

Smart City Proposal - Fast Track [Lucknow]

Sl.No.	Standard	Definition	Self assessment of the city (for Pan City Solution) with regard to each feature	Basis of assessment and / or quantitative indicator (Optional - only if data exists)	Projection of 'where the city wants to be' with regard to the feature / indicator	Input / Initiative that would move the city from its current status to Advanced status (Scenario 4)
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)	Scenario - 2 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.	Public Grievance Redressal System (App, web and phone) was launched in 2014. 609 nos Mohalla Sabhas formed during 2013. Registration of RWAs started, 24 applications received till Feb 2016.	Scenario 4 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 generating feedback such, both face-to-face and online are utilized. The effectiveness of city governance and service delivery is constantly enhanced on the basis of feedback from citizens.	* One Lucknow portal/app for enabling citizens in monitoring of projects and service provision * City Branding initiatives targeted at inclusive, responsible and responsive citizens. * Engaging NGO's and social workers in citizen participation * Appreciation of ward on their performance (basic infra, tax collection and citizen engagement)
2	Identity and culture	A Smart City has a unique identity, which distinguishes it from all other citizens, 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)	Scenario - 2 Historic and cultural resources are preserved and utilized to some extent but limited resources exist to manage and maintain the immediate surroundings of the heritage monuments. New buildings and areas are created without much thought to how they reflect the identity and culture of the city.	Prominent heritage buildings/monuments are well maintained, but there are heritage buildings/areas which are neglected and some are encroached. New structures have come up in close vicinity of heritage structure which are in violation of norms and regulations.	Scenario 4 Built, natural and intangible heritage are preserved and utilized as anchors of the city. Historical and cultural resources are enhanced 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.	* Model byelaws for conservation of heritage sites to be strictly enforced * Adaptive re-use of 4 nos heritage buildings planned under SCP and develop tourism around these structures * Rejuvenation of Gomti Riverfront for active public spaces * City Branding initiatives under SCM to reinforce city's identity and culture
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)	Scenario - 2 There is a range of job opportunities in the city for many sections of the population. The city attempts to integrate informal economic activities with formal parts of the city and its economy.	* There are job opportunity in public sector * Being trading hub, large number of population is involved in informal sector	Scenario 4 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.	* Strengthening of tourism sector and creation of jobs (2,500 within ABD) * Provision of infrastructure, safety & security and online (One Lucknow) portal will boost investment (IT and knowledge based industries) * Development of incubation center for knowledge based industries * Creation of infrastructure for development of informal sector (Awadh Point)

Smart City Proposal - Fast Track [Lucknow]

Sl.No.	Standard	Definition	Self assessment of the city (for Pan City Solution) with regard to each feature	Basis of assessment and / or quantitative indicator (Optional - only if data exists)	Projection of 'where the city wants to be' with regard to the feature / indicator	Input / Initiative that would move the city from its current status to Advanced status (Scenario 4)
4	Education	A Smart City offers schooling and educational opportunities for all children in the city (Guideline 2.5.10)	<p>Scenario - 3 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.</p>	<p>More than a two thousand educational institutes and nine universities catering at various levels and multiple numbers of professional and non-professional courses in Lucknow.</p>	<p>Scenario 4 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 specialized 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.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Integration with "One Lucknow" online portal to create central database at city level * Verification of data submitted by school * Promote smart class room / school and CCTV in class room / school
5	Health	A Smart City provides access to healthcare for all its citizens. (Guideline 2.5.10)	<p>Scenario - 3 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.</p>	<p>Health facilities in Lucknow include one medical college, five civil hospitals, 200 nursing homes, 300 hospitals, 100 dental clinics and approx. 2000 private clinics. The key medical facilities in the city are under private ownership. 108 SEWA for GPS enabled ambulances for emergency response launched in 2012-13</p>	<p>Scenario 4 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 specialized health advice with maximum convenience. The city is able to foresee likely potential diseases and develop response systems and preventive care.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Integration with "One Lucknow" online portal to create central database at city level for effective emergency response * Improve infrastructure facilities * Public awareness through "One Lucknow" portal

Smart City Proposal - Fast Track [Lucknow]

