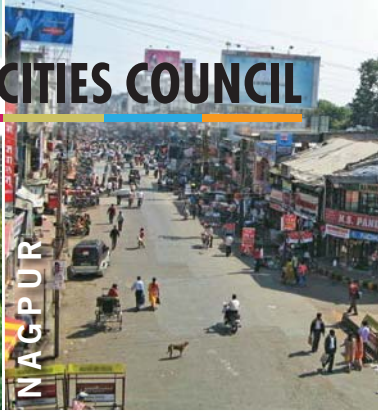


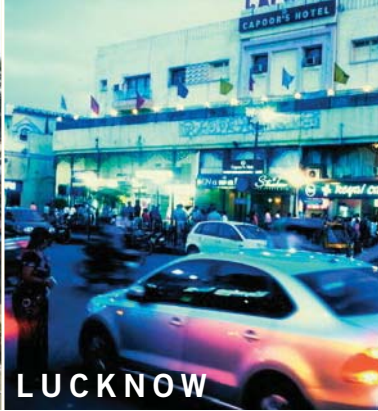
FIRST SM@RT CITIES COUNCIL



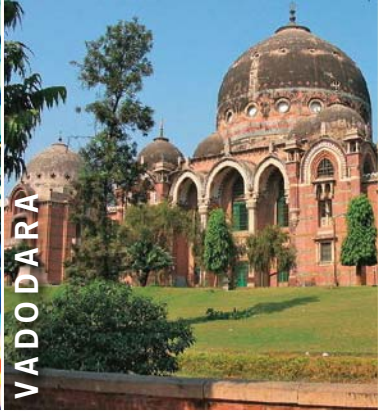
SURAT



NAGPUR



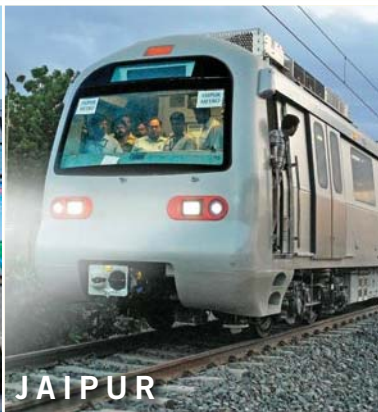
LUCKNOW



VADODARA



THANE



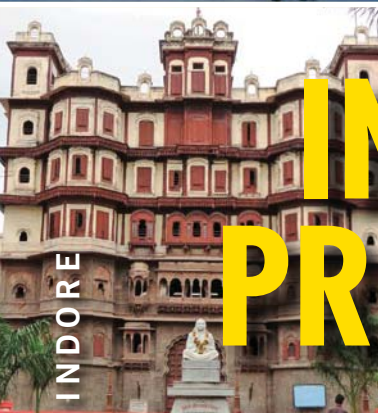
JAIPUR



VISAKHAPATNAM



PIMPRI CHINCHWAD



INDORE

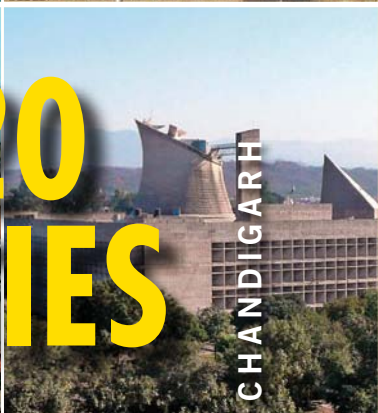
INDIA'S TOP 20 PROMISING CITIES



NAVI MUMBAI



KANPUR



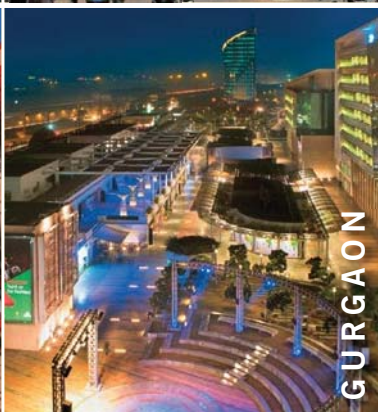
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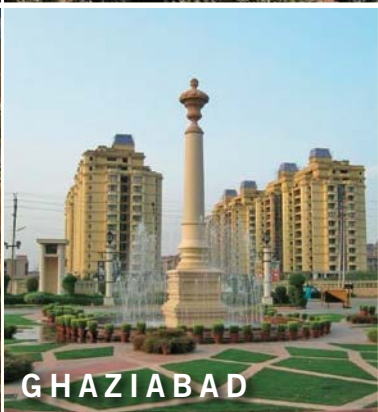
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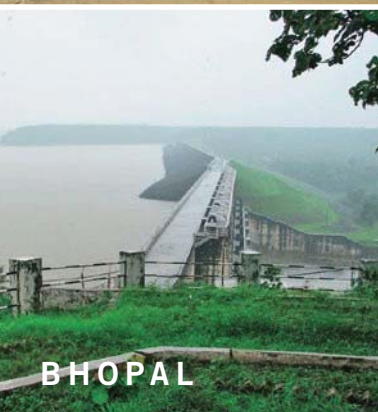
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GURGAON



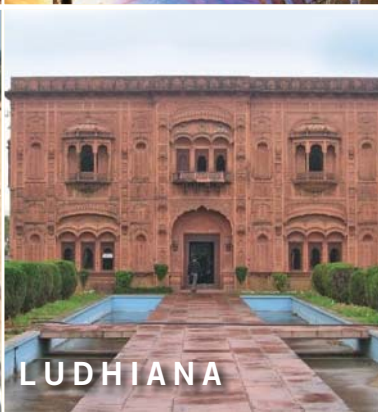
GHAZIABAD



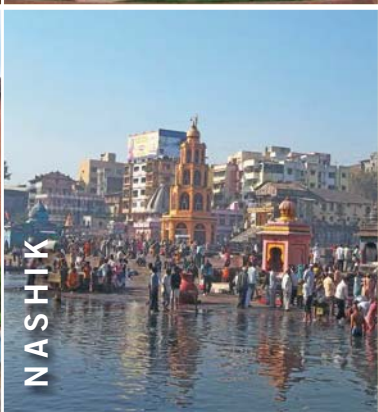
BHOPAL



RAJKOT



LUDHIANA



NASHIK

India in 2012: 153 rural, 219 transition, 84 semi-urban and 33 urban districts (excluding the Northeast states and Jammu & Kashmir). And in 2025: 96 rural, 220 transition, 115 semi-urban and 58 urban districts.

These numbers from McKinsey & Company's recent report, *India's Economic Geography in 2025: States, Clusters and Cities*, attest to the country's growing urban sprawl. Attendant woes, though, include a big city bias with the major cities consuming a bulk of natural and financial resources as well as unplanned development. As **Prof Jagan Shah, Director, National Institute of Urban Affairs**, says, "This has resulted in the sprawling of existing urban centres with haphazard growth patterns and a corrosive effect on the surrounding region."

