Smart City

MISSION TRANSFORM-NATION

ANNEXURE: 2

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K
S.No	Feature	Definition	Scenario 1 (BASE)	Scenario 2	Scenario 3	Scenario 4 (ADVANCED)	Self-assessment for the full city with regard to each feature	Basis for assessment and/or quantitative indicator (Optional - only if data exists)	Projection of 'where the city wants to be' with regard to the feature/indicator based on the city vision and strategic blueprint	Input/Initiative that would move the city from its current status to Advanced status (Scenario 4: Column G)
1	Citizen participation	A smart city constantly shapes and changes course of its strategies incorporating views of its citizen to bring maximum benefit for all. (Guideline 3.1.6)	The City begins identifies priorities and projects to pursue without consulting citizens.	City undertakes citizen participation with some select stakeholders. The findings are compiled and incorporated in some projects or programs. Very few major decisions are shared with -citizens until final projects are unveiled.	City conducts citizen engagement at city level and local area level with most stakeholders and in most areas. The findings are compiled and incorporated in projects or programs.	City constantly conducts citizen engagement with people at each Ward level to incorporate their views, and these shape priorities and development projects in the city. Multiple means of communication and getting feedback such, both face-to-face and online are utilised. The effectiveness of city governance and service delivery is constantly enhanced on the basis of feedback from citizens.	1. As per the existing scenario the decisions are taken in meetings of the council where voice of citizens is represented indirectly through the elected ward members. 2.Total 1,05,000 citizens were present as a part of citizen consultation for Smart city Round 1.	Various consultations were organized for projects like CDP, BSUP, RAY DPR and RAY- SFCP.	Scenario 4: Make the city Governance transparent through regular participation of citizens and sharing of information with citizen interface at ward level/zonal level at regular interval.	Establishing a citizen friendly/interactive portal where citizens can interact with local authority on various Programmes, Upcoming Policies and Action plans.
2	Identity and culture	A Smart City has a unique identity, which distinguishes it from all other cities, based on some key aspect: its location or climate; its leading industry, its cultural heritage, its local culture or cuisine, or other factors. This identity allows an easy answer to the question "why in this city and not somewhere else?" A Smart City celebrates and promotes its unique identity and culture. (Guideline 3.1.7)	There are few architectural monuments, symbols, and festivals that emphasise the unique character of the city. Built, natural and cultural heritage is not preserved and utilised or enhanced through physical, management and policy structures.	Historic and cultural resources are preserved and utilised to some extent but limited resources exist to manage and maintain the immediate surroundings of the heritage monuments. New buildinds and areas are created without much thought to how they reflect the identity and culture of hte city.	Historic and cultural heritage resources are preserved and utilised and their surroundings are well-maintained. Public spaces, public buildings and amenities reflect the cultural identity of the city;-	Built, natural and intangible heritage are preserved and utilised as anchors of the city. Historical and cultural resources are enahnced through various mediums of expression. Public spaces, open spaces, amenities and public buildings reflect local identity and are widely used by the public through festivals, events and activities.	1. The city has rich cultural and religious heritage which attracts around 2-3 lakh tourist per year. 2. The city's core heritage area is well maintained as it hosts around 12 yearly festivals and Simhasth mela every 12 year. 3. The city growth and urbanisation is growing threat to some of the natural heritage. 4.Urban development is taking over most of the historical core with old buildings being demolished and new constructed with no regards to the old fabric of the city.	1. Restoration of Ghats along Shipra River, Preservation of Temples and other Heritage Structures has been done by UMC under Simhasth 2016. 2. Restoration and Renovation religious structures by UMC under Simhasth 2016.	Scenario 4: 1. Restoring the City's identity based on it key features. (Cultural identity, built heritages and natural heritage) 2. Innovative enhancement and capitalization of infrastructure resources for promoting built heritage. 3. Leveraging the natural elements like Shipra River and Rudra Sagar Lake to make Ujjain as a ideal tourist and pilgrim destination.	1.Conservation of identified worship places and other heritage structures. 2. Facade treatment and adaptive reuse in heritage buildings and dedicated 'heritage walk' to promote tourism. 3. Developing lake front with allied activities of Rudra Sagar lake to raise revenue. 4. Provision of soft spaces for innovative Health and recreational activities along Shipra River.
3	Economy and employment	A smart city has a robust and resilient economic base and growth strategy that creates large-scale employment and increases opportunities for the majority of its citizens. (Guideline 2.6 & 3.1.7 & 6.2)	There are some job opportiunities in the city but they do not reach all sections of the population. There are a high number of jobs in the informal sector without sufficient facilities.	There is a range of job opportunities in the city for many sections of the population. The city attemps to integrate informal economic activities with formal parts of the city and its economy.	There are adequate job opportunities for all sections of society. But skill availability among residents can sometimes be a challenge.	There are adequate opportunities for jobs for all sections of income groups and skill levels. Job-oriented skill training supported by the city and by industry. Economic activities are suited to and build on locational and other advantages of the city.	1. The primary drivers of the economy of Ujjain are the primary sector, service sector (mainly public sector establishments) and trade and commerce. 2. It also serves as a market centre for agricultural produce such as soybean, wheat, flowers, rice, pulses, oilseeds, maize, etc.distributing centre for agriculture implements, fertilizers, drugs and medicines, iron and steel, cement and minerals, petroleum products and forest produce such as timber, etc. and readymade garments and textiles. 3. The major employment generation is through tourism with large share of workforce in informal sector.	1. 34% of city population living below poverty. (core indicator) 2. 32.53% of persons are in full time employment. (support indicator) 3.Nearly 90% of the employment in the city is through tertiary sector.	Scenario 4: 1. To establish large range of job opportunities for all the sections of society. 2.To build a highly skilled and flexible workforce. 3. To expand existing local businesses.	1. Establishing a knowledge based economic hub for employment generation. 2. Develop Incubation and skill development centresin co-ordination with major industries, institutions and schools while using existing resources and tools like incentives for private developers for development of economic generation activities.

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4	Education	A Smart City offers schooling and educational opportunities for all children in the city (Guideline 2.5.10)	The city provides very limited educational facilities for its residents. There are some schools but very limited compared to the demand. Many schools are in poor condition.	City provides adequate primary education facilities within easily reachable distance of 15 minutes walking for most residential areas of the city. The city also provides some secondary education facilities.	City provides adequate primary and secondary education facilities within easily reachable distance for most residential areas of the city. Education facilities are regularly assessed through - databases of schools including number of students, attendance, teacher - student ratio, facilities available and other factors.	City provides adequate and high-quality education facilities within easily reachable distance of 10 minutes walking for all the residential areas of the city and provides multiple options of connecting with specialised teaching and multi media enabled education. Education facilities are regularly assessed through database of schools including number of students, attendance, teacher-student ratio, facilities available and other factors.	1.Availability of various Primary and Secondary education facilities in Ujjain and its vicinity have established Ujjain as a one of the educational center. 2. The Govt. education facilities are regularly assessed and monitored by Education Department of Government of MP and have an education portal with database of schools such as School-MIS.	1. There are 154 Schools in Ujjain whcih consisits of 80 primary schools, 49 middle schools,8 High schools and 17 High Secondary schools. 2. 78.76% of female school-aged population in school. 3. 9.31% is the survival rate of student completing primary education. 4. 17.49% student completing secondary education. 5. 26:1 student teacher ratio in primary education.	Scenario 4: 1. High quality multi-media enabled education 2. Increase employment and improve city education system.	1. Promote schooling amongst the lower income people through awareness and identification of volunteers in the city "Shiksha Mitra". 2. Strengthening and monitoring of on-going programs targeted towards education for all. 3. Mapping of all Education facilities and identification (10 Minute walk) 4. Development of Schools with Smart Classrooms and Technology enabled Facilities,
5	Health	A Smart City provides access to healthcare for all its citizens. (Guideline 2.5.10)	Healthcare is difficult for citizens to access - demand for healthcare often exceeds hospitals' ability to meet citizen needs.	The city provides some access to healthcare for its residents but healthcare facilities are overburdened and far from many residents. Access to preventive health care is only easily available for some residents.	City provides adequate health facilities within easily reachable distance for all the residential areas and job centers of the city. It has an emergency response system that connects with ambulance services.	City provides adequate health facilities at easily accessible distance and individual health monitoring systems for elderly and vulnerable citizens which are directly connected to hospitals to prevent emergency health risks and to acquire specialised health advice with maximum convenience. The city is able to foresee likely potential disases and develop response systems and preventive care.	1.The Spatial distribution of these Health Facilities may not be proportional to population distribution to ensure easily reachable distances. 2. State Health Department through GVK-Emergency Management and Research Institute provides an integrated emergency service through Sanjeevani-108-Helpline State Health Department through NGOs also operate Janani-Express and Mobile Medical Units in the District.	1. There are 7 Muncipal Mediacal Centres with 550 no. of average patients/day. Excluding these there are 16 medical centres run by Government and 25 Medicals centres run by Private sectors. 2. The government owned healthcare facilities are over burdened as their are 700 in-patient hospital beds/100000 population. 3. Tyhe infant mortality per 1000 live birth is 0.50. and there are 217 nursing and 48 midwifery personnel per 100000 population. 4. The suiicide rate is less, 11.8 suicide rate/ 100000 population (SP Office). 5. There are total of 12 ambulances equipped with appliance and medical team.	Scenario 3: 1. The city requires to upgrade the curret hospitals/health centres in terms number of doctors, medical equpment, Ambulances etc. 2. To develop a quick emergency response system for cittizens	1. Redevelop the current Government owned health centres to the state of the art facilities. 3. Emergency Response system which would include setting up GPS enabled helpne numbers and Smart apps linked to the Ambulance vehicles
6	Mixed use	A Smart City has different kinds of land uses in the same places; such as offices, housing, and shops, clustered together. (Guidelines 3.1.2 and 3.1.2)	The city has mostly separated uses and areas are focused either on residential, commercial, or industrial, with little co-existance of uses. The average resident cannot walk to the closest market or shops near his or her home. For almost everyone, going to work or going shopping for basic needs requires a journey by automobile or bus of more than 15 minutes. Land use regulations prevent putting commercial or office locations in residential neighborhoods and vice versa.	In some parts of the city , there is a mixture of land uses that would allow someone to live, work, and shop in close proximity. However, in most areas, there are only small retail stores with basic supplies near housing. Most residents must drive or use public transportation to access a shop for food and basic daily needs. Land use rules support segretating housing, retail, and office uses, but exceptions are made when requested.	Most parts of the city have housing, retail, and office buildings in close proximity. Some neighborhoods have light industrial uses within them (e.g., auto repair, craft production). Land use rules allow for mixed uses.	Every part of the city has a mix of uses. Everyone lives within a 15-minute trip of office buildings, markets and shops, and even some industrial uses. Land use rules require or encourage developers to incorporate a mixture of uses in their projects.	1. Mixed land use can be observed along some of the roads of Vivekanand nagar,Sant nagar and Shastri nagar areas. 2.The major commercial activities can be observed near areas such as Freeganj, Shaheed Park, Sabji Mandi. This area can be considered as the main CBD area of the city. 3. Development Freegunj area as a residential and commercial area, accessible by three major roads: Dewas road, Maksi road and Indore road. This area thus became the nucleus for future expansion of the city.	NA	Scenario 4: 1. Achieve Increased density with maximum and optimum utilization of land resource based upon its location and demand• 2.New formal large scale development to ensure dense and compact development with good pedestrian and Public Transport accessibility and mix of use.	1. The new schemes are prepared by the Urban Development Authority based on the principles of Town Development Schemes under the Town and Country Planning Act, 1973 whereby the developed land is shared between the owners and the Authority in lieu of the development cost incurred by the Authority. The Authority would be involved to promote mixed use developments in the plans. 2. City wide implementation of TOD Policy.