Sl.No.	Standard	Definition	Self assessment of the city (for Pan City Solution) with regard to each feature	Basis of assessment and / or quantitative indicator (Optional - only if data exists)	Projection of 'where the city wants to be' with regard to the feature / indicator	Input / Initiative that would move the city from its current status to Advanced status (Scenario 4)
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)	<p>Scenario - 3 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.</p>	<p>* Old city is developed on mixed use concept * New areas being developed are as per the Master Plan, which proposes a hierarchy of development.</p>	<p>Scenario 4 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.</p>	<p>* State Urban Housing and habitat Policy, 2014 promotes mix use development * Policy for transit oriented development (TOD) along metro corridor is under preparation</p>
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)	<p>Scenario - 2 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 automobile.</p>	<p>* Old city , though organic development, has high density * New areas developed as per Master Plan are low or medium density developments * Private developers are active in the outskirts of the city and target medium and high income group population</p>	<p>Scenario 4 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.</p>	<p>* State Urban Housing and habitat Policy, 2014 promotes compact development * TOD guidelines (under preparation) promotes compact development</p>

Smart City Proposal - Fast Track [Lucknow]

Sl.No.	Standard	Definition	Self assessment of the city (for Pan City Solution) with regard to each feature	Basis of assessment and / or quantitative indicator (Optional - only if data exists)	Projection of 'where the city wants to be' with regard to the feature / indicator	Input / Initiative that would move the city from its current status to Advanced status (Scenario 4)
8	Public open spaces	<p>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)</p>	<p>Scenario - 3 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.</p>	<p>There are 1,684 parks and gardens under LMC jurisdiction with total area of 259 ha. Out of total only 487 parks are in developed stage whereas 825 parks are semi developed, 344 are not developed and rest 28 parks are open area.</p>	<p>Scenario 4 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.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Development of Awadh Point (Begam Hazrat Mahal Park) as centralized recreation space * Provide open gyms and free Wi-Fi * City Branding initiatives (Organize public activities / fairs / shows / health camps) to encourage public involvement and tapping CSR funds for better maintenance * Development of 58 acres of green and open area (Gomti River Front development)
9	Housing and inclusiveness	<p>A Smart City has sufficient housing for all income groups and promotes integration among social groups. (Guidelines 3.1.2)</p>	<p>Scenario 2 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.</p>	<p>Number of housing projects are being undertaken by Lucknow Development Authority and private developers in the city limits. The direction of growth/development is towards east, south-east and southern side of the city.</p>	<p>Scenario 4 A wide range of a housing is available at all cost levels. The supply of housing is growing at pace with population. Affordable, moderate, and luxury housing are found clustered together in many areas of the city</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Slum improvement scheme (In-situ development of infrastructure and facilities) * Low cost housing to be provided by UP Awas Vikas Parishad and DUDA

Smart City Proposal - Fast Track [Lucknow]

Sl.No.	Standard	Definition	Self assessment of the city (for Pan City Solution) with regard to each feature	Basis of assessment and / or quantitative indicator (Optional - only if data exists)	Projection of 'where the city wants to be' with regard to the feature / indicator	Input / Initiative that would move the city from its current status to Advanced status (Scenario 4)
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)	<p>Scenario 2 The street network system is elaborate but public transport choices are restricted. Public transport can be too expensive or unaffordable for the poor. Pedestrian infrastructure is only available in select areas. The majority of investments focus on reducing traffic congestion through the creation of more roads.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Poor connectivity of public transport in central areas of the city * Greater dependency on private vehicles and Intermediate Public Transport * Though pedestrian infrastructure is available, but due to encroachment and unauthorized vendors, it is hardly available for pedestrians 	<p>Scenario 4 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 stations and organized-priced on street and off street parking. Walking and cycling is prevalent.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Metro construction is ongoing and first phase is likely to be operational in Oct 2016 * Increase city buses fleet by 25% (DUTF funding) * Provide feeder bus service to metro stations * Smart ticketing (penalty system) aimed at removing encroachments. * Creation of Smart Bus Stops (16 nos in ABD and 200 nos in PAN City) where commuters can get real time information about the buses plying on particular route * ITMS (intelligent traffic signal, variable message sign, pelican crossing, traffic sensors) for improved mobility. * Urban Mobility Node (6 nos in ABD and 80 nos in PAN City) to reduce congestion due to unorganized movement of IPT modes. * Smart multi level parking (3 nos new - 870 ECS and convergent to smart parking 3 nos existing - 883 ECS) will make available around 10,000 sqm of road space for better mobility.
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)	<p>Scenario 2 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 accessible from the front of the street. large driveways or parking lots open separating them from the street, and sometimes are enclosed by gates. In these areas, traffic signals are disobeyed.</p>	<p>There are footpaths and cycle tracks along roads in the city. The major problem is of encroachment by commercial establishments and unauthorized vendors.</p>	<p>Scenario 4 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.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Addition of pedestrian infrastructure (24 km within ABD) * Smart ticketing (penalty system) aimed at removing encroachments on cycle tracks and footpaths. * Designated vending zones/areas * Addition of cycle tracks (10.35km within ABD and 140 km PAN City) for encouraging NMT * Notification of designated vending zones/areas for effective utilization of footpaths and cycle tracks