Growth engines

Today, it is evident that other than the six existing metros — Chennai, New Delhi, Kolkata, Mumbai, Hyderabad and Bengaluru — new economic centres of growth are emerging. It is equally evident that we need to shift focus to these smaller cities, to plan carefully before growth overruns them. "We will have a better chance to integrate the city within its regional context, both in terms of space and economy," says Prof Shah. Smaller cities also allow for greater public interface and participation, the cornerstones of sustainable urbanisation.

Indeed, Tier-II and Tier-III cities, once untapped assets, are now a part of the country's growth race. Their progress will widen the market, help modernise rural India and contribute to the overall development of the country.

As it stands, several promising cities could qualify for the next set of major metropolitan cities. But what will it take to develop these cities optimally? Shah responds, "All cities need to identify through broad-based consensus their inherent and acquired economic strengths and develop plans to leverage their competitive advantages." He highlights the enviable advantage these cities have: "They can learn from the rest of the country and the world about successful good practices and models and replicate them." These practices include creation of an integrated and geo-spatially accurate development plan and the flexibility of land use.

Many of these cities do not have master plans — but this may actually be a boon as they can now prepare their plans on the basis of improved standards, more advanced knowledge about how cities work, and greater public participation.

Meet the top 20 cities

With this mind, analysing factors like household income, expenditure and variables related to standard of living, **FIRST Sm@rt Cities Council**, along with the support of premier economic research firm **Indicus Analytics**, has put together a list of the Top 20 Promising Cities, with a population of over a million and excluding the metros, in India. **FIRST Sm@rt Cities Council** has further explored the infrastructure opportunities in these already promising cities.

The cities that made it to our list include **Surat** (Gujarat), **Nagpur** (Maharashtra), **Lucknow** (Uttar Pradesh), **Vadodara** (Gujarat), **Thane** (Maharashtra), **Jaipur** (Rajasthan), **Visakhapatnam** (Andhra Pradesh), **Pimpri Chinchwad** (Maharashtra), **Indore** (Madhya Pradesh), **Navi Mumbai** (Maharashtra), **Kanpur** (Uttar Pradesh), **Chandigarh** (Chandigarh), **Kalyan-Dombivli** (Maharashtra), **Faridabad** (Haryana), **Gurgaon** (Haryana), **Ghaziabad** (Uttar Pradesh), **Bhopal** (Madhya Pradesh), **Rajkot** (Gujarat), **Ludhiana**

(Punjab), and **Nashik** (Maharashtra). In fact, representatives of these cities — their municipal chiefs — will be awarded at the upcoming Sm@rt Cities Summit to be held in New Delhi in February and organised by **FIRST Sm@rt Cities Council**.

Commissionerspeak

So what makes these cities so promising? We spoke to some of their representatives for the answer.

For instance, **Dr Amit Agrawal, Municipal Commissioner, Municipal Corporation Faridabad**, tells us how his city holds great promise to be a good urban centre. "The most important factor is the city's location and connectivity," he reasons. "Faridabad is strategically located between Delhi and Agra and with the Metro likely to be inaugurated in May, there will be good connectivity to Delhi. Also, Jhevar Airport is being planned, which is in close proximity to Faridabad. And a large part of the Dedicated Freight Corridor is passing through the city. Thus, there is lot of scope for industrial development."

Infrastructure is the key, especially transportation infrastructure, says **Rajeev Jadhav, Municipal Commissioner, Pimpri Chinchwad Municipal Corporation**. "Appropriate road connectivity makes a city liveable; proper public transport is the need of the hour," he affirms. "Home to a population of over 20 lakh people, we are now developing 50 km of BRTS road; the first route is expected to start in March. And, while we are developing the city from a tourist point of view, we are also environment-conscious as evident in our development initiatives."

Meanwhile, extolling the benefits of his industrial city, **Praveen Gedam, Municipal Commissioner, Nashik Municipal Corporation**, says, "We have educational and medical infrastructure and engineering colleges along with good human resources. We can reach Mumbai in two-and-a-half to three hours. Air and rail connectivity is good and there are good places for excursions, with a pleasant environment. Also, Nashik has religious importance with the Kumbh Mela taking place this year."

Opportunity for recreation, employment and education makes for a good city, emphasises **Vikas Gupta, Municipal Commissioner, Gurgaon Municipal Corporation**. "The city has excellent infrastructure like vast roads. It lies on the Delhi-Jaipur-Ahmedabad railway line and the NH-8 passes through it. Along with sound water and sewage infrastructure, the city's offices are occupied by Fortune 500 companies."

Speaking about Uttar Pradesh's largest city, which has a population of over 30 lakh, **Umesh Pratap Singh, Municipal Commissioner, Kanpur Municipal Corporation** says, "Four National Highways (NH-2, NH-25, NH-86, NH-91) pass through the city. And at present, Kanpur is the hub of the leather industry. It is under consideration as a potential smart city by the Ministry of Urban Development and is one of the major cities in the Swachh Bharat Mission."

Representing the Uttar Pradesh capital, **Uday Raj Singh, Municipal Commissioner, Lucknow Nagar Nigam**, tells us, "Both the corporation and government aim to improve the road and transportation system. The increasing population is prompting us to provide facilities such as sewage lines, water supply and roads, which, in turn, are creating demand for manpower and money. Lucknow is on the train route and well-connected with all cities within the state, creating opportunities for investors. For these and more reasons, it is poised to be one of the better cities on the world map."

That's just a snapshot of six cities. Read on to learn more about all the 20 on our list.

surat



Area: 326.515 sq km

Population:
4,466,826 (2011 census)

State: Gujarat



Milind Torawane

Municipal Commissioner

Contact: Surat Municipal Corporation. Tel: 0261-242 2244. Fax: 0261-242 2110.

E-mail: commissioner@suratmunicipal.org
Website: www.suratmunicipal.gov.in

Highlights: One of India's cleanest cities, Surat is also known as 'The Silk City', 'The Diamond City' and 'The Green City'. Rapid industrial development has ensured a practically zero-per-cent unemployment rate. The world's fourth fastest growing city, it will be the development model for India's 300 Tier-II cities based on the use of renewable energy including grid-connected solar rooftop project, PPP model of solid waste management, treatment of wastewater through tertiary treatment plant and e-governance through mobile app. The city has bagged over 34 projects under JNNURM.