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7	Compact	A Smart City encourages development to be compact and dense, where buildings are located close to one another and are ideally within a 10-minute walk of public transportation, forming concentrated neighborhoods. (Guidelines 2.3 and 5.2)	The city is expanding rapidly at its periphery into undeveloped land, rural or natural areas, or along industrial corridors - both formally and informally. Formal new development is occuring in a way that is "sprawling," meaning that the buildings spread across a wide area and are far from one another. Residents or tenants find it easier or safer to travel by automobile because it takes a long time to walk between destinations and there are busy roads separating buildings. Large pockets of land in the inner-city are vacant. New developments at the periphery tend to be large-scale residential developments,	The city has one or two high density areas - such as the city center, or historic areas, where buildings are concentrated together and where people can walk easily from building to building and feel as though they are in center of activity. Most of the city consists of areas where buildings are spread out and difficult to walk between, sometimes with low-density per hectare. Regulations tend to favor buildings that are separated from one another, with lots of parking at the base and set-back from the streets. The city likely has some pockets of under-utilized land in the center. New formal developments at the periphery tend to be large-scale residential developments, often enclosed with a gate and oriented to the	The city has multiple high density clusters that are easy to walk around where buildings are close together. However, the city actively encourages development to occur on under-utilized parcels of land into high-density, walkable areas. When new formal large-scale development projects happen at the periphery, they are encouraged to be dense and compact, with buildings that are close together and line the streets. The city actively encourages or incentivizes re-development of under-utilized parcels in the inner-city, especially those located close to public transportation.	The city is highly compact and dense, making the most of land within the city. Buildings are clustered together, forming walkable and inviting activity centers and neighborhoods. Regulations encourage or incentivize re-development of under-utilized land parcels in the city center. Buildings are oriented to the street — and parking is kept to a minimum, located below ground or at the back of buildings. Public transport and walking connects residences to most jobs and amenities. Residential density is at an optimal with affordable housing available in most areas.	1. The old city development is compact with some underutilized land parcels. 2. The new development areas are sparsely developed on the basis of Development Plan provisions and many land parcels are underutilized.	1. The Ujjain City have a density of 55.4 person/Ha for 5.51 Lakh of Population. 2.Developed Area Density (Built-up Area) is 170.0 person /Ha.	Scenario 3: 1. Development of under-utilized parcels in the inner-city. 2. Encouraging mix use developments which encourages walk to work concept. 3. To improve Per Person Open Space Requirement in the city.	1. Integration of Public and open spaces of the city with existing heritage areas and monuments. 2. Development of New Recreational space through redevelopment of public land. 2. Public transport initiatives like BRT, Transit Hubs, NMT for bridging the distances between various lands uses.
8	Public open spaces	A Smart City has sufficient and usable public open spaces, many of which are green, that promote exercise and outdoor recreation for all age groups. Public open spaces of a range of sizes are dispersed throughout the City so all citizens can have access. (Guidelines 3.1.4 & 6.2)	The city has very few usable public open spaces and very few usable green spaces. Available recreational spaces are located far away and are dispersed at long distances around the city. The few available public open spaces offer a limited variety of experiences for all sections of population and age groups such as places for sport, places for rest, and places for	A variety of public open spaces are available in some neighborhoods, but are not available in all the areas of the city or are located far away from residential areas -Many of the open spaces have access restrictions, or are not well-maintained. A variety of types of public open spaces may be lacking, such as natural areas, green areas, parks, plazas, or recreation areas.	Most areas of the city have some sort of public open space. There is some variety in the types of public spaces in the city. However, public spaces are sometimes not within easy reach or access of more vulnerable populations and are more restricted in poorer neighbourhoods.	Public open spaces are well dispersed throughout the city. Every residential area and work space has access to open space within 10 minutes walking distance. Open spaces are of various types - natural, green, plazas, parks, or recreation areas - which serve various sections of people. Public spaces tend to truly reflect the natural and cultural identity of the city.	1. The city has lack of maintained open spaces. 2. There are total 251 parks in the city out of which 211 are maintained by ULB, 25 by Development authority and 20 are private. 2.The city plans to develop one city level park each and develop multiple neighborhood level parks based on the availability of land	.1.Per Person Open Space in Plain Areas currently is 2.25 sqm/person, which is very less than required 10-12 sqm/person as per URDPFI guidelines. 2. The master plan provides for 13.38 km² of recreational space in the planning area.	Scenario 3: 1. Integration of Public and open spaces of the city with existing heritage areas and monuments. 2. Development of New Recreational space through redevelopment of public land.	1. The maintenance of existing open spaces. 2. In some areas, community driven management of open spaces has been initiated, which needs to be further upscale to city level. 4. The open land parcels consisting of dense vegetation to be identified, preserved and developed as city level Parks.
9	Housing and inclusiveness	A Smart City has sufficient housing for all income groups and promotes integration among social groups. (Guidelines 3.1.2)	Housing is very limited and highly segregated across income levels. Population growth far exceeds the creation of new housing. The poor live in informal settlements with limited to no access to basic services, and are concentrated in a few areas. The wealthy live in separate enclaves. Those in the middle have few , if any	Housing is available at most income levels but is highly segregated across income levels. Population growth slightly exceeds the creation of new housing. The wealthy and the middle class have housing that meets their needs at costs appropriate to their income. The poor live in informal settlements.	Housing is available at all income levels, but is segregated across income levels. The growth of supply of housing almost meets the rate of population growth. Increasingly, lower and middle-income people can find housing in areas that are conveniently located.	A wide range of a housing is available at all cost levels. The supply of housing is growing at pace with population. Afforable, moderate, and luxury housing are found clustered together in many areas of the city	1.The City has 1.024 Lakhs of Households (census 2011) living in 92252 census hosues. 2.There are total 169 slums in the city with the population of 1.65 lakhs. 3.The slum population grew by 27.3% in the decade 2001-11 while the decadal growth rate was 19.7% for Ujjain. The share of people living in slums increased from 30.2% to 32.1%, (more than Country's at 24.6%.)	1.Affordable housing units created – 1320 units under BSUP 2. Ujjain registered about 1.81% annual growth rate between 2001 to 2011. Considering the same rate of increase, the expected requirement after 7 years.Expected Housing Requirement by 2022 is 47582	Scenario 3: 1.To ensure access to adequate and affordable housing for all sections of the society. 2. To promote investment in housing sector based on PPP Models.	1.Provide soft loans to make ownership accessible for weaker section 2. Enforcement of regulations to enhance integration of housing clusters for affordable, moderate and luxury sectors. 3.Use of Innovative Building Technology to reduce overall cost of the project 4. UMC is also going to provide housing for 169 slums under PMAY scheme.

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10	Transport	A Smart City does not require an automobile to get around; distances are short, buildings are accessible from the sidewalk, and transit options are plentiful and attractive to people of all income levels. (Guidelines 3.1.5 & 6.2)	Personal automobile centric city with very few modal options. Long trip lengths for daily commute to work and education. Accessing various areas by walking or cycling is difficult. Women and vulnerable sections find it very difficult to move independently in the city. There is limited public transport. Vehicles cause high air and noise pollution levels in the city. Vehicles dominate public spaces and affect their	The street network system is elaborate but public transport choices are restricted. Public transport can be too expensive or unafforadable for the poor. Pedestrian infrastructure is only available in select areas. Tha majority of investments focus on reducing traffic congestion through the creation of more roads.	Network of streets are fairly complete. Public transport covers most areas of the city. However last mile connectivity remains incomplete -and affects transport options. Foot paths are accessible in most areas, whereas-concerns of safe crossings and security throughout the day remain. Parking zones are demarcated but absence of pricing increases over utilization of parking lots.	Street network is complete and follows a clear structure. Public transportation network covers the entire city and intensity of connection relates with the demand. Plenty of options of public transport are available and affordable for all sections of the society. There is multi-modal integration at all mass transit staions and organized-priced on street and off street parking. Walking and cycling is prevalent.	1. 348.73 km of total Road network, 10 public transport routes with total route length of 75.55km. 2. There are total 139 buses in the city, 100 E-rickshaws and 6720 CNG fueled autos as sustainable IPT Mode..	1.Only 35 Km of Major Roads have footpaths. 2.Modal Share of Trips – Pvt Vehicles – 77% (2-wheelers – 45%), NMT- 23%	Scenario 3: 1. Ensure Transit Oriented Development Principles to promote Pedestrianization/NMV and reduce Travel Times and Distances. 2. Effect Modal Shift of Trips from Private Modes to Public Transport by at least 50% of the total trips (improving last mile connectivity) 3.Pedestrian freindly streets.	1 .Provision of Battery Operated Cycle Rickshaw, Bike sharing scheme, Park and Ride scheme, smart parking and encouragement to other non motorized transport for the Last mile connectivity. 2. Multomodal transit hub to integrate bus station, railway station, NMT and Bike sharing.
11	Walkable	A Smart City's roads are designed equally for pedestrians, cyclists and vehicles; and road safety and sidewalks are paramount to street design. Traffic signals are sufficient and traffic rules are enforced. Shops, restaurants, building entrances and trees line the sidewalk to encourage walking and there is ample lighting so the pedestrian feels safe day and night. (Guidelines 3.1.3 & 6.2)	The city is designed mainly for the automobile. Daily life without a car requires long bus rides. Walking is difficult and often dangerous; there are few pavements, existing pavements need repair and lack trees to provide shade for pedestrians, and marked pedestrian crossings are rare. New buildings have their main entrances set-back from the street, sometimes with large driveways or parking lots separating them from the street, and sometimes are are enclosed by gates. Traffic signals are often disobeyed	Older areas of the city see a mix of pedestrians, cyclists, and vehicles but newer areas are focused mainly on the automobile. In the new areas, there are few pavements and main entrances to new buildings are not accesible from the front of the street. large driveways or parking lots often separating them from the street, and sometimes are are enclosed by gates. In these areas, traffic signals are disobeyed.	The city has a good network of pavements and bike lanes. Buildings in most areas of the city are easily accessible from the pavement. Howver, traffic signals are sometimes disobeyed and it can feel difficult to cross the street.	The city is highly walkable. Pavements exist on every street and are maintained. Trees line many sidewalks to provide shade for pedestrians. Buildings in most areas of the city are easily accessible from the sidewalk. Traffic signals control the flow of automobiles and are enforced. A network of bike lanes exists to promote cycling as a means of transport. Traffic rules are followed and enforced with great seriousness.	1.City lacks Pedestrian and NMT Facilities and Of-street Parking Facilities 2. There are 2 interchanges in the city and none of them have NMT parking facility. 3.Improperly designed Intersections with lack of signalized pedestrian crossing.	1. Only 9% of city roads having pedestrian footpaths as per urban design norms. 2. There are about 2 traffic signals in the city . 3. Currently there is no seggregation for NMT lanes.	Scenario 4: 1.Major street network with pedestrian facilities along with NMV lanes with seamless integration of public transport. 2.Physical and Fare integration of all modes of Public Transport including Parking, Management of all the Public and Shared Parking facilities by use of smart technology keep citizens informed about status of parking at various locations.	1. Completing the Street network with footpaths for pedestrian, dedicated cycling and NMT lanes to improve accessibility. 2. Improving intersection designs with proper demarkation of pedestrian crossing. 3.Provision for Multilevel Parking at various Transit Nodes and Work Centres, Ensuring availability of paid parking spaces in the city that are well managed by incorporating differential parking rates as per their location 4. LED streetlights equipped with CCTV camers on footpaths and pedestrian areas.
12	IT connectivity	A Smart City has a robust internet network allowing high-speed connections to all offices and dwellings as desired. (Guideline 6.2)	City has no major plans to bring increased high speed internet connectivity to the public.	The city has made plans to provide high speed internet connectivity through the existing framework.	The city makes has high speed internet connectivity available in most parts of the city.	The city offers free wifi services to provide opportunity for all the citizens to connect with high speed internet across the city.	4G system is being installed all over the city to provide high speed internet connectivity.	1. The number of internet connections per 100000 population is 6072.11. 2. The total number of cell phone connections per 100000 population is 61001.24. 3. The number of landline phone connections per 100000 population is 5381.87 (Source: census 2011).	Scenario 4: 1. Ensure availability of High Speed Internet Access that covers major part of the city 2.ncrease options for low-cost broad bands	1.Increase the availability and speed of broadband in the city (Develop required infrastructure to improve the speed, availability and cost, use of OFC Network), 2.Provision of free Wi-Fi hotspots in the city.

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13	ICT-enabled government services	A Smart City enables easy interaction (including through online and telephone services) with its citizens, eliminating delays and frustrations in interactions with government. (Guidelines 2.4.7 & 3.1.6 & 5.1.4 & 6.2)	Essential Government services are not linked with online platforms. Paper intensive interactions with the local Government continues. Recieving services and response to citizen complaints take a long time. There is limited availability of data to monitor service delivery.	Some of the public services are provided online and infrastructure for total digitalization is not in place. Service delays occur regularly in some sectors. Responses to citizen inquiries or complaints are often delayed. No integration between services and billing.	Most of the services are provided online and offline. Data transparency helps monitoring. Systema and processes to better coordinate between various Government agencies are being developed.	All major services are provided through online and offline platforms. Citizens and officials can access information on accounting and monitor status of projects and programs through data available on online system. Robust data infratsructure system shares information and enhances internal governmental coordination.	1. Information related to UMC budget, projects approved/under implementation, rates of taxes and charges incl. their payment facility etc., facility to view documents, print & collect key documents, apply for various services etc. is available online. 2.UMC has also introduced Automatic Building Plan Approval System (ABPAS) for on-line submission and approval of building plans. 3. Fully functional UMC official website & multi-purpose “Clean City” mobile application for grievance redressal, information sharing & incidence reporting provides	N.A	Scenario4: 1. To provide all major services though online and offline platforms on one click. 2. To improve Quality of life of the citizens by improving efficiency of Urban Operation and Services	1.A central Control room recording all the complaints and transfer it to the concerned department. A SMS service to book the complaint for citizens. 2. Integration of these features with Pan City Proposal
14	Energy supply	A Smart City has reliable, 24/7 electricity supply with no delays in requested hookups. (Guideline 2.4)	There is only intermittent electricity supply with regular power shedding. Many residents have to plan their days around when power is available.	Electricity supply and loads are managed as per demand and priority for various functions with clear scheduling, with electricity being available in many areas for most hours of the day.	Electricity is available in most parts of the city for most hours of the day but some areas are not so well-served. Smart metering exists in some parts of the city but not all.	Electricity is available 24 x 7 in all parts of the city with smart metering linked to online platforms for monitoring and transparency.	1. Since state has been declared as 24 x7 power supply state, therefore there are no scheduled outages due to load shedding. 2. One scheduled outage for average duration of 20 min for preventive maintenance every month.	1. Reduction in T & D losses were brought down from 24.7% to 23%. 2.Outage duration brought down to 0.06-0.08 hours/consumer. 3. Total residential electrical energy use per capita (kWh/year) is 338 Units and Reliability Index for 11KV feeders in the city is 99.52%.	Scenario 3: 1. To provide 24 x7 Energy Supply in all parts of the city 2. To Improving Monitoring and Transparency through Smart Meters.	1. Smart metering in every household for improving overall efficiancy in distribution, tax collection and transparancy. 2. Installations of Underground Electric cables all over the city for safe distribution and also to reduce T & D losses.
15	Energy source	A Smart City has at least 10% of its electricity generated by renewable. (Guideline 6.2)	The city does not have any renewable sources of energy and there is no commitment to promote this for the forseeable future.	The city is preparing plans for ensuring that it gets more energy from renewable sources and is in the process of making commitments in this regard.	Some energy consumed is the city is produced through renewable sources. There are long term targets for higher renewable energy capacities and the city is making plans to achieve these.	At least 10% of the energy used in the city is generated through renewable sources. The city is undertaking long-term strategic projects to tap renewable sources of energy in its region/beyond to increase the percentage of renewable energy sources.	Solar contribution to be strengthened through proposed Net Metering Policy of GoMP.	1. The percentage of total energy derived from renewable sources, as a share of the city's total energy consumption is Less than 1% . 2. Solar power units produced are 3.6 MUs.	Scenario 4: 1.To enable environment for solar technology penetration in the city both at ULB and Community Level• Develop long term strategies to reduce grid based demand for power in the city 2. Encourage use of renewable energy sources	1. Promote investment in Solar Power Generation in the city either through ULB or through PPP mode. 2. Provide single window clearance for speedy implementation of solar power projects. 3. Encourage citizens to install solar panels on roof through incentives.
16	Water supply	A Smart City has a reliable, 24/7 supply of water that meets national and global health standards. (Guidelines 2.4 & 6.2)	The city has a poor water supply system with limited water availability. There are no clear targets to achieve higher quality and optimal quantity standards. Unaccounted water loss is above 40%	The city has intermittent water supply and availability. However it is setting targets and processes in place to try to improve its water supply. Unaccounted water loss is less than 30%.	The city has 24 x 7 water supply in most areas but the quality of water does not meet international health standards. Unaccounted water loss is less than 20%.	The city has 24 x 7 treated water supply which follows national and global standards and also available in suffecient quantity and affordable across all sections of the society. Unaccounted loss less than 15%.	1. The city has 1 water treament facility. 2.The extent of non-revenue water is high due to non-metering of connections and un-authorised connections/distribution losses. 2. The per capita supply of water is higher as per required benchmaek set by MoUD.	1. 52% of Household have water service connections. 3. Total per capita water supply is 170litres/day.(1hr daily supply) 4.The extent of non revenue water is 60%. 5. The treatment capacity of Water treatment plant is 146MLD.	Scenario 3: 1. To ensure 27x7 Water Supply of potable water in all parts of the city 2. To reduce Unaccounted water losses to be less than 15%	1. Mapping of Water Supply Asset and Management through SCADA, developing Real- Time pressure and Flow monitoring and Control, Leak Deduction Sensors, Real-time monitoring of water quality. 2. 100 % metering in all zones.

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K
S.No	Feature	Definition	Scenario 1 (BASE)	Scenario 2	Scenario 3	Scenario 4 (ADVANCED)	Self-assessment for the full city with regard to each feature	Basis for assessment and/or quantitative indicator (Optional - only if data exists)	Projection of 'where the city wants to be' with regard to the feature/indicator based on the city vision and strategic blueprint	Input/Initiative that would move the city from its current status to Advanced status (Scenario 4: Column G)
17	Water management	A Smart City has advanced water management programs, including smart meters, rain water harvesting, and green infrastructure to manage storm water runoff. (Guideline 6.2)	The city does not measure all its supply. It does not recycle waste water to meet its requirements and rain water harvesting is not prevalent. Flooding often occurs due to storm water run-off.	The city has meters for all its water supply but lacks mechanisms to monitor. Water wasteage is very high. Some, but not much, rainwater harvesting exists.	The has meters for all its water supply with some smart mechanisms to monitor. Rainwater harvesting systems are installed and storm water is collected and stored in water bodies. However, recycling of waste water and reusage of storm water is limited.	The city has meters for all its water supply. It includes smart mechanisms to monitor remotely. Rainwater harvesting systems are installed and utilised through the city and storm water is collected and stored in water bodies and treated for usage. Recycled waste water is supplied for secondary uses.	1. The coverage of metered connection is very less. 2. There is currently no provison for collection of storm water. 3. There is no seprate r network to mangage storm water.	1. Only 8% of conections are metered. Conventional mechanical meters are installed. 2. Water losses upto 60% due to leaking water lines or water theft. 3 Rain water harvesting systems to be introduced in the city Soon. 4. 20% of city is covered by drainage network which also serves as storm water drainage.	Scenario 4: 1. 100% smart metering at all the water supply connections. 2. Smart Mechanisms to monitor city's water supply system. 3. Provisions to Initiate recycling of waste water generated in the city for secondary uses	1. Dual Piping in Distribution Network for Re-use of Recycled waste water. 2. Installation of Smart Consumer Water Meters. 3.Mapping of Water Supply Asset and Management through SCADA.
18	Waste water management	A Smart City treats all of its sewage to prevent the polluting of water bodies and aquifers. (Guideline 2.4)	The city is unable to treat all its sewage. Many local sewer lines open on to water bodies and open ground and pollute the environment.	Most waste water is collected and treated before before disposal. However the treated water does not meet standards and is not recycled for secondary uses.	All the waste water is collected and treated before before disposal. It is also treated to a high standard and some is recycled.	The city has zero waste water because all the waste water is collected, treated and recycled. It meets standards an reduces the need for fresh water.	1. Currently there is absence of sewer network as open drains serves as sewage carrier for the city. 2. Pumping stations are installed at terminal point of major drains.	1. 61% of the city's wastewater is receiving primary treatment.	Scenario 3: 1. Sewerage system laid and connected to every household in the city. 2. To achieve 100% collection, Treatment and Recycling to Waste Water generated in the city	1. Laying of 80Km Sewerage Network under the convergence through AMRUT. 2. Initiating use of DEWAT system for waste water recycling and Re-use through Dual Piping.
19	Air quality	A Smart City has air quality that always meets international safety standards. (Guideline 2.4.8)	City does not have plans, policies or programs to improve the air quality. Systems to monitor air quality are absent.	City has programs and projects to monitor air quality and spatialising the data to ascertain reasons for degrees of pollution in the air. A few strategies to decrease air pollution have been implemented.	City has programs and projects to monitor air quality and spatialising the data to ascertain reasons for degrees of pollution in the air. Pollution levels are acceptable.	The city has clean air by international standards. Live Air quality monitoring cover the entire city and data of air quality are mapped.	1. MPPCB is implementing 'National Air Quality Monitoring Programme' for Ujjain 2.There are 2 Air quality montioring stations in Ujjain.	1. Fine particulate matter (PM2.5G) concentration 26 ug/ m³. 2. Particulate matter (PM10) concentration : 60 ug/ m³ 3.. N02 (nitrogen dioxide) concentration : 13.9 ug/ m³ and S02 (sulphur dioxide) concentration : 8 ug/ m³ 03 (Ozone) concentration : N/A	Scenario 3: 1.To achieve International Safety Standards for Air Quality. 2.Ensuring Air Quality Mapping and Monitoring to reduce health risks.	1. Environmental Sensors on Major Roads on Smart Poles and public places.(1 per 3 Km) 2.Monitoring of emissions form Vehicles, Industries and other sources.
20	Energy efficiency	A Smart City government uses state-of-the-art energy efficiency practices in buildings, street lights, and transit systems. (Guideline 6.2)	City has no programs or controls or incentive mechanisms to promote or support energy effeciency in buildings	The city promotes energy efficiency and some new buildings install energy effeciency systems that track and monitor energy use and savings.	Most new public buildings install energy effeciency systems and some older buildings are also retrofitted to be more energy efficient. Local government conducts counselling and outreach with developer, businesses and residents to adopt energy effeciency strategies	All the existing old and new public buildings employ energy effeciency principles in development and operation and apply for energy rating by national and international forums. Many non-public buildings are also energy efficient because the government promotes energy efficiency through incentices and regulations.	Till 2015 no such arrangement was in place to promote or support energy effeciency in buildings	As part of the Simhasth Mela 2016, total of 7000 LED light were intsalled which are now asset of UMC.	Scenario 3: 1.To promote the use of energy efficient techniques in city at community or neighbourhood level. 2. Identify the role and responsibility of Urban Local body by innovating and encouraging the inclusion of renewable energy sources while making their development strategies.	1.Solar Power Terrace Installations on Redevelopment and upcoming buildings. 2. Energy Efficient Street Lighting on major Roads on Smart Poles. 3.Solar Panel on Street Lights.

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K
S.No	Feature	Definition	Scenario 1 (BASE)	Scenario 2	Scenario 3	Scenario 4 (ADVANCED)	Self-assessment for the full city with regard to each feature	Basis for assessment and/or quantitative indicator (Optional - only if data exists)	Projection of 'where the city wants to be' with regard to the feature/indicator based on the city vision and strategic blueprint	Input/Initiative that would move the city from its current status to Advanced status (Scenario 4: Column G)
21	Underground electric wiring	A Smart City has an underground electric wiring system to reduce blackouts due to storms and eliminate unsightliness. (Guideline 6.2)	City does not have plans for underground electric wiring system.	More than 40% of the city has underground electric wiring system.	More than 75% of the city has underground electric wiring system.	More than 90% of the city has underground electric wiring system.	All the electric wires are over head and currently there are no provisons for Undergroud electric wiring.	N.A	Scenario 3: More than 75% of city to have underground electric wiring system to reduce T & D loss	Under-Ground Ducts for Power and Communication cables implemented in convergence with IPDS
22	Sanitation	A Smart City has no open defecation, and a full supply of toilets based on the population. (Guidelines 2.4.3 & 6.2)	Many parts of the city do not have access to sanitation infrastructure and facilities.	Sanitation facilities are availabile to 70% of the city's population.	Sanitation facilities are available to 90% of the city's poopulation.	Sanitation facilities are available to 100% of the city's population.	Provision of access to Individual toilets for Households not having access to individual/community latrines, will be taken up under Swatcha Bharat mission in convergence.	1. At present Coverage of toilets is 92%. . 2. 1 public toilet caters to 5257 persons. 3. CDP reports that only 10% of the slum dwellers have individual toilets while rest of the public is either using public toilets or defecating in open.	Scenario 4: To achieve zero open defication.	To ensure every household in the city has access to individual or community latrines and Promote construction of Environment Friendly Public Toilets
23	Waste management	A Smart City has a waste management system that removes household and commercial garbage, and disposes of it in an environmentally and economically sound manner. (Guidelines 2.4.3 & 6.2)	Waste collection systems do not pick up waste on a frequent basis and waste often enters into water bodies.	Waste generated is usually collected but not segregated. Recycling is attempted by difficult to implement.	Waste is segretated, collected, recycled and disposed in an environmentally sound manner.	The city reduces land fill caused by waste so that it is minimal. All the solid waste generated is seggregated at source and sent for recycling. Organic waste is sent for composting to be used for gardening in the city. Energy creation through waste is considered.	1.Total Waste Generated in the city is 250 Ton/ per day (including newly added areas). 2. Total amount of waste collected is 180 Ton/per day, collec 3.No segregation is done before dumping the waste in landfill site.	2. Door to door collection in 14 wards which caters to 40% of population.	Scenario 4: 1. Identify Potentials for Environment Friendly Waste to Energy concept in the city. 2. To achieve 100% in solid waste collection efficiency. 3.To Achieve “Zero- Waste” Status to reduce landfill caused by waste.	1. GIS based Asset Management through Geo-fencing of waste bins, vehicles, personnel and Waste Transportation Route mapping. 2.GPS based Vehicle Tracking Management System (VTMS). 3. Waste Processing Facilities including equipments for Smart waste-to-energy plants such as smart conveyor belt and pooling device
24	Safety and security	A Smart City has high levels of public safety, especially focused on women, children and the elderly; men and women of all ages feel safe on the streets at all hours. (Guideline 6.2)	The city has low levels of public safety - most groups of residents feel insecure during most parts of the day in many parts of the city.	The city has medium levels of public safety - some more vulnerable groups feel insecure during some points of the day and in some parts of the city	The city has high levels of public safety - all citizens including women, children and the elderly feel secure in most parts of the city during most time in the day.	The city has very high levels of public safety - all residents feel safe in all parts of the city during all hours of the day.	1. Ujjain ranked 6th in MP as per registered cognizable crimes (4111). 2. There are 170 police officers/100000 population. 3. Induction of Dial 100 service with GPS enabled first response along with women helpine numbers	1. Installation of CCTV cameras at 125 locations under the Safe Cities Monitoring Program by GoMP. 2. Installation of 7000 Led Street lights under Simhasth 2016.	Scenario 4: 1.City to be safe and approachable to all sections of the society at all times of the day. 2.Improved emergency response capabilities of the existing system in all parts of the city. 3.Enhance the safety and security of the citizens through technology enabled methods or systems	1. Centralized command and control centre with feeds from security cameras. 2. Surveillance Cameras for Incidence Detection on major roads and Public Open Spaces. 3.Computer Aided Dispatch (CAD) & AVL(Automated vehicle location) of Emergency and Police Vehicles

Smart City

MISSION TRANSFORM-NATION

ANNEXURE: 3

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3.14 PAN CITY PROPOSAL : UMID SYSTEM ARCHITECTURE

3.15 ORGANOGRAM FOR STAKEHOLDER ROLE

3.16 ORGANIZATIONAL SETUP FOR SPV

3.17 FINANCIAL SUMMARY

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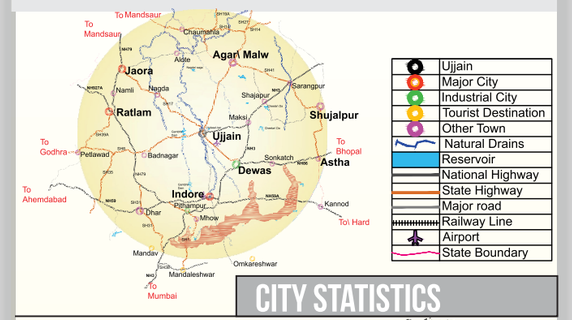
3.19 FINANCIAL STATEMENTS- COST , PHASING OF INVESTMENT & MEANS OF FINANCE

3.20 SIMHASTH KUMBH 2016

CITY PROFILE

Response to Q-1, 3, 7, 8

UJJAIN

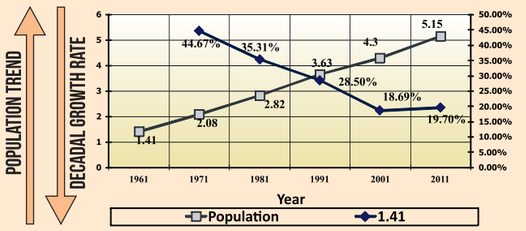


CITY STATISTICS

Density 5539 person/sq.km

Developed Area : 17000 person/sq.km

POPULATION GROWTH TRENDS (1961-2011)



FLOATING POPULATION/DAY

: During Festive Seasons
10,000 to 60,000

: During SIMHASTH
10,00,000 to 80,00,000

945 Sex Ratio

5.03 Family Size

74.76% Literacy Rate

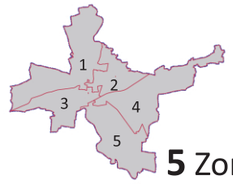
102401 Households

DEVELOPED AREA IS 50% OF MUNICIPAL AREA

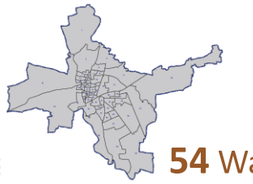
Planning Area 151.83 sq.km — 5.50 Population

61% of Planning Area

Municipal Area 92.68 sq.km — 5.15 Population

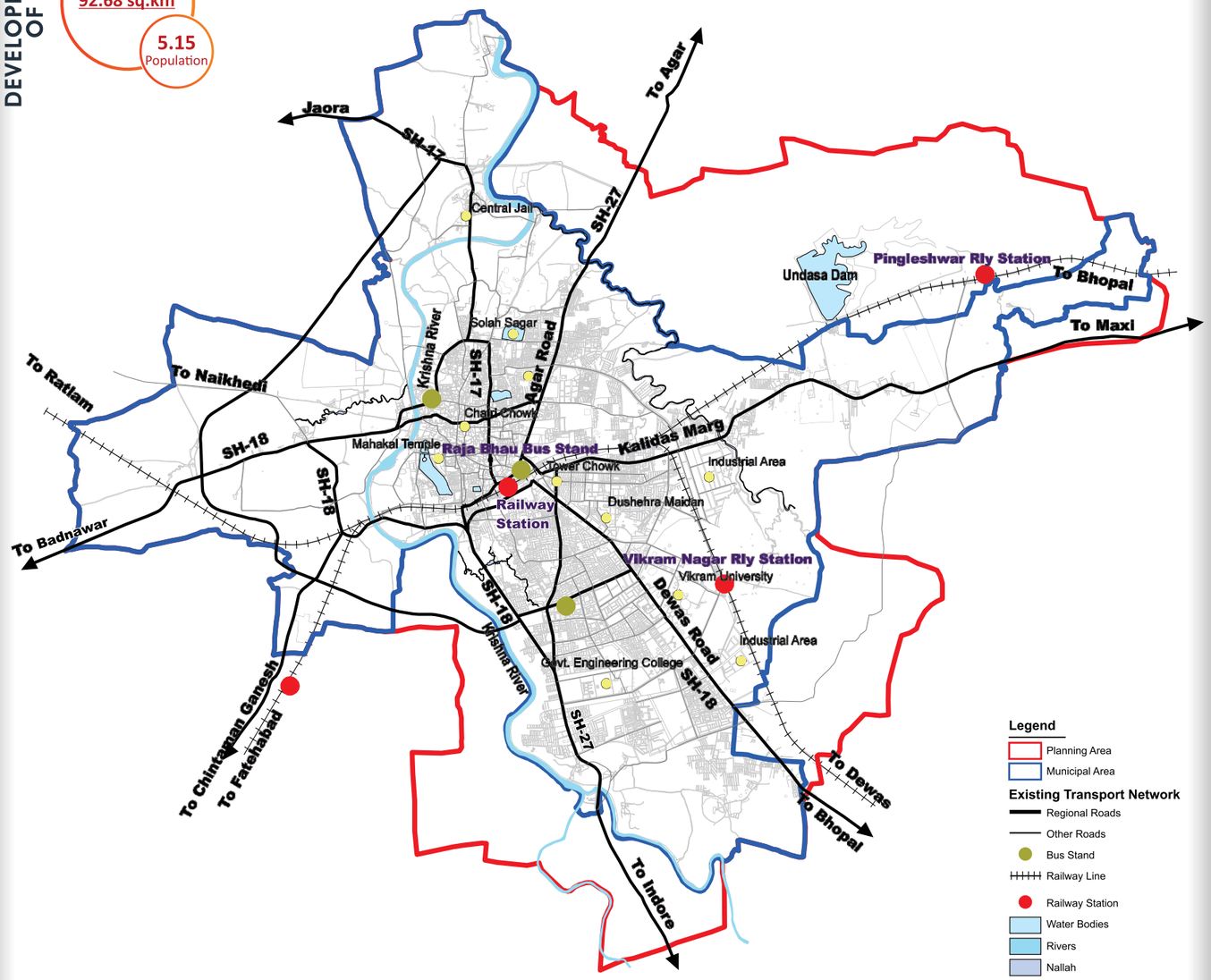


5 Zones

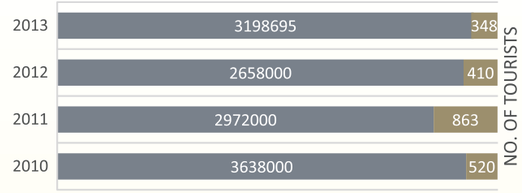


54 Wards

CITY OF TEMPLES
SIMHASTHA KUMBH Traditions, Believe, Faith & Culture
on the Ghats of the glorious Kshipra
RELIGIOUS CAPITAL of the State
UJJAIN/UJJAYINI/AVANTIKA
Pilgrimage & Heritage City Rare combination of the Jyotirlinga and Shaktipeeth
TOURIST CENTRE of the State Poetry of Kalidasa
One of the Holy Bath of the Kumbh wisdom of King Vikramaditya
HIGHLY WORSHIPED One of the 12 Jyotirlingas
seven sacred places MAHAKALESHWAR



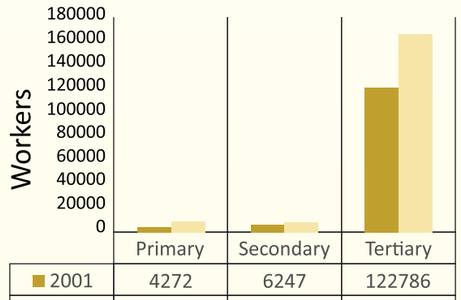
TOURISM POTENTIAL



	2010	2011	2012	2013
Indian	3638000	2972000	2658000	3198695
Foreigner	520	863	410	348

TOURISM DATA

ECONOMY OF CITY



	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary
2001	4272	6247	122786
2011	9248	8561	167638

ECONOMIC PROFILE OF CITY

WORK FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE
35.99%

SLUM PROFILE

Total Slum - 169

Slum Area - 5.7 sq.km

0.07% of total Area

Slum Population : 1.65 Lacs

32% of total population

CITY INFRASTRUCTURE

TRANSPORTATION

49 GPS enabled
139 City Buses covering 75 km

563 km Road Length

100 E-Rickshaws

WATER SUPPLY

170 LPCD Per Capita Supply

52% households water service connections coverage

51 ML Storage Capacity

146 MLD source &Treatment Capacity

SOLID WASTE

72% waste Collection
107 Vehicles for Waste Collection with GPS tracking

108 MTD waste collection

Door to Door collection
14 wards - 40% of total population

RECREATIONAL

251 Parks in the city
1.5% of Total Municipal Area

3.2 SCP STRATEGIC PLAN AND VISION

SWOT + **STRATEGIC BLUE PRINT**

EXISTING SITUATION
Where we are at present

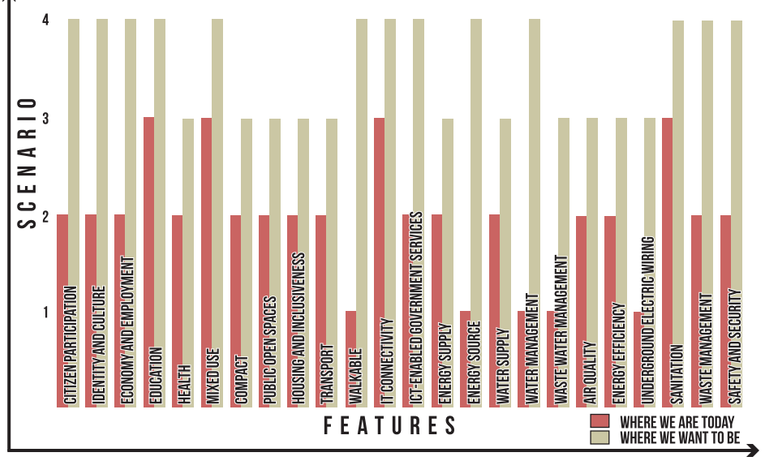
→ **ASPIRATION** (Vision & Sub Goals)
Where the City wants to go

→ **POSSIBLE INITIATIVES**
24 SMART CITY FEATURES

→ **AREA BASED DEVELOPMENT AND PAN CITY INITIATIVE**

CITIZEN ENGAGEMENT + **DESK REVIEW OF CITY INFRASTRUCTURE**

CITY LEVEL SELF ASSESSMENT



CITY PROFILE

CITY OF TEMPLES — SIMHASTHA KUMBH (One of the seven sacred places) HIGHLY WORSHIPED One of the 12 Jyotirlingas on the Ghats of the glorious Kshipra
RELIGIOUS CAPITAL of the State MAHAKALESHWAR
UJJAIN/UJJAYINI/AVANTIKA
Pilgrimage & Heritage City — Rare combination of the Jyotirlinga and Shaktipeeth
TOURIST CENTRE of the State — Poetry of Kalidasa

SWOT

STRENGTH
- RECOGNIZED PILGRIMAGE DESTINATION
- ANCIENT LEGACY OF KNOWLEDGE AND SPIRITUAL CENTER
- SIMHASTH KUMBH
- STRATEGIC LOCATION
- ICT ADVANCEMENT IN URBAN MANAGEMENT
- SECURED WATER RESOURCES

WEAKNESS
- DEFICIENT URBAN INFRASTRUCTURE
- LIMITED ECONOMIC BASE
- LIMITED EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES
- POOR URBAN MOBILITY
- INFORMAL SETTLEMENTS
- LOW MUNICIPAL REVENUE

OPPORTUNITY
- PROSPECTS FOR STRENGTHENING OF TOURISM ECONOMY
- KNOWLEDGE BASED ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
- BUILDING UPON THE TECHNOLOGICAL ADVANCEMENT

THREAT
- ABSENCE OF ALTERNATIVE ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES
- HAPHAZARD SPATIAL PLANNING
- ENVIRONMENTAL DEGRADATION
- MOTORIZED-VEHICLE ORIENTED URBAN TRANSPORT

STRATEGIC FOCUS

ENHANCEMENT OF RELIGIOUS AND SOCIO-CULTURAL IDENTITY
- STRATEGIC ACTIONS
  - ENHANCEMENT OF TOURISM POTENTIAL
  - PRESERVATION OF RELIGIOUS AND SOCIO-CULTURAL HERITAGE

RESTRUCTURING OF URBAN FORM AND FINANCIAL SUSTAINABILITY
- STRATEGIC ACTIONS
  - TRANSIT ORIENTED DEVELOPMENT & WALKABLE COMMUNITIES
  - FINANCIAL SUSTAINABILITY

SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
- STRATEGIC ACTIONS
  - DIVERSIFIED EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES
  - HOUSING FOR ALL
  - INCUBATION, INNOVATION AND SKILL DEVELOPMENT

QUALITY LIVING ENVIRONMENT FOR CITIZENS AND QUALITY EXPERIENCE FOR TOURISTS
- STRATEGIC ACTIONS
  - ENHANCED LEVEL OF BASIC SERVICES
  - ICT ENABLED GOVERNANCE & SERVICE DELIVERY
  - SUSTAINABLE URBAN ENVIRONMENT
  - CITIZEN'S ENGAGEMENT

VISION STATEMENT

"UTKRISHT UNNAT UJJWAL UJJAIN"

A JOURNEY TOWARDS
EXCELLENCE PROSPERITY ENLIGHTENMENT

"A SUSTAINABLE RELIGIOUS TOURIST DESTINATION TAKING FORWARD THE ANCIENT HERITAGE, PROVIDING DIVERSE OPPORTUNITIES IN A KNOWLEDGE-BASED ECONOMY AND THRIVING ON WELLNESS & SMART INITIATIVES"

3.3 CITIZEN ENGAGEMENT

2,07,453 Total People Engaged In SCP Round-I & II

44% OF TOTAL POPULATION

SCP ROUND-I 1,05,324 (20%)
SCP ROUND-II 1,24,159 (24%)

- ESSAY COMPETITIONS 205
- DRAWING COMPETITIONS 98
- EVENTS 9,600
- AWARENESS CAMPAININGS 75,025

Responded via: Mobile Van, Events, my GOV, Competitions, Nukkad Natak, Workshops, webinar, Print Media, Meeting & Consultation

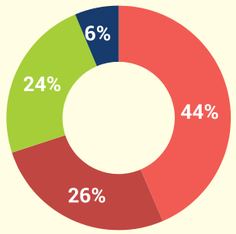
CITIZEN ENGAGEMENT ROUND-I SCP

94,894 ONLINE ENGAGEMENT

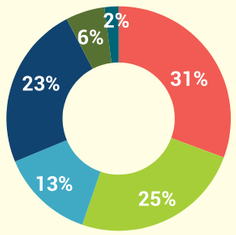
OFFLINE ENGAGEMENT 10,430

PRIORITY INDEX

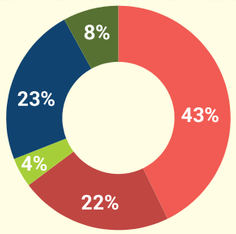
BASE FOR THE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT



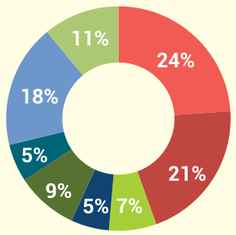
PRIORITY AREA FOR REDEVELOPMENT



PRIORITY AREA FOR RETROFITTING ABD



PEOPLE'S ASPIRATIONS TOWARDS SMART CITY



Response to Q-6, 10, 21

ONLINE ENGAGEMENT

OFFLINE ENGAGEMENT

5 Workshops
500 People Engaged

112 Schools & Colleges Student Participated in Essay Competitions

8059 Offline Forms

2 Drawing Competition in Schools
98 Children Participated

1500 People Engaged in
80 Meeting & Consultation
FGD, Mohalla Sabha

Events
(Number of Participants)

Clean Ujjain Green Ujjain 5000

1100 Kalidas Samharo

2500 Kartik Mela

1000 Madhya Pradesh Sthapna Diwas

3 DAYS Exhibition of Draft City Proposal

AWARENESS CAMPAININGS

25 people engaged by PRINT MEDIA

75000 People Engaged Via
Mobile Van 30 Days- 150 Locations
Nukkad Natak 5 Days- 45 Shows

Location Across The City Including Major Landmarks, Shopping Complex, Market Area, Residential Colonies, Slums, Colleges, Schools, Mandi Area, Parks, Cultural Centers, Religious Structures.

3.4 CITIZEN ENGAGEMENT ROUND-II SCP

CITIZEN OUTREACH FOR SMART CITY ROUND-II

24%
OF THE CITY POPULATION WAS CONNECTED DIRECTLY

OTHER MEANS OF INTERACTION **72,141**

1,24,159 PEOPLE ENGAGED

TOTAL FEEDBACKS RECEIVED **52,018**

Physical Coverage

21566 FORMS COLLECTED
WARD WISE FEEDBACK SURVEY **54** WARDS

Social Coverage

GENDER DISTRIBUTION
61% MALE PARTICIPATION
39% FEMALE PARTICIPATION

AGE GROUP BREAKUP
19% BELOW 18 YRS.
35%
25% 25 TO 40 YRS.
21% 40 AND ABOVE YRS.

Platforms

SOCIAL MEDIA & TELECOM
(MY.GOV, FACEBOOK, WHATSAPP, UMC WEBSITE, SMS, HELLO UJJAIN APPLICATION)

PHYSICAL COVERAGE
(WARD WISE, INSTITUTIONS, TOURIST PLACES, MARKETS, SLUMS)

OUTPUT

Response to Q-6, 10, 21

FEEDBACK ON ROUND 1 SCP

72% PEOPLE AGREE WITH SMART CITY PROPOSAL
90% PEOPLE AGREE WITH SELECTED AREA FOR ABD
60% PEOPLE AGREE WITH PROPOSED INITIATIVE UNDER PANCITY

SUGGESTED CHANGES IN SMART CITY PROPOSAL

AREA BASED DEVELOPMENT

TOURIST INFRASTRUCTURE
25% FEEDBACKS : ON IMPROVEMENT OF TOURIST & PILGRIMAGE RELATED INFRASTRUCTURE AND CORE CITY MARKET AREA.

TRANSPORTATION
25% FEEDBACKS : ON PARKING FACILITIES & REDUCTION OF TRAFFIC CONGESTION.

HEALTH & EDUCATION
18% FEEDBACKS : ON PROVISION OF BETTER EDUCATION & HEALTH FACILITIES.

ENVIRONMENT & URBAN GREEN
15% FEEDBACKS : ON CONSERVATION OF RIVER & PROVISION OF URBAN GREEN.

INFRASTRUCTURE SERVICES
17% FEEDBACKS : ON PROVISION OF SEWAGE, DRAINS, WATER SUPPLY ETC.

PANCITY PROPOSAL

TRANSPORTATION
30% FEEDBACKS : IMPROVEMENT IN TRAFFIC MANAGEMENT, TRAFFIC REGULATIONS, PUBLIC TRANSPORT AND MOBILITY OPTIONS.

SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT
20% FEEDBACKS : ON REQUIREMENT OF PROPER SOLID WASTE COLLECTION AND MANAGEMENT.

E-GOVERNANCE
20% FEEDBACKS : ON GRIEVANCE REDRESSAL , MANAGEMENT OF STREET LIGHTS, EASE OF PAYMENT ETC

SAFETY & SECURITY
10% FEEDBACKS : ON SAFETY AND SECURITY MEASURES

OTHER ISSUES
20% FEEDBACKS : ON PROVISION IT SERVICES LIKE WI-FI CONNECTIVITY, E-EDUCATION, ETC.

PHYSICAL OUTREACH

TEMPLES	MAHAKAL, GOPAL MANDIR MAHAKALESHWAR MANDIR, ISKON TEMPLE	2925 People Engaged
PUBLIC PLACES	COSMOS MALL, FREEGANJ, MANDI GATE	2723 People Engaged
MARKETS & COLONIES	VISHNU SAGAR, MOHAN NAGAR, INDRA NAGAR, JAIYSINGHPURA	2898 People Engaged
COLLEGES & COACHING		2354 People Engaged
WARD WISE CONSULTATION		21566 People Engaged
STAKEHOLDER MEETINGS		80 People Engaged

SOCIAL OUTREACH

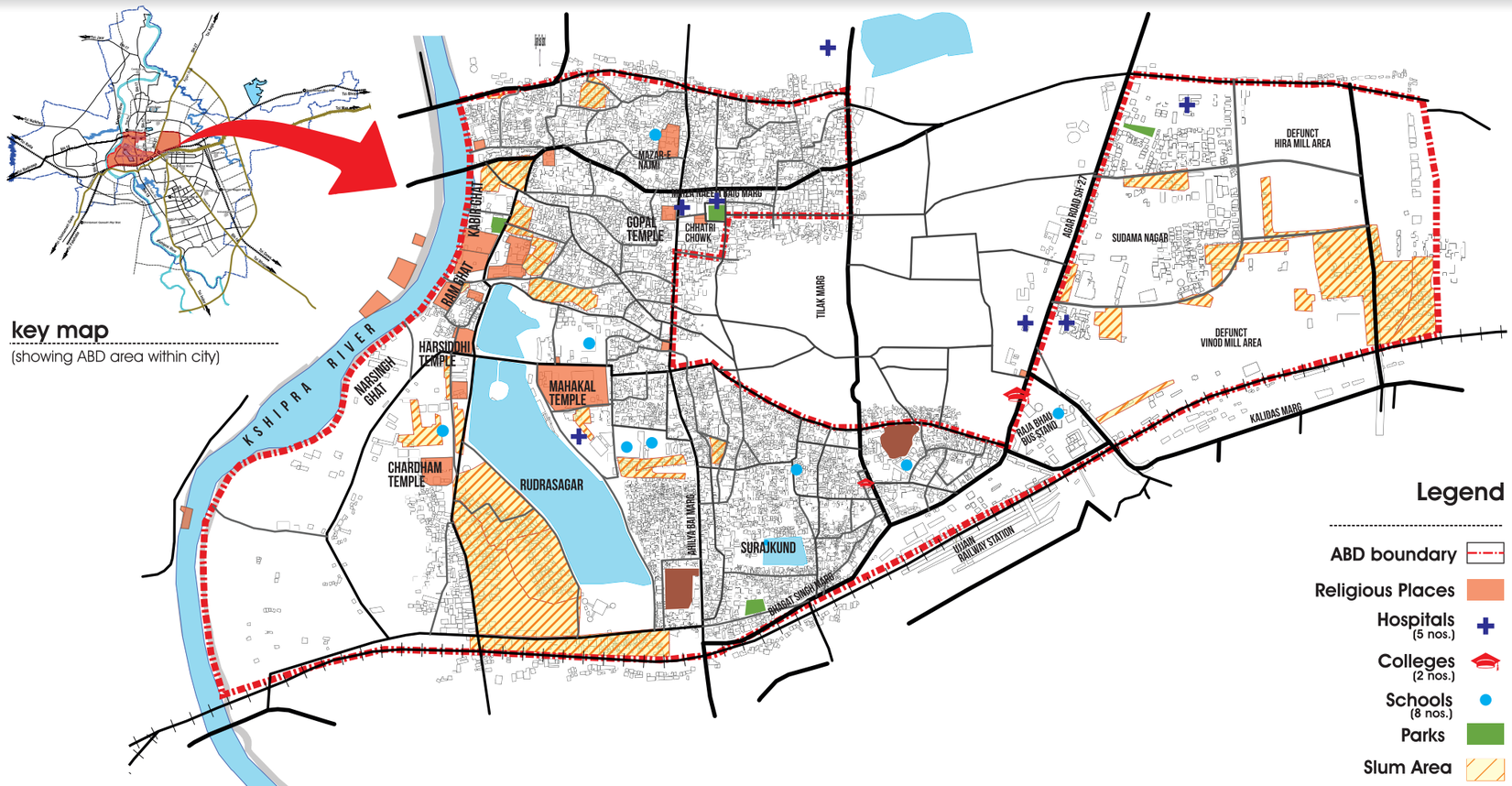
10,337 MyGov

43,251 REACH
1,300 LIKES **45,301**
750 COMMENTS

20,000 SMS

7,500

3.5 AREA BASED DEVELOPMENT (EXISTING)



Mix of Retrofitting & Redevelopment Strategy for **1023 ACRES** of core city & surrounding area centered around **Main Railway Station & Bus Stand**

Response to Q-Section B
ABD Proposal

17 % OF TOTAL POPULATION **87766** POPULATION SERVED

45766 OF MALE POPULATION

4.69 AVG. HOUSEHOLD SIZE

42000 OF FEMALE POPULATION

18 % OF TOTAL HOUSEHOLD **18702** HOUSEHOLD

TECHNOLOGY USE

Computer
(11.6% of Households)

Mobile
(63.9% of Households)

Internet-Computer
(3.5% of HH access Internet through computer)

Internet-Computer
(54.5% of HH access Internet through mobile)

29.82%
Work Force Participation Rate

SLUM AREA

113 Acres
(11% of ABD Area)

Slum Households 6114
(34% of ABD Households)

Slum Population 27446
(31 % of ABD Population)

4.5% OF MUNICIPAL AREA

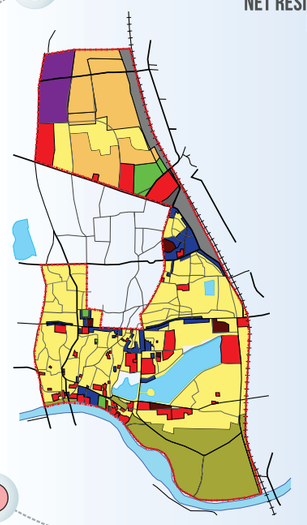
10% OF HABITAT AREA

1023 Acres
TOTAL AREA

17 WARDS
OF 54 WARDS

LAND USE

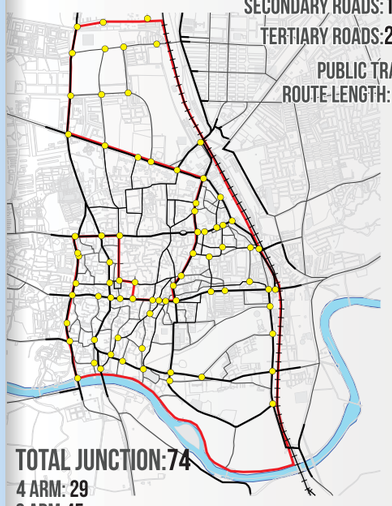
- **29.90%** Residential — 305.73 Acre
- **4.05%** Commercial — 41.44 Acre
- **1.80%** Green — 18.36 Acre
- **3.98%** Industrial — 40.77 Acre
- **8.12%** PSP — 83.34 Acre
- **5.62%** Water Bodies — 57.44 Acre
- **21.6%** Transportation — 221.33 Acre
- **24.93%** Other — 254.95 Acre



708PPH
NET RESIDENTIAL DENSITY

ROAD NETWORK

51.14km
PRIMARY ROADS: 20.65 KM
SECONDARY ROADS: 10.14 KM
TERTIARY ROADS: 20.35 KM
PUBLIC TRANSPORT ROUTE LENGTH: 7.68 KM



TOTAL JUNCTION: 74
4 ARM: 29
3 ARM: 45

BUILDING FOOT PRINT

309.66 Acres
BUILDING FOOTPRINT AREA
NO. OF PROPERTIES : 14430
VACANT LAND : 350 ACRE

RELIGIOUS AREA

322 Acres
SIMHASTH MELA AREA

MAJOR RELIGIOUS STRUCTURES : 30 NO.
34 MAHADEV OUT OF 84 MAHADEV IN THE CITY

NATURAL FEATURES

EXISTING PARKS : 4 NOS.
AREA : 2.41 ACRE
0.24% OF ABD AREA

RIVER STRETCH : 2.37 KM

3.6 UJJAIN SYMBIOTIC CITY - ABD PROPOSAL

Response to Q-Section-B
ABD Proposal

RELIGIOUS & CULTURAL HUB

"Mahakal Area" as Religious and Cultural Hub (RCH) for revitalization of the tourism experience with 84.88 Acres of Redevelopment Area.

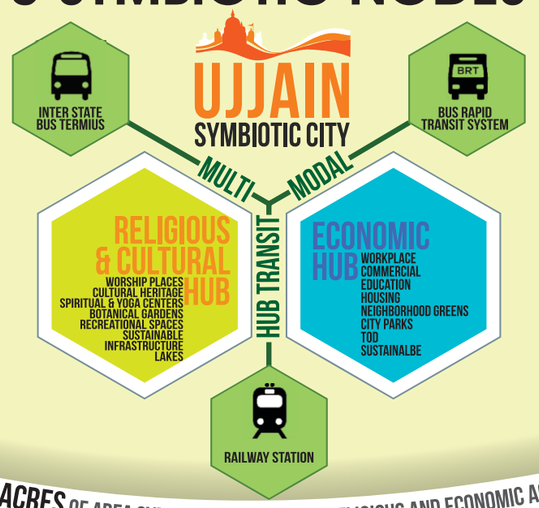
This will combine intelligent regeneration of the historic core, temple, markets river front, lakefront & public spaces

MULTI-MODAL TRANSIT HUB

8.34 Acres of Redevelopment Project
BRT transfer station, Regional bus terminal, Transit plaza, Mixed use TOD development in a compact, high-density, mixed-use, green building with
Total Employment Generation- 2050
Multi Level Smart Parking : ECS- 500

BRTS Transit Corridor ("Parivartan Path")
5.2 Kms of Bus-based Mass Transit System with Segregated Bus Lanes, Cycle Track, Pedestrian paths, multifunction zone for Road user facilities, pedestrian friendly Active Frontage Zone,

3 SYMBIOTIC NODES



ECONOMIC HUB

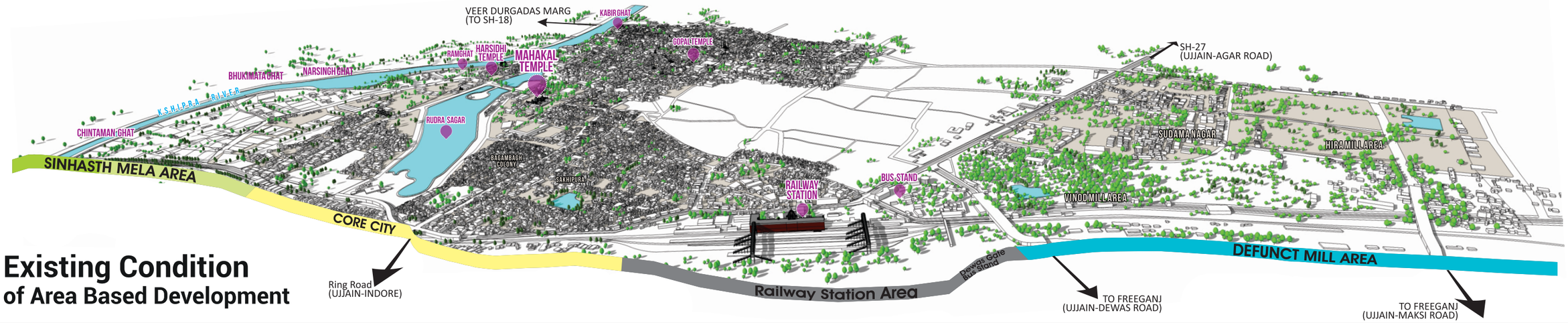
173.03 Acres of defunct "Mill Area" to be developed as Knowledge and Economic Hub (KEH) to nurture diverse knowledge based economic activities,
Knowledge hub for 3000 students, Mixed use TOD Development, Multi-use City Level Park, Incubation and Skill Development for 3300 Youth and work force per year
Affordable housing, working women hostels, dormitories and night shelters , Healthcare Facilities
12104 Housing Units
Total Employment Generation- 18450

PROJECT UTTHAAN

Urban Infrastructure Development & improvement in the **1023 acres** of ABD area with all infrastructure facilities.
24X7 water & power supply, 100% coverage of sewerage system, and storm water drainage, door to door collection of solid waste.
Road development, interaction improvements to ensure walkability & safety etc.

RETROFIT AND REDEVELOP 1023 ACRES OF AREA SYNERGIZING CULTURAL, RELIGIOUS AND ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES PAVING THE WAY TOWARDS MAKING OF A ROBUST & VIBRANT TWO SHIFT SUB CITY- **"UJJAIN SYMBIOTIC CITY"** EFFICIENTLY SERVED BY MULTI MODAL TRANSPORT HUB.

Proposal
Ujjain Symbiotic City



Existing Condition
of Area Based Development

Ujjain Smart City Proposal Round-II

3.7 RELIGIOUS & CULTURAL HUB

Heritage conservation & Heritage walk
DHAROWAR PATH

2.10km
of Pedestrian friendly Heritage walk

A strengthen network **linking various heritage & culturally rich build forms** via NMT & pedestrian friendly environment with **heritage street development & facade treatment** adding to the heritage values of the network.

- **Revitalization of Urban Heritage**
- **Up-gradation & Transformation of Heritage Precincts**
- **Developing Tourism Potentials**

Essential features

Pedestrian friendly pathways, non-motorised transport, innovative use of open spaces, safety

Smart City features

Identity & culture, open spaces, walkable, safety.

CONSERVATION & ADAPTIVE REUSE

Conservation of Maharaj Wada & adaptive reuse as MUSEUM

2118.36 SqM.

Museum & art exhibition center with State of the art facilities enriched with rich culturalheritagebuildenvironment

CRAFT CENTER

1029.24 SqM.

Conserving & Rejuvenating of heritage art & craft center to its glorified socio-cultural values.

WORSHIP PLACES

30 worship places

Restoration & preservation of worship places in deterioration to strengthen & adding to the socio-cultural nodes in the network of the old corearea of the Ujjain city

50 Nos. Battery operated E-rickshaws

2400 ECS 6 Nos. Smart MLP integrated with pedestrian area

5 Nos. Night Shelters

22 Nos. Pedestrian facilitation kiosk (toilets, drinking water fountains)

12 Nos. Changing Rooms, Toilets, Drinking fountains on Ghats

4 Nos. Visitors facility center

Public Address System

400 Bicycles & 10 Stands Public Bike Sharing Scheme

ARADHANA PATH
Religious Heritage Corridor

5.68 km
A network linking religious infrastructure
(No-Vehicle Streets)

Essential features

Solid waste management, pedestrian friendly pathways, Non motorized transport, intelligent traffic management, non-vehicle streets, smart parking, visible improvement, safety

Smart City features

Identity & culture, economy & employment, transportation & mobility, walkable, energy supply, sanitation, waste management,

A dedicated pedestrian friendly non-motorised movement corridor connecting varied religious infrastructure of various ethnic groups designed with considering universally accessible environment throughout the network

Network linking 34 Mahadev temples out of 84 Mahadev temples

CONSERVATION, FACADE & DEVELOPMENT
of Heritage **GALLIES & STREETS**

3.2 km

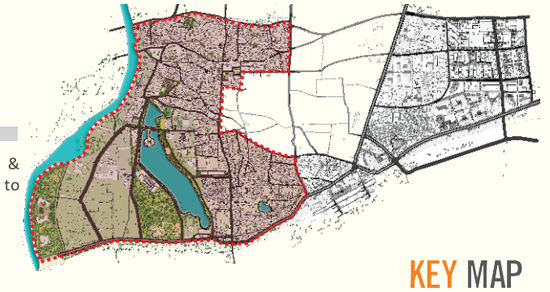
Restoring & Regulating the heritage articulated facade & supporting through funds & skilled manpower to enhance the heritages values of the core city

LEGEND

- ABD BOUNDARY
- VEHICULAR STREETS (2 WAY)
- VEHICULAR STREETS (1 WAY)
- NO VEHICULAR ZONE
- PEDESTRIAN STREETS (ARADHANA PATH)
- LANDMARK RELIGIOUS INFRASTRUCTURE
- 34 MAHADEV TEMPLE
- MLP
- DHAROWAR PATH

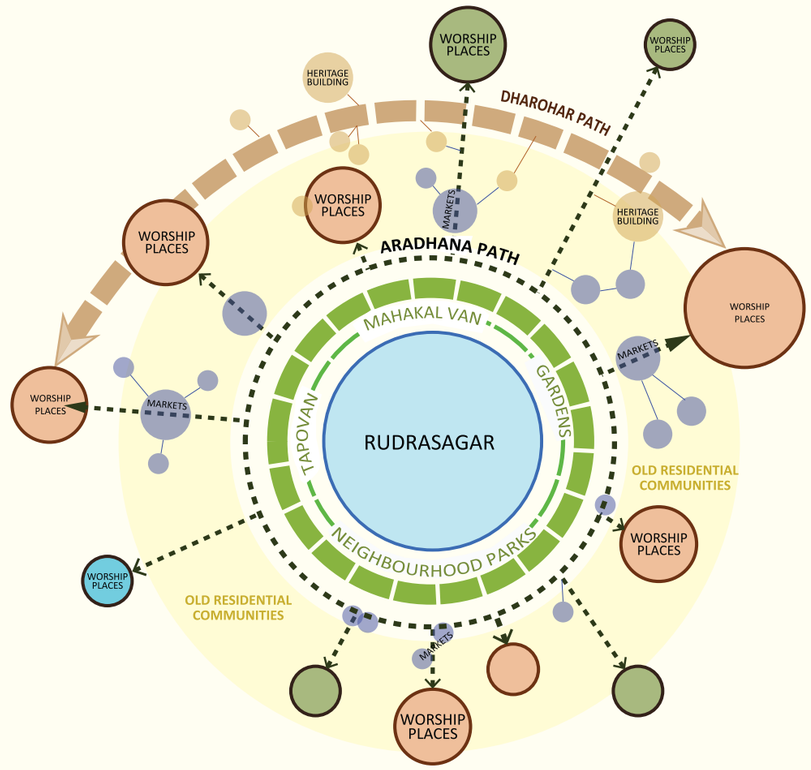
Response to Q-Section-B
ABD Proposal

Establishing high standard education & creating employment opportunities to increase the quality of life.



KEY MAP

"Intelligent Regeneration of the Historic Core, Temple, Markets" Riverfront, Lakefront & Public Spaces as Religious and Cultural Hub for Revitalization of the Tourism Experience



3.8 RELIGIOUS & CULTURAL HUB

Ujjain Smart City Proposal Round-II

SPIRITUAL & YOGA CENTER TAPOVAN

3000 SqM. Naturopathy Center with wards & accommodation

4250 SqM. Cottages, Dormitories & accommodation for students

1500 SqM. Classrooms, workshops & studios for Yoga courses

1 Nos. (500 capacity) Open air theatre/amphitheatre

500 Capacity Auditorium

50 Faculties | **500** Students

Essential features

Pedestrian friendly pathways, NMT, intelligent traffic management , visible improvement, safety.

Smart City features

Mixed used, compactness, open spaces, housing & inclusiveness, transportation & mobility, walkable, safety

27.27 acres
Campus infrastructure development
Destination for annual international yoga & meditation festivals.

Traditional Accommodation Facilities for Devotees AGRAHARA

8.4 acres
Campus Infrastructure Development
with state of the art facilities & integrated with sustainable development techniques for efficient use of resources

1 Nos.
Visitor facilitation
center equipped with latest modern technology to promote & educate users about the nature, culture & sprituality

50 Nos.
Residential accommodation
in traditionally build vernacular style kutiyas, a place to stay close to nature, culture & spirituality

A place close to Traditions, Culture & Nature, where devotees will learn, find inner piece & enlightenment Agrahara will be equipped with a library constituted of literature & other philosophical material to enrich the knowledge of the devotees

Essential features

Innovative use of open spaces, visible improvement, safety, universally accessible

Smart City features

Open spaces, air quality, safety.

7.41 acres
Traditional Accommodation Campus

VATIKA MAHAKALVAN & BOTANICAL GARDENS

Destination for annual international yoga & meditation festivals.

50 Faculties | **500** Students

50 Faculties | **500** Students

1 Nos.
Visitor facilitation center

Essential features

Innovative use of open spaces, visible improvement, safety, universally accessible

Smart City features

Open spaces, air quality, safety.

Conservation of Surajkund & proposed park

23.87 acres
Botanical Garden with culturing of medicinal plants

MAHAKAL VAN (BOTENICAL GARDEN)

Conservation of Surajkund & proposed park

9.64 acres
6 new multi-use neighborhood parks

PROPOSED GARDENS & PARKS (NEIGHBORHOOD GREENS)

Improved & Upgraded Parks

2.41 acres
Existing neighborhood parks with multi-purpose use.

IMPROVEMENT OF EXISTING GARDENS & PARKS (NEIGHBORHOOD GREENS)

Response to Q-Section-B ABD Proposal

Up-gradation of natural features within **Religious Hub** to create a healthy living & comfortable environment for visitors & local communities along with promotion of natural heritage & culture.

KEY MAP

Essential features

Adequate water supply, waste water recycling & storm water reuse, rain water harvesting, pedestrian friendly pathways, innovative use of open spaces, visible improvements.

Smart City features

Identity & culture, open spaces, waste water management, water quality, sanitation, waste management & safety

3 Nos. Boating Docks

1.1 km Journey through ages tunnel

9 Nos. Aeration Fountains

1 Nos. Bio-digesters for temples waste

Water Theatre
Water Jets, Water Screen, Laser, Video projection & Light & Sound Show

RUDRA SAGAR UNNAYAN

23.86 acres
Lake restoration & water front development

- D-silting, Dredging & Restoration of Rudrasagar & its bank
- Stone pitching of bank
- Sewage tapping & garland drain
- Fishes & Bacterias Culture to reduce BOD
- Lake site pedestrian pathways
- Strom water reuse

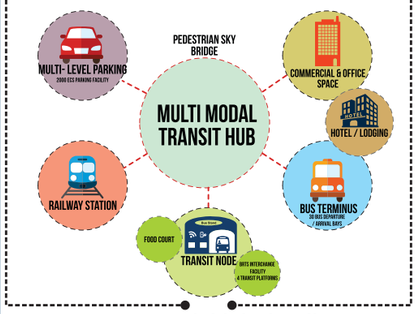
3.9

Ujjain Smart City Proposal Round-II

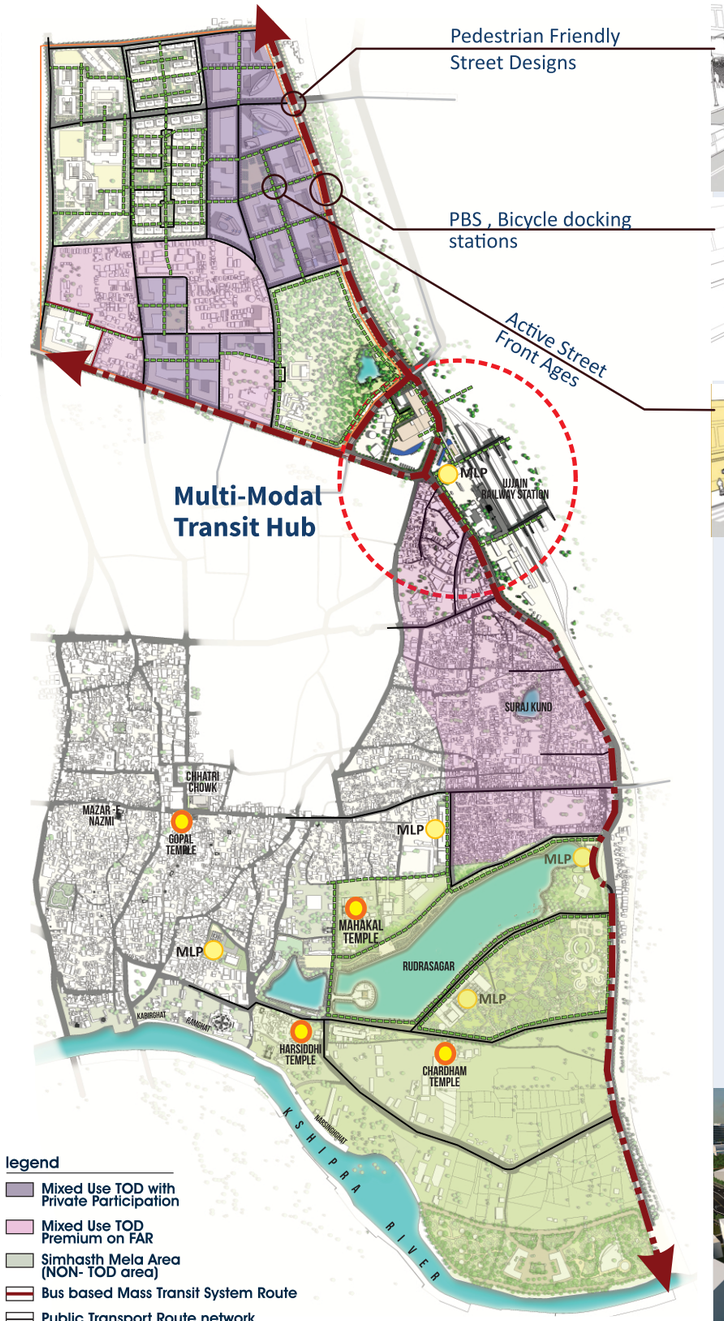
MULTI-MODAL TRANSIT HUB

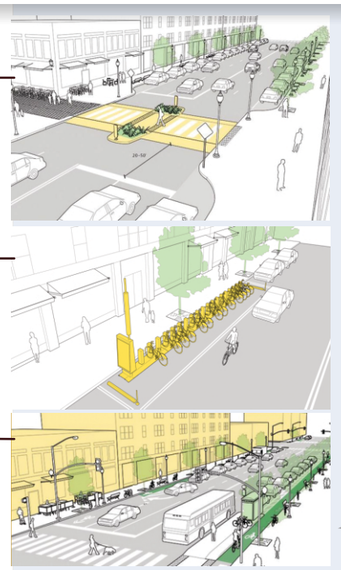
MULTI-MODAL TRANSIT STATION & TRANSFER FACILITY
3 DIMENSIONAL TRANSIT NODE

3-DIMENTIONAL LINK TO THE UJJAIN SYMBIOTIC CITY



Facility in a **compact, high density, mixed-use, green building** with rooftop solar panel & rain water harvesting **developed on TOD principles.**
walkable & accessible distance from transit corridors & stations.

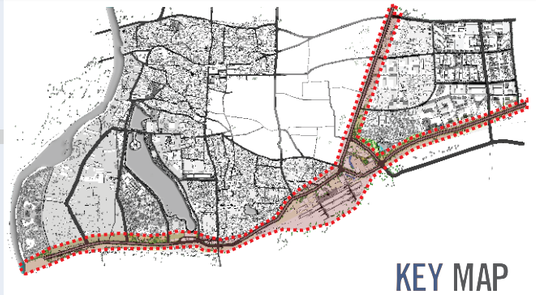




TRANSIT ORIENTED DEVELOPMENT
PARIVARTAN PATH

Response to Q-Section-B
ABD Proposal

Integration of various transit modes forming a critical spine which connects the religious & cultural hub and knowledge & economic hub.



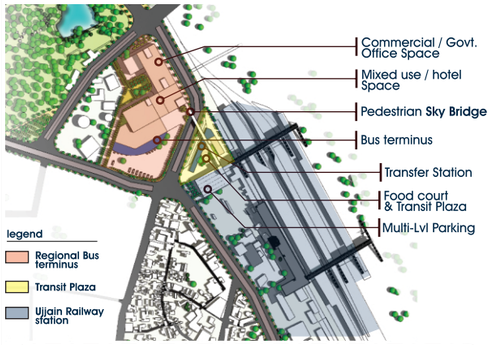
KEY MAP

5 Bays BRTS Transfer Stations

20000 SqM. Government office space

36100 SqM. Retail Commercial

30 Departure Base Regional Bus Terminal



2050 Employment

300 Mt. Pedestrian Skywalk

500 ECS Multi-lvl. Parking Space

3000 SqM. Solar Rooftops with net metering

85% Recharge Rain Water Harvesting,

3000 SqM. Vibrant Green Open Space

3000 SqM. Dedicated Street Wending Zone

3000 SqM. Transit Plaza & food court

legend
- Mixed Use TOD with Private Participation
- Mixed Use TOD Premium on FAR
- Simhasth Mela Area (NON- TOD area)
- Bus based Mass Transit System Route
- Public Transport Route network
- Pedestrian Movement Network

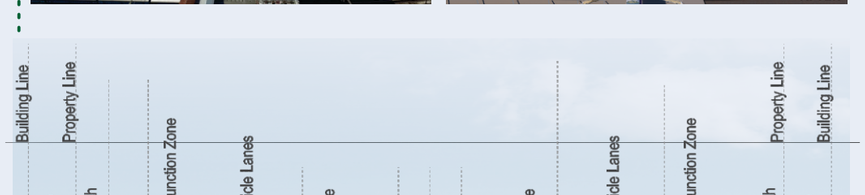
5.2 km of bus based mass transit system

Segregated Bus Lanes
Cycle Track
Pedestrian Paths
Multi-fucntion Zone
Pedestrian Friendly Active Front Age Zones

Incentive for **mixed-use TOD development by private efforts** on **114 acres** of net TOD area, generating revenue from premium on FAR

Essential features
Pedestrian friendly pathways, NMT, intelligent traffic management , visible improvement, safety.

Smart City features
Mixed used, compactness, open spaces, housing & inclusiveness, transportation & mobility, walkable, safety



1.2km 45 mt. wide BRTS Route

5.0km 30 mt wide BRTS Route

7.68km Existing PT. route network

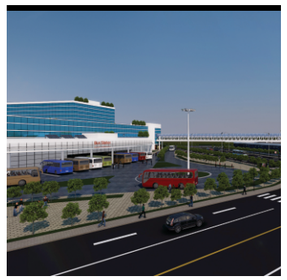
PROPOSED BRTS NETWORK

3.05km	3.58km	4.41km	42.46km
45 mt. wide	30 mt. wide	24 mt. wide	20 mt. wide & less

PROPOSED ROAD INFRASTRUCTURE

Essential features
Renewable source of energy, rain water harvesting, robust IT connectivity & digitalization, Pedestrian friendly pathways, NMT, smart parking, innovative use of open spaces, visible improvement, safety.

Smart City features
Mixed used, compactness, open spaces, housing & inclusiveness, transportation & mobility, walkable, safety



KNOWLEDGE & ECONOMIC HUB

GYANA MANDAL

Essential features

Assured Electricity supply, adequate water supply, solid waste management, rain water harvesting, robust IT connectivity & digitalization, energy efficient street lighting, energy efficient & green buildings.

Smart City features

Economy & employment, health, open spaces, energy source, energy supply, water supply, waste water management, water quality, energy efficiency, waste management, safety.

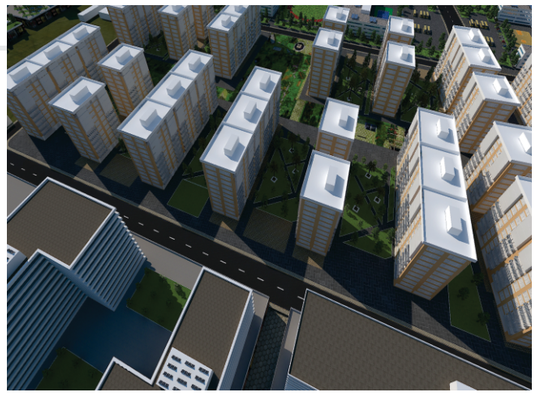
32 Acres
of Eco-friendly campus

- **Zero Waste**
- **Solar Powered** Energy Efficient Street Lighting
- **Rain Water Harvesting**
- **Reuse of** Recycled waste water
- **Green Buildings**
- **Solar Power Generation** Installation on Roof-tops

50 Faculties | **500** Students
VOCATIONAL TRAINING INSTITUTE

200 Faculties | **2000** Students
UNIVERSITY FOR SANSKRIT & VEDIC STUDIES

50 Faculties | **500** Students
AYURVEDIC MEDICAL COLLEGE & HOSPITAL (100 BEDS)



Response to Q-Section-B
ABD Proposal

Establishing high standard education & creating employment opportunities to increase the quality of life.

KEY MAP

ASHRAY AFFORDABLE HOUSING

Essential features

Visible improvement, affordable housing

Smart City features

Open spaces, housing & inclusiveness, energy supply, water supply, sanitation, safety

- **6114** Affordable EWS housing for Slum/Mill Dwellers
- **457** Affordable Housing Units
- **823** Other category housing units
- **5 Nos.** working women hostels
- **5 Nos.** Dormitories & night shelters

VRINDAVAN URBAN PARK

- **Birds Sanctuary**
- **Cycle & Jogging Tracks**
- **Landscape Avenues,**
- **Japanese Gardens**
- **Plant Nursery**
- **Open Air Theater**
- **Food Court, Cafe & Cuisines**
- **Children's Play Area.**

28.96 Acres
of Multi-use city level open space

Essential features

Pedestrian friendly pathways, NMT, energy efficient street lighting, innovative use of open spaces, visible improvement, safety.

Smart City features

Open spaces, walkable, energy supply, energy efficiency, safety.