Smart City Proposal - Fast Track [Lucknow]

Sl.No.	Standard	Definition	Self assessment of the city (for Pan City Solution) with regard to each feature	Basis of assessment and / or quantitative indicator (Optional - only if data exists)	Projection of 'where the city wants to be' with regard to the feature / indicator	Input / Initiative that would move the city from its current status to Advanced status (Scenario 4)
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)	Scenario 2 The city has made plans to provide high speed internet connectivity through the existing framework.	Internet facility is easily accessible to citizens. Certain areas in the city offer free Wi-Fi to citizens.	Scenario 3 The city makes has high speed internet connectivity available in most parts of the city.	* Free Wi-Fi in parks and public places (approx. 20 locations in ABD) * Capacity building of government officials * Integrate all service providers on one platform * OFC to be within utility duct
13	Intelligent 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)	Scenario 2 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.	* State line departments have their websites. * Service level information is available to citizens * Property tax information is available online * Annual budgets are available * Citizen Charter is available * Citizens can pay online for services * Citizens can raise grievances online and get status update	Scenario 4 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 infrastructure system shares information and enhances internal governmental coordination.	* One Lucknow City Management System to improve G2G and G2C interaction/transaction - Centralized city database - City level Command Centre - Integration of all departments - Online application - Online payment - Grievance redressal
14	Energy supply	A Smart City has reliable, 24/7 electricity supply with no delays in requested hookups. (Guideline 2.4)	Scenario 3 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.	95% of the HHs in LMC area have electricity connections. Current peak demand is 1,330 MW	Scenario 4 Electricity is available 24 x 7 in all parts of the city with smart metering linked to online platforms for monitoring and transparency.	* Reduction in electricity pilferages by 40% on account of underground cabling of electricity distribution lines [currently, approximately 60 lakh kWh units (35%) are lost annually in ABD due to pilferage] * Smart metering (38,000 nos) * Compact Transformers (108 nos)
15	Energy source	A Smart City has at least 10% of its electricity generated by renewables. (Guideline 6.2)	Scenario 2 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.	Use of solar power in Lucknow has been promoted in recent years in form of solar panels, solar cookers, solar water heater, solar power based signals etc. Subsidy from central government is also provided for solar heaters.	Scenario 4 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.	* Development of smart grid consisting of roof-top solar PV and net metering covering 20+ public buildings within ABD for tapping renewable energy (12% of the total ABD demand) * LMC has notified 5% discount in property tax for properties with functional Solar rooftop PV. * UP Rooftop Solar PV Power Plant Policy 2014 to promote use of solar energy.

Smart City Proposal - Fast Track [Lucknow]