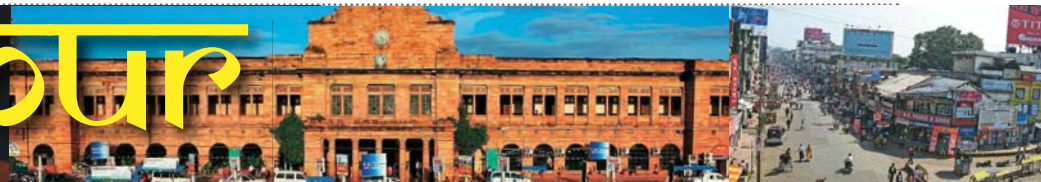
Industry: Diamond, embroidery and textile industries.

Education institutes: AURO University, Veer Narmad South Gujarat University, and Sardar Vallabhbhai National Institute of Technology.

Projects: Mumbai-Ahmedabad bullet train with a halt in Surat; reconstruction of city railway station on PPP model proposed; air-conditioned double-decker train between Indore and Surat in next Railway Budget; four-lane highways between Dakor-Savli, Vadodara-Dabhoi, Surat-Olpad-Bardoli by Gujarat Infrastructure Development Board; Rs 90,000-crore Mumbai-Surat tunnel road planned; expansion of runway from 2,250 m to 2,905 m and construction of modular cargo terminal; conversion into solar and global city; 100-storey buildings in the Diamond Research and Mercantile (Dream) City; smart IT city constituted by Microsoft CityNext Initiative; construction of cable stayed-bridge and its approaches on Tapi river joining Athwalines-Adajan in Surat.

Existing infrastructure: Host to ONGC, GAIL, Narmada Cement, Ambuja Cement, UltraTech Cement, NTPC-KGPP Power Plant, Essar Group of Industries, L&T, Reliance PVC, Reliance Petroleum, Cairn India Ltd, GSPC, Gujarat Gas, Shell, LNG, Naiko Gas, Rama Paper Mill, etc. SME domestic IT companies and MNC IT companies include IBM, TCS, HCL and Wipro.

nagpur



Area: 217.65 sq km
(still increasing)

Population:
2,500,000 (2011 census)

State: Maharashtra



Shravan Hardikar

Municipal Commissioner

Contact: Nagpur Municipal Corporation. Tel: 0712-256 7035. Fax: 0712-2561584.

E-mail: nmcegov@gmail.com
Website: www.nmcnagpur.gov.in

Highlights: Maharashtra's second largest city, Nagpur is variously known as the state's second capital, the 'Tiger Capital', 'Orange City' and India's second greenest city. With a mineral-rich hinterland, the city boasts Asia's biggest food grain market. This region also produces the biggest yield of cotton.

Industry: Agriculture, IT, fishing.

Educational institutes: About 27 engineering colleges and 13 medical colleges; Rashtrasant Tukadoji Maharaj Nagpur University (formerly Nagpur University); Maharashtra Animal and Fishery Sciences University; Kavi Kulguru Kalidas Sanskrit Vishwavidyalaya University.

Projects: Nagpur Metro rail; Nagpur-Secunderabad and Nagpur-Bilaspur high-speed train at 160 kmph; 10-lane flyover-cum-underbridge in Pardi worth Rs 300 crore being planned as a cement concrete roads project; dry port near Mihan to be constructed; multi-modal international hub airport; Mouda Super Thermal Power Project - Phase-2 with 1,320-MW capacity; development of first IIM in the state; National Manufacturing and Investment Zone coming up; Pennar Enviro Ltd bagged an order from Lanco Infratech to develop cooling water treatment systems for 3 x 660 MW power plant expansion in Koradi; upcoming integrated township Godrej Anandam by Godrej Properties; Maharashtra PWD to assign construction of minor bridge on Bhishnoor Singarkheda Road (MDR-4) in Narkhed Tahsil and major bridge at Aghari Lakhadtarwadi on VR-18 at km 6/730 in Taluka Dapoli.

Existing infrastructure: Industrial giants like Mahindra & Mahindra, Indo-Rama, Electrolux are operating in the region for long. Organisations like NEERI, RBI (Accounts) and the Indian Air Force have also made it their prime base. DLF, Mantri, Satyam, Sahara, Raheja, Shapoorji Pallonji have acquired huge tracts of land to build townships.

شمتك لعنتا



Area: 369.01 sq km

Population:

2,817,105
(2011 census)

State: Uttar Pradesh



Uday Raj Singh

Municipal Commissioner

Contact: Lucknow Nagar Nigam.

Tel: 0522-230 7770/82/83.

E-mail: nnlko@nic.in

Website: www.lmc.up.nic.in

Highlights: A historical city, Lucknow is the capital of Uttar Pradesh. The growing population has impelled the municipal corporation to provide a host of facilities such as sewage line, water supply and roads. The 'Golden City of the East' is on the train route and well connected with all cities within the state, creating ample opportunities for investors.

Industry: Handicrafts like Chikankari, Zardozi and Kamdani, agriculture.

Education institutes: University of Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh Technical University, Dr Ram Manohar Lohiya National Law University, Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University, Amity University and Integral University, medical institutes like Sanjay Gandhi Post Graduate Institute of Medical Sciences and management institutes like IIM-Lucknow.

Projects: Solid waste project; with sewer line in half its areas, proposal for the second phase awaiting government nod; Lucknow Metro Rail; Agra to Lucknow Access Controlled Expressway (greenfield) project; Jhansi-Kanpur-Lucknow-Gorakhpur-Kushinagar and Lucknow-Barabanki-Nanpara Link Expressway; four-laning of Lucknow-Sultanpur section of NH-56; meat processing plant; proposal submitted to provide LED lights to two zones; tendering for construction of government degree college Targawa, Jaithra; Vascon Engineers building multi-storied flats; Uttar Pradesh Avs Evem Vikas Parishad to construct multi-storied (stilt+8) residential houses; IT city-Chak Ganjaria City project on Lucknow-Sultanpur highway; L&T to augment power supply networks and its transportation infrastructure business to construct six-lane access controlled expressways from Unnao district (village Neval) to Lucknow.

Existing infrastructure: Amausi International Airport serves as the city's main airport; Charbagh station, with 15 platforms, is the country's busiest station; IT park spreads across 25 acre on Kanpur road; Aishbagh Tower housing scheme; Ring Road along Indira Canal.

વડોદરા

Area:

159.95 sq km (approx)

Population:

1,666,703 (2011 census)

State: Gujarat



Manish Bhardwaj

Municipal Commissioner

Contact: Vadodara Mahanagar Seva Sadan. Tel: 0265-243 3344.

E-mail: vmccomm@gmail.com

Website: www.vmc.gov.in

Highlights: Also known as Baroda, Vadodara is the third largest and most populated city in Gujarat, after Ahmedabad and Surat. The city, popularly known as Knowledge Centre, is Gujarat's third largest city and cultural capital. Located on the Western Railway's Mumbai-Delhi and Mumbai-Ahmedabad lines, Vadodara is 100 km from Ahmedabad and its narrow gauge line operates from Pratapnagar Railway Station and Vishwamitri Railway Station. What's more, it is connected by road on NH-8 with all the major cities of India.

Industry: Giant industrial complexes and public undertakings like Gujarat Refinery, Indian Petrochemicals, Gujarat State Fertilisers, Heavy Water Project, Oil & Natural Gas Commission, etc.

Educational institutes: Medical college, homeopathic college, dental college, technology college and pharmacy college.

Projects: Vadodara-Ankleshwar Industrial area features as a general manufacturing area in the Delhi Mumbai Dedicated Freight Corridor; six-laning of Vadodara-Surat highway; four-lane Vadodara-Mumbai Expressway; provision of new Ring Road; development of Statue of Unity; development of convention centre in Surat and Vadodara; IT Zone, Technology and Biotech Park, Health Node, Knowledge Township and Recreation Zone; a cargo tech wire basket for kitchen modular furniture by German major Hettich India: company is expanding with an investment of Rs 500 crore over the next five years; MoU with Finnish Waste Management Consortium represented for Animal Rendering, STP, TTP, MSW, landfill, lake or river or restoration worth Rs 1,200 crore.

Existing infrastructure: Narmada canal's 10-MW solar power project, Sardar Sarovar Dam, National Expressway 1 connecting Ahmedabad and Vadodara, NH-8 connecting Delhi and Jaipur.



Area:

147 sq km

Population:

1,818,872 (2011 census)

State: Maharashtra



Sanjeev Jaiswal

Municipal Commissioner

Contact: Thane Municipal Corporation.

Tel: 022-2533 6523/29.

E-mail: mc@thanecity.gov.in

Website: www.thanecity.gov.in

Highlights: The first ever railway train was started on April 16, 1853, from Boribunder to Thane, giving Thane the honour of hosting an event of historical importance. The city has a rich cultural heritage, followed by a large number of events of historical importance and archaeological collectives that have contributed to the enrichment of its history. It is known for its community mobilisation efforts under Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) and Interest Subsidy Scheme for Housing the Urban Poor (IHSDP) in 2014.

Industry: Agriculture, small-scale industries producing drugs, textiles, adhesives, plastics, rubber, steel, pharmaceuticals, engineering, fertilisers, electronics, chemicals and iron and steel.

Educational institutes: Rajiv Gandhi Medical College, Dharmaveer Anand Dighe Jidda School for Handicapped Children, engineering and IT colleges, business management school, law colleges.

Projects: Metro-III; Mumbai Urban Transport Project; Thane-Diva road; Station Area Traffic Improvement Scheme-II; proposed monorail between Thane to Bhiwandi; development as a solar city; Green Thane Project; Harith Janpath development project; integrated lake beautification project; Dust-Free Roads for Thane; laser show at Masunda Lake; Natural Park; Thane Natya Sankool; construction of aquarium; real-estate projects by Vijay Group, Hiranandani Group and Rustomjee; Mumbai Metropolitan Region Development Authority (MMRDA) is considering the proposal to extend the proposed Wadala-Thane-Kasarvadavali metro corridor to Colaba passing through Mumbai Port Trust area.

Existing infrastructure: 5-kW solar power project, cement concrete road between Mumbra Road Bypass to Kalyan Phata, Samta Nagar, Lenin Nagar and Wartak Nagar (National Urban Livelihoods Mission), electricity generation based on solid waste, connected by three major highways – NH-3, NH-4 and Eastern Express Highway.



Area: 467 sq km

Population:

3,073,000 (2011 census)

State: Rajasthan



Gyana Ram

CEO

Contact: Jaipur Municipal Corporation.

Fax: 0141-274 2823.

E-mail: ceo.jaipurmc@gmail.com

Website: www.jaipurmc.org

Highlights: Known as the Pink City, Jaipur is the capital and largest city of Rajasthan and 10th largest city in India. It is the first planned city of Modern India. With 100 per cent electrification achieved in 1998-99, the city is known for its Annual Jaipur Literature Festival and is the headquarters of the North Western Zone of Indian Railways.

Industry: Tourism, small-scale craft industries.

Educational institutes: Jaipur Engineering College & Research Centre, Jagadguru Ramanadacharya Rajasthan Sanskrit University, Jaipur National University, Jayoti Vidyapeeth Women's University, Nims University, LNMIIT, Rajasthan Health Science University, etc.

Projects: Jaipur Metro; elevated road at Durgapura; bus rapid transit service; ring road project around Jaipur; four-lane high level bridge on Amani Shah Ka Nallah; bus terminal on south of Niwaru Road at the periphery, South of Kalwar Road at the periphery, Sirsi road near Nimera, South Delhi Railway Line near Khatipura Railway Station, at the intersection of Jawahar Nagar Bypass with Shanti Path; Delhi-Jaipur highway; Jaipur International Centre; amusement park with snow theme at Jawahar Circle; International Convention Centre & Golf Course; 11 satellite towns and four growth centres within Jaipur region; development of third phase of the affordable housing scheme close to the approach road; Ashiana Housing's upcoming Ashiana Umang with a total saleable area of about 12.42 lakh sq ft.

Existing infrastructure: Open Theatre in Smriti Forest Area; two-level underground parking project at Ramniwas Garden; Ghat Ki Guni Tunnel Project; 62.5 mld STP in Delawas; Mahindra SEZ, among the largest IT SEZs in India; NH-8, NH-12 and NH-11 pass through Jaipur district with a total length of 366 km.



Visakhapatnam

Area: 544 sq km

Population:
1,730,000 (2011 census)

State: Andhra Pradesh



Pravin Kumar

Municipal Commissioner

Contact: Greater Visakhapatnam Municipal Corporation.

Tel: 0891-274 6300.

Fax: 0891-256 8545.

E-mail: commissioner@gvlc.gov.in

Website: www.gvmc.gov.in

Highlights: A port city, Visakhapatnam, or 'Vizag', is the second largest city in Andhra Pradesh and headquarters of the Eastern Naval Command. It is one of the best cities under Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) and Interest Subsidy Scheme for Housing the Urban Poor (IHSDP) and among the best cities in effective enforcement of three pro-poor reforms. Plans are now on to make it India's first solar city.

Industry: Agriculture, animal husbandry, fishing, sugar factories, jute and rice mills, brick and tile units, export and imports by sea trade.

Educational institutes: Andhra Medical College, engineering, IT, law and pharmacy colleges, management and business schools, polytechnics, Visakha Institute of Medical Sciences.

Projects: Metro; railway station to have integrated cleanliness; six-laning of Anandapuram-Visakhapatnam-Anakapalli section of NH-5; multi-model logistic hub to be set up at Vizag port as JV between VPT and Balmer Lawrie & Co Ltd; Singapore scientists to fight beach erosion; expansion of ports with container terminal, outer harbour and multi-purpose berths; to be available as point of call for designated carriers of Sri Lanka; setting up of 96,000 solar street lights; development of tourism circuits in Vishakhapatnam-Vizianagaram-Srikakulam; proposed IIM-Vizag; state to set up a second LNG terminal at Gangavaram port through JV with Petronet LNG Terminal; Visakhapatnam Port Trust to develop dedicated berth for coastal shipping and extend container terminal to enhance capacity by 0.54 million TEU; NTPC to set up 4,000-MW thermal power plant in Pudipadaka.

Existing infrastructure: Institutional mechanism comprising cyclone warning division at Cyclone Warning Centers; non-polarimetric DWR systems functional; operations restored at Vishakhapatnam airport after cyclone Hudhud.



Pimpri Chinchwad

Area: 177.3 sq km

Population:
1,727,692 (2011 census)

State: Maharashtra



Rajeev Jadhav

Municipal Commissioner

Contact: Pimpri-Chinchwad Municipal Corporation.

Tel: 020-2742 5511/12/13/14.

Fax: 020-2742 5600.

E-mail: pcmc@vsnl.com /

egov@pcmcindia.gov.in

Website: www.pcmcindia.gov.in

Highlights: Well known as an industrial township, it is sometimes referred to as Detroit of the East because of the presence of many national and multinational automobile companies. Blessed with rich cultural heritage and history, Pune's twin city Pimpri Chinchwad has adopted e-governance since 2010 along with SARATHI (System of Assisting Residents and Tourists through Helpline Information). Also, green belts cover almost all the major clusters of industrial units. Its transportation infrastructure makes the city liveable; the city is developing 50 km of BRTS – the first route will start in March – which is the backbone of public transport.

Industry: IT, small and medium-scale industries, agriculture, multinational automobile companies.

Educational institutes: C-DAC, Institute of International Business and Research and many business schools; engineering, management and pharmacy colleges.

Projects: Metro; BRTS; Pune and Pimpri-Chinchwad Ring Road; dry port; new airport near Chakan; 27 power stations to be constructed in Pune and Pimpri-Chinchwad; Balnagari for children with garden and adventure sports facilities in Bhosari; three crematoriums running on CNG on the banks of river Pavana; International Convention Centre; projects by Mindspace Realty, Pharande Spaces and Paranjape Schemes; half-a-dozen tourism-related projects including planetarium, children's park, riverfront development and gardens; cycling tracks on BRTS roads; cleanliness drive; plans for 40 per cent of the city to be covered by 24 x 7 water supply.

Existing infrastructure: Globally acclaimed for accent on planning and infrastructure; the hottest chapter in Pune real estate's growth story, owing to its thriving industrial and automobile manufacturing belt; Pimpri Chinchwad Science Centre; connectivity with Mumbai and Pune through the National Highway.



Area: 275 sq km (approx)

Population:
2,195,274 (2011 census)

State: Madhya Pradesh



Rakesh Singh

Municipal Commissioner

Contact: Indore Municipal Corporation.

Website: www.imcindore.org

Highlights: Indore is a Tier-II city and the largest city of Madhya Pradesh. The financial district, anchored by central Indore, functions as the financial capital of the state and is home to the Madhya Pradesh Stock Exchange, India's third oldest stock exchange. While the airport connects Indore directly to Mumbai, Delhi, Ahmedabad, Hyderabad, Kolkata, Jaipur, Raipur, Nagpur and Bhopal, its railway network is part of the Ratlam Division of the Western Railways.

Industry: Cloth merchants, restaurants, agriculture, handloom.

Educational institutes: Medical and engineering colleges, polytechnics, IIM, IIT, CAT-Center for Advance Technology, SGS Institute of Technology & Science, Mahatma Gandhi Memorial Medical College, National Research Center for Soyabean, International Institute of Professional Studies, etc.

Projects: Three-corridor metro rail; Marimata Chouraha to Banganga four lane (Indore Town); Indore-Ichhapur Road (SH-27); Indore-Ahmedabad Road (NH-59); Indore-Ujjain four-lane service road; Namkeen cluster for infrastructure development work in Bijapur; Rudhibhavsinghpura Industrial Area in Khandwa; Ujjaini Industrial Area; non-polluting and multiproduct industrial areas – Kasarwardi, Hatod Sardarpur, Relwa Khajuri, Rehta Khadkod and Bamnia; design and construction of culverts on nallahs at Bajrangnagar Meghdoot Nagar Gali No. 16, Pancham Ki Phel and Amar Tekri, Rakhinagar and Mateshwarinagar; Balda Colony near swimming pool; at Neelkanth Colony; pedestrian bridge, Piliya Khal, Hariparvat; Sikandrabad colony; and Ramnagar and Jagdishnagar.

Existing infrastructure: SEZ; food park; apparel park; ICD Indore-Edelabad Road and Indore-Ujjain Road; JNNURM projects include urban water supply Phase-III with the help of Asian Development Bank; slum development by the UK Department for International Development; PPP infrastructure projects; historical and heritage buildings; dry port spread over 17 acre.



Area:
108 sq km

Population:
1,500,000 (2014 census)

State: Maharashtra



Dinesh T Waghmare

Municipal Commissioner

Contact: Navi Mumbai Municipal Corporation.

Tel: 022-2756 7171.

Website: www.nmmconline.com

Highlights: A city of the 21st century, Navi Mumbai is a planned township in Mumbai on the west coast of Maharashtra. It was developed in 1972 as a new urban township and is among the largest planned cities in the world. It is part of the Proposed Knowledge Corridor, has two big Infotech parks and has 45-per-cent land reserved for green zones and open-to-sky activities. What's more, it is the only Indian city to have a commercial complex above railway stations. It has developed the best landfill sites in the country to handle solid waste scientifically. And the proposed airport is making the city a place of strategic importance.

Industry: IT, iron and steel markets, biggest trading Agriculture Produce Market Complex (APMC)

Educational institutes: Teaching universities, medical, engineering and fashion technology colleges, polytechnics, architecture, management and shipping institutes, Ayurvedic college, hotel management college, higher education institutes.

Projects: Mansarovar-Taloja rail corridor; Panvel-Uran (planned) rail corridor; Nerul-Uran railway corridor; five Metro corridors; port-based multiproduct SEZ over 277 hectare with capacity to handle 10 million TEU; Dedicated Freight Corridor Project-Western Corridor; Navi Mumbai Airport spread over 1,160 hectare; International Exhibition Centre; Golf Course; International IT Hardware Park; three SEZs; collaboration with TERI to become an eco-city; Green Meadows by Qualcon under construction in Shirdon; Rays Power Experts to set up a 20-MW solar plant at Morbe dam on Dhavari river (completion target: March 31); Securities and Exchange Board of India constructing a 71.58-acre campus at Patalganga for National Institute of Securities Markets.

Existing infrastructure: International Infotech Park, Millennium Business Park, IT Hardware Park, International Technology Centre, Jawaharlal Nehru Port Trust, APMC.



Area:

266.74 sq km

Population:

2,767,031 (2011 census)

State: Uttar Pradesh



Umesh Pratap Singh

Municipal Commissioner

Contact: Kanpur Municipal Corporation.

Tel: 0512-253 1215.

E-mail: mckanpur@yahoo.com

Website: www.kmc.up.nic.in

Highlights: The largest city of Uttar Pradesh, Kanpur is situated on the bank of river Ganga and the main New Delhi-Howrah Railway line. It is now the hub of the leather industry and is under consideration to become a smart city. What's more, it is a major city in the Swachh Bharat Mission.

Industry: Tourism, leather, garments, exporter of machinery parts, automobile parts, plastic items, handicrafts, etc.

Educational institutes: Indian Institute of Technology, Harcourt Butler Technological Institute (HBTI), CSJM University, University Institute of Engineering and Technology, Chandrashekhar Azad Agricultural University, GSVM Medical College.

Projects: Riverfront development estimated at Rs 153 crore; development of SEZ on left bank of Ganga; Modern City Residential Scheme on reclaimed 1,100 hectare; development of I-Drive in cinema, amphitheatre, marriage lawns, boat club and botanical garden on 60 acre on Ganga bank; beautification of Phool Bagh area estimated at Rs 11.50 crore; underground parking facility at Phool Bagh estimated at Rs 80 crore; beautification of Naveen Market; development of New Transport Nagar; renovation of KEM Hall by ASI, New Delhi; development of parks and green belt; integrated traffic management system in coordination with IIT-Kanpur estimated at Rs 32 crore; projects under NGRBA to strengthen sewerage system; construction and maintenance of roads and drains; construction of 50-mld capacity CEPT for tanneries wastewater at Rs 300 crore; Metro; dedicated cluster for leather industry; construction of flyover for easy access to southern Kanpur with the Mall Road estimated at Rs 155.56 crore.

Existing infrastructure: Grand Trunk Road from Amritsar to Kolkata runs right through the city; NH-2, NH-25, NH-86, NH-91 pass through the city.



Area:

114 sq km

Population:

1,070,000 (2011 census)

State: Chandigarh



Vivek Pratap Singh

Municipal Commissioner

Contact: Municipal Corporation Chandigarh. Tel: 0172-502 1402.

E-mail: comm-mcc-chd@nic.in

Website: www.mcchandigarh.gov.in

Highlights: Chandigarh is a city in Northern India that serves as the capital of the states of Punjab and Haryana. Every year, it hosts a three-day-long mega event: Chandigarh Carnival. The city ranks first in National Urban Sanitation Policy and is the second most urbanised Indian union territory (97.25 per cent urban population). The first planned Indian city, it is well-known for the Annual Green Chandigarh Action Plan and being the first smoke-free Indian city.

Industry: Agriculture, IT, tourism, government offices.

Educational Institutes: Panjab University Engineering Colleges with 400 engineers passing out every year; PGI ME&R, a prestigious Medical Research Institute; Institute of Microbial Technology; Central Scientific Instruments Organisation; National Institute of Pharmaceutical Education and Research.

Projects: International airport at Mohali to be connected to city airport; New Chandigarh counter magnet city with townships from Omaxe, DLF and Innovative Housing & Infrastructure Ltd; Jawaharlal Nehru Chandigarh Education City; Modern Terminal Market; Entrepreneur Development Centre; Chandigarh Energy Park; Chandigarh Master Plan 2031; proposed Film City; Chandigarh Administration Engineering Department to undertake renovation of 156 Type II police houses in Sector 46 with targeted completion in six months.

Existing infrastructure: Sports grounds and complex; Rock Garden and Zakir Hussain Rose Garden; corridor streets for fast-moving vehicular traffic; roads leading to residential areas, shopping zones; community spaces demarcated; well-planned water supply distribution and underground network of pipes for disposal of sewerage; well-laid-out underground storm water drainage systems; 1,400-km city road network.



Area:
67.65 sq km (approx)

Population:
1,247,347 (2011 census)

State: Maharashtra



MG Ardad
Municipal Commissioner
Contact: Kalyan Dombivli
Kalyan Dombivli Municipal
Corporation. Tel: 0251-220 6206.
E-mail: enquiry@kdmc.gov.in
Website: www.kdmc.gov.in

Highlights: An important satellite township of Mumbai, Kalyan-Dombivli is a twin city. Along with being the third busiest station in the suburban railway network, it is the hub for affordable housing near Mumbai and is popular for its e-governance. Before the construction of railways, Kalyan was a famous port from where a large quantity of trade was handled. Dombivli is a growing town and its vicinity to Mumbai and Thane and availability of local train services has enhanced its standing as a suburb.

Industry: Agriculture, small-scale and large-scale industries, gold and jewellery trading.

Educational institutes: Management and pharmacy colleges, technology institutes, polytechnic, engineering college, etc.

Projects: Thane-Bhiwandi-Kalyan Monorail corridor project; mobile ticketing system; 29-km Kalyan Ring Road; Kalyan-Badlapur-Vangani road; six-lane bridge across Ulhas creek near NH-222; the proposed Igatpuri-Nashik-Sinnar Investment Region will be located close to the Mumbai-Kalyan-Igatpuri-Manmad-Jalgaon trunk road; proposed Navi Mumbai International Airport less than 35 km; development of Kalyan-Dombivli solar city; development plan of 27 villages in Kalyan-Dombivli and establishment of Nagar Parishad; Marathon Group developing a township, Marathon Nextown, in Dombivli East, conceptualised under its ambitious brand NEX (next-generation, eco-friendly xtra utility homes).

Existing infrastructure: Storm water drainage, 150-mld water supply scheme, well connected with Mumbai through suburban railway.



Area: 204 sq km

Population:
1,414,050 (2011 census)

State: Haryana



Dr Amit Agrawal
Municipal Commissioner
Contact: Municipal Corporation
Faridabad. Tel: 0129-241 6464/65.
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Website: www.mcfd.org

Highlights: Faridabad is the largest city in Haryana, in Faridabad district. The district shares its boundaries with the National Capital and Union Territory of Delhi to its north, Gurgaon district to the west and Uttar Pradesh to its east and south. The ninth largest industrial estate in Asia, it is India's industrial capital, known for small-scale industries and mechanical and light engineering goods. With a large portion of the Dedicated Freight Corridor passing through Faridabad, the city lies on an important railway line and has great potential to become a good urban centre.

Industry: Agriculture; manufacturing hub with companies like JCB, Yamaha Motors, Whirlpool, Goodyear, Larsen & Toubro, Asia Brown Boveri, GKN Invel, Woodward Governor and Castrol besides Escorts, Eicher, Cutler Hammer, Hyderabad Asbestos, Nuchem; 50,000 small-scale industries manufacturing mostly mechanical, automobile and light engineering goods.

Educational institutes: Engineering, IT, management, National Institute of Animal Welfare, National Power Training Institute.

Projects: Proposed Faridabad and Gurgaon metro; Faridabad-Noida-Ghaziabad Expressway part of Eastern Peripheral Expressway (EPE); 2 × 750-MW, gas-based power plant; biotech clusters in Faridabad; housing projects by Omaxe, Mulberry County and SRS Group; tenders to be floated for ESIC Medical College; six-laning of Delhi-Agra highway; JNNURM projects – Rs 7,000-crore water supply project to improve supply till 2031; Rs 2,500-crore slum-free plan submitted to government; more bridges in the next six months to improve connectivity.

Existing infrastructure: The Delhi-Faridabad (Elevated) Skyway; 67-acre ICD Piyala in Faridabad equipped to handle 150,000 TEU; NH-2 connects to Delhi (28 km), Agra (170 km), Mathura (120 km), Ghaziabad (45 km), Aligarh (105 km), Gurgaon (46 km).



Area:

1,253 sq km

Population:

1,514,000 (2011 census)

State: Haryana



Vikas Gupta

Municipal Commissioner

Contact: Municipal Corporation, Gurgaon.

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Website: www.mcg.gov.in

Highlights: This sixth largest city of Haryana has excellent infrastructure, including vast roads, water and sewage disposal. It lies on the Delhi-Jaipur-Ahmedabad railway line, NH-8 passes through it, and it is well-connected to different parts of the country. Gurgaon offers opportunities for recreation, employment and education. What's more, it is the third largest hub for the IT industry and home to many Fortune 500 companies. It also has the third highest per capita income in India and is the only Indian city with electricity connections in every household.

Industry: Agriculture, automobile industries, packaging, electrical, management consultancy, business advisory, pharmaceuticals, plastic, rubber, leather, textile, electronic, handloom, IT, apparel manufacturing, engineering and procurement.

Educational institutes: Management Development Institute (MDI); IIMT-Oxford Brookes University, Gurgaon; SGT Medical College; Hospital & Research Institute; NMIMS; National Brain Research Centre and various management and technology colleges and business schools.

Projects: Six-laning of NH-8 between Gurgaon and Jaipur; Delhi-Gurgaon Corridor; to be developed as a solar city; buildings over 500 sq yard to install rooftop solar power systems by September 2015; cold chain, ripening chambers, grading, sorting and packaging facilities; software technology park, Indian Institute of Information Technology; Environment Training Institute; Polytechnic for Women; labour court complexes; properties by Godrej Premium Builders, Mictrotek Infrastructures, Ambience Group and Agrante Realty, etc; residential apartments NBCC Heights in Sector 89; NBCC to construct township with affordable housing; three under-passages at NH-8 Expressway; tenders for improving street lights in the next two to three months.

Existing infrastructure: NH-8 accessible by linking road from Delhi-Jaipur Express Highway; drug warehouses; ICD Gurgaon-Garhi Harsaru equipped to handle 2,60,000 TEU per year.



Area: 122 sq km

Population:

1,760,000 (2011 census)

State: Uttar Pradesh



Rakesh Kumar Singh

Municipal Commissioner

Contact: Ghaziabad Nagar Nigam.

Tel: 0120-279 0425.

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Website:

www.nagarnigamghaziabad.com

Highlights: Popularly known as the Gateway of Uttar Pradesh, Ghaziabad's municipal corporation is the first in Uttar Pradesh to receive ISO certification. While the city has been home to the first Eco Park in the NCR region, it also has an online municipal tax payment process and is covered under the National Child Labour Project. With the Ghaziabad Master Plan 2021 in force since 2005, other initiatives include the PPP model for street lights, rapid sanitation force, a dedicated institution for physically challenged children and the link road scheme.

Industry: Agriculture, IT, manufacturing, steel, tourism and small-scale industries.

Educational Institutes: Institute of Management Technology, Institute of Management Studies, Institute of Management Education, Institute of Productivity & Management, Government Polytechnic College, and various management colleges and business schools.

Projects: Rapid Rail Transit System between Delhi and Meerut; part of Eastern Corridor of Dedicated Freight Corridor Corporation; Ghaziabad-Aligarh on NH-91 to be upgraded; six-laning of Eastern Peripheral Expressway of NH NE-II; Eastern Peripheral Expressway (Kundli-Ghaziabad-Palwal); Ghaziabad-Meerut Expressway (Meerut-Dasna); Dadri-Noida-Ghaziabad Investment Region; projects by Landcraft Developers, Wave Group, Aditya Builders and Developers, Magnum Group, BCC Infrastructures; upcoming Prateek Grand City with around 7,000 flats; Ghaziabad Development Authority to undertake construction of elevated road; Navayuga Engineering Company to construct 10.3-km elevated highway; Ghaziabad Development Authority to develop six-lane Hindon elevated road.

Existing infrastructure: Import of un-shredded scrap allowed at port; NH-24; NH-58; Ghaziabad-Greater Noida highway; four bridges on Hindan River connecting Delhi on NH-24 and GT Road.



Area: 384 sq km (approx)

Population:
2,368,000 (2011 Census)

State: Madhya Pradesh



Tejaswi S Naik

Municipal Commissioner

Contact: Bhopal Municipal Corporation.

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E-mail: commissioner@bmcnline.gov.in

Website: www.bhopalmunicipal.com

Highlights: Popularly known as the City of Lakes, Bhopal is one of the greenest cities in India. The city attracted international attention in 1984 after the Bhopal Gas Tragedy, one of the worst disasters in the world's history. On the positive side, it houses the largest mosque in India, Taj-ul-Masjid, along with institutions and installations of national importance.

Industry: Electrical and medicinal goods, cotton, chemicals, jewellery, handicrafts, tourism.

Educational institutes: School of Planning and Architecture, Bhopal, Maulana Azad National Institute of Technology, Indian Institute of Forest Management, Composite Regional Centre for persons with disabilities (CRC), Indian Institute of Science Education and Research, polytechnics, medical, technology and engineering colleges.

Projects: Driverless Underground Metro; Habibganj to be developed with modern amenities by Indian Railway Stations Development Corporation; New Delhi-Bhopal Shatabdi Express extended to Habibganj; upgrade of Bhopal-Sanchi, Bhopal-Biora and Bhopal-Jabalpur sections on NH-12; Bhopal airport to be marketed; available as point of call for designated carriers of Sri Lanka; to be developed as a solar city; water supply in gas-affected areas; proposed All India Institute of Medical Sciences and National Institute of Design; proposed development as a mega circuit in Madhya Pradesh; development of cultural complexes; architectural and landscaping planning at Raja Bhoj airport; construction of 2,400 individual household toilets with twin leach pit under Mukhya Mantri Sahri Swachhta Mission; construction of 300 LIG flats under Atal Ashraya affordable housing scheme; construction of works related to third track between Habibganj to Barkhera and Budni to Itarsi on Bhopal-Itarsi.

Existing infrastructure: BRTS and non-polarimetric DWR systems.



Area: 104.86 sq km

Population: 1,800,000

State: Gujarat



Vijay Nehra

Municipal Commissioner

Contact: Rajkot Municipal Corporation.

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Website: www.rnc.gov.in

Highlights: The fourth largest city in Gujarat after Ahmedabad, Surat and Vadodara, Rajkot is the 35th largest urban agglomeration in India. It ranks among 40 global cities with low carbon emission; it is the sixth fastest growing urban area in India and 22nd globally. Property tax is the largest source of income for the city municipality.

Industry: Machine tools industry; oil engine industry; auto spare part manufacturing industry; foundries; metal forging; handicrafts; trade centre; jewellery export; agriculture.

Educational institutes: Technology and management institutes and dental college, engineering college, polytechnic institute, colleges of pharmacy, architecture and hotel management and business schools.

Projects: Proposed elevated bus system with assistance from Gujarat Infrastructure Development Board; Roads and buildings department to assign construction of two cement concrete roads at various villages under Suvidha Path (SCSP Scheme) at Jasdan Taluka and construction of 14 cement concrete roads at various villages under Suvidha Path (Buj Scheme) at Wankaner Taluka; city municipal corporation to set up sewage treatment plant at Raiyadhar and Bedigam of 56 MLD and 76 MLD capacity, respectively; and strengthening of solid waste management (Phase I), underground drainage for Phase II and III (Part I under Sewage Disposal Network and STP), sewerage system Phase II (Part II for Rajkot City) and augmentation of water supply for the city under JNNURM.

Existing infrastructure: Superfast train between Rajkot and Rewa; BRTS; rainwater harvesting is mandatory for all buildings, computerised registration of land and property, water supply services cover 90 per cent of the households.



Area:

159 sq km

Population:

1,618,879 (2011 census)

State: Punjab



Ghanshyam Thori,

Additional Commissioner

Contact: Ludhiana Municipal Corporation. (GK Singh,

Municipal Commissioner).

Tel: 0161-274 5776.

Website: www.main.mcludhiana.gov.in

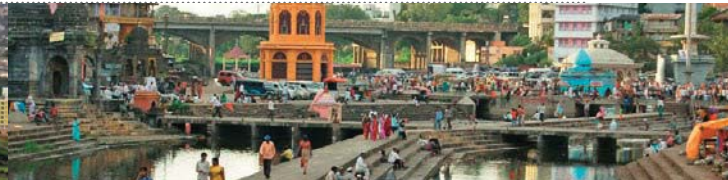
Highlights: In terms of area and population, Ludhiana is the largest city in Punjab. It is one of the prime industrial and educational centres of northern India, and is a multi-cultural hub. Known as the ‘Manchester of India’, as the ‘hub of the Indian Hosiery Industry’ and as industrial capital of small scale industry, Ludhiana is an important pilgrimage centre and historical destination with the 500-year-old Fort of Lodhi along the banks of River Sutlej.

Industry: Agriculture, apparels, manufacturing of industrial goods, machine parts, auto parts, small scale industry.

Educational institutes: Two medical colleges, an engineering college and the Punjab Agricultural University modelled on the ‘Land Grant of America’.

Projects: Regular passenger train between Chandigarh and Ludhiana; dedicated Freight Corridors connecting Delhi with Mumbai (West) and Ludhiana with Kolkata (East); DFCCIL has sought World Bank Loan assistance for implementation of part of Eastern Dedicated Freight Corridor including Khurja-Ludhiana Section; NH-1 Panipat-Jalandhar (six lane) 96 km to 387.1 km; \$10 million to reconstruct and modernise bus terminals; Japan’s Tama Home’s affordable houses-green pre-certified from IGBC; Janpath Estates spread over 88.13 acre; AKME Projects Township over 77.1687 hectare; Airport Authority of India to expand Sahnawal airport with new terminal, runway extension, ATC tower, residential quarter, etc; eight lanes for Ferozepur Road from Sidhwan Canal to MC Limit; proposed rejuvenation of Budha Nallah; proposed remodelling of Fountain Chowk area; proposed construction of ROB at Pakhowal Road; construction of parking complex at Feroze Gandhi Market and O&M of Parking Complex at Mata Rani Chowk; 100 per cent coverage of sewerage system and water supply (JNNURM).

Existing infrastructure: Four dry ports at Dhandari Kalan, inland container depot, container freight station.



Area: 259.11 sq km

Population:

1,486,053 (2011 census)

State: Maharashtra



Praveen Gedam

Municipal Commissioner

Contact: Nashik Municipal Corporation.

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E-mail:

commissioner@nashikcorporation.in

Website: www.nashikcorporation.in

Highlights: Nashik is the biggest city of North Maharashtra and 11th most populated district in India. It has become a flourishing industrial and educational centre. Nashik has abundant water supply and is a dust-bin free city, as accumulated waste is recycled under JNNURM.

Industry: Agriculture; religious tourism (primarily through Kumbhmela, Trimbakeshwar (one of the twelve Jyotirlingas in India) and Godavari Ghat); rural, cottage and small scale industries.

Educational institutes: Government and private ITI, polytechnic colleges, MET College, Institute of Management Research and Technology, Maharashtra Aurogya Vigyan Vidyapeet and Yashwantrao Chavan Maharashtra Open University, Dr Babasaheb Ambedkar Institute of Rural Technology & Training, Indian Institute of Numismatic Studies & Research, etc.

Projects: Four-laning of the Nashik-Sinnar road; geographic information system on the anvil; to be developed as Buddhist Heritage Trails (state circuits) as part of Buddhist circuits in the country; wine and food park; in taluka Trimbak, Public Works Division (North) Nashik to assign improvements to Vaviharsh especially Devgaon Road and to Sapgaon Kalmuste Nirgudpada Road MDR-17, to construct bridge at Ch 0/200 on Samundi Kharoli Road (VR-22), to improve SH-30 to Ambai Road VR km 0/500 to 1/500 and to improve MDR-17 to Harshewadi Road VR km 0/00 to 2/00, as well as improvements to Nalegaon Dhaur Chachadgaon Jalkhed Road MDR-44 km 0/00 to 10/00 in taluka Dindori.

Existing infrastructure: Container Freight Station at MIDC Ambad; Nashik Engineering Cluster offers 5 per cent rebate in property tax to property holders those using solar water heaters; Ojhar Aripport.