> |

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|  |                           | <p>services architecture is the future.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● It is up to the city to set their technology agenda</li> </ul>   |
| <p>ICCC-what is it expected to deliver for each city at the minimum? How to sustain it over the next 10 years? How do we measure ICCC implementation across cities?</p>  | <p>Mr. Abhishek Dubey</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● ICCC is an infrastructure which can make the right information available to the right person at the right point of time.</li> <li>● Helps to control and command assets on the ground like vehicles, devices etc. and for that we need integration of command and control.</li> <li>● ICCC acts like a HQ from where we can keep a tab on what is happening in the city. Helps in deciding the judicious use of the resources.</li> <li>● We need to measure on the basis of the optimization that is being done in comparison to past methods.</li> <li>● For better ROI, it is important to ensure that at least 10 departments are integrated with ICCC.</li> <li>● GIS is the core of ICCC, it can give new dimensions to data analysis</li> </ul> |
| <p>Thorough SOPs are required to operationalize the Use cases to be implemented through ICCC. A detailed Operational Framework is required to make this happen.</p>  | <p>Mr. Padam Vijay</p>    | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● There is an ICCC Maturity Assessment document which will be published very soon.</li> <li>● It will contain many use cases that cities have built and there can be peer learning.</li> <li>● It will help other cities build their Use cases.</li> </ul>   |
| <p>ICCC implementation for a city should get leveraged by all the agencies within the city like ULB, Electricity Distribution Company, Regional Development Authority, Gas Agency, Police, District authority with respect to Disaster management etc. At least tight integration with respective systems should be carried out to allow true optimization in case of emergency/crisis situations?</p> | <p>Mr. Padam Vijay</p>    | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● ICCC is all about bringing data into one place.</li> <li>● The biggest hurdle while implementing ICCC is how all the stakeholders are brought together and this is where city leadership is required.</li> <li>● It is very crucial to set the agenda with all these different agencies.</li> <li>● There is a 3 step approach:- Start looking inward by identifying the departments to be integrated with ICCC, Look at the city level that is what are the organizations in the government domain that can be brought onboard.</li> </ul>  |

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| <p>Based on the experience gained during the pandemic, what technological optimization and security features are we going to integrate with ICCC?</p> | <p>Mr. Abhishek Dubey</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>● It is important to ensure that privacy of citizens is not breached.</li><li>● Avoid putting any public information without anonymizing it.</li><li>● Security with respect to the pandemic will depend on what kind of technology is being used.</li><li>● A compendium on various technologies used by the smart cities during pandemic was released on 25<sup>th</sup> June for public review.</li></ul> |
| <p>How and when to present new concepts for city development in this Covid-19 era?</p>  | <p>Mr. Abhishek Dubey</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>● We have to ensure how to make these digital technologies available to the larger public. These decisions are to be taken by city governments as to what infrastructures to be put in place.</li></ul>  |