Sl.No.	Standard	Definition	Self assessment of the city (for Pan City Solution) with regard to each feature	Basis of assessment and / or quantitative indicator (Optional - only if data exists)	Projection of 'where the city wants to be' with regard to the feature / indicator	Input / Initiative that would move the city from its current status to Advanced status (Scenario 4)
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)	Scenario 2 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%.	63.14% of the houses have tapped water connections Current supply of 189 lpcd	Scenario 3 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%.	* Rationalization of water supply network for equitable distribution of water (increase coverage by 25%) * Reduction in NRW by 50% on account of SCADA, smart metering and utility duct [Current NRW losses: 2,160 Mn liters annually] * Stop unauthorized ground water extraction
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)	Scenario 1 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.	At present there is no metering system in Lucknow city which results into unaccounted use of water and heavy wastage at consumer end.	Scenario 3 The city 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.	* Implement SCADA system and smart metering (ABD) * Recycle and reuse of waste water in public buildings (Smart Grid within ABD - 610 KLD) * Notification of 5% rebate in property tax for properties with functional RWH structures.
18	Waste water management	A Smart City treats all of its sewage to prevent the polluting of water bodies and aquifers. (Guideline 2.4)	Scenario 1 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.	There are three levels of sewerage pumping stations in Lucknow. First there are zonal pumping stations (ZPS) where sewage from branch lines is discharged and first level of screening is done. There are 14 zonal pumping stations located at different zones of the city operated by Jal Kal department of LMC. 84% of the of the sewage collected is treated	Scenario 3 All the waste water is collected and treated before disposal. It is also treated to a high standard and some is recycled.	* Connect each HH to the sewer network within ABD * Development of trunk sewage network (3 km within ABD) * Covering of nallas (3 km within ABD) to avoid mixing of sewage and storm water drainage
19	Air quality	A Smart City has air quality that always meets international safety standards. (Guideline 2.4.8)	Scenario 2 City has programs and projects to monitor air quality and spatializing the data to ascertain reasons for degrees of pollution in the air. A few strategies to decrease air pollution have been implemented.	UP Pollution Control Board monitors the pollution levels in the city. SPM level 167 µ/m3; SO2 7.7 and NO2 27.3 (2015, Hazratganj)	Scenario 4 The city has clean air by international standards. Live Air quality monitoring cover the entire city and data of air quality are mapped.	* Public transport share to increase by 67% on account of ICT solutions for City Bus System [Current modal share of public transport: 3%] * Planned Plantation in the city areas (Gomti River Front Development and parks). * ITMS aimed at reducing traffic congestion and thereby improving air quality (SPM level to reduce to 80 µ/m3)

Smart City Proposal - Fast Track [Lucknow]

Sl.No.	Standard	Definition	Self assessment of the city (for Pan City Solution) with regard to each feature	Basis of assessment and / or quantitative indicator (Optional - only if data exists)	Projection of 'where the city wants to be' with regard to the feature / indicator	Input / Initiative that would move the city from its current status to Advanced status (Scenario 4)
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)	Scenario 2 The city promotes energy efficiency and some new buildings install energy efficiency systems that track and monitor energy use and savings.	City Buses, tempos and autos are CNG based Introduction of E-Rickshaw Some of the new buildings (public and private) deploy energy efficient solutions	Scenario 4 All the existing old and new public buildings employ energy efficiency 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 incentives and regulations.	* First phase of Metro will be operational by Oct 2016 * One Lucknow - Smart City Knowledge Management Center building to be GRIHA "5 Star" rating.
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)	Scenario 2 More than 40% of the city has underground electric wiring system.	About 60% of the 33KV is underground, 50% of 11KV is underground and 10% of LT line is underground in the city	Scenario 4 More than 90% of the city has underground electric wiring system.	* Underground cabling of 114 Km in ABD (achieving more than 95% of underground cabling) * MVVNL is also taking up congested and market areas for under ground cabling on priority basis through internal/state funds.
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)	Scenario 3 Sanitation facilities are available to 90% of the city's population.	* Coverage of latrines (individual or community): 90% * Coverage of sewerage network services: 60%	Scenario 4 Sanitation facilities are available to 100% of the city's population.	* 36 nos (new and upgradation of existing) community and public toilets in ABD (achieving 0% open defecation) Improve the existing sewer network * 95% sewerage coverage in ABD
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)	Scenario 3 Waste is segregated, collected, recycled and disposed in an environmentally sound manner.	* Waste generated in the city is partly collected through rickshaw trolleys and hand carts from the densely populated areas * Door to door collection is 70% of the total waste * There are 4 transfer stations * Integrated waste treatment plant is located at Shivri (1,400 MT) * Segregation is done at the treatment plant	Scenario 4 The city reduces land fill caused by waste so that it is minimal. All the solid waste generated is segregated 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.	* 200 nos road side smart bins in ABD * 60 nos smart community bins in ABD * Mechanical road sweeping for ABD * 99% door to door collection to be achieved by Oct 2016 (city level, GPS enabled collection vehicles, GPRS enabled user charges collection) * Public awareness to keep the city clean * Segregation at source

Smart City Proposal - Fast Track [Lucknow]

Sl.No.	Standard	Definition	Self assessment of the city (for Pan City Solution) with regard to each feature	Basis of assessment and / or quantitative indicator (Optional - only if data exists)	Projection of 'where the city wants to be' with regard to the feature / indicator	Input / Initiative that would move the city from its current status to Advanced status (Scenario 4)
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)	<p>Scenario 2</p> <p>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</p>	<p>200 nos surveillance cameras at 70 locations. Construction of command center and provision of new police vehicles for better surveillance. Crime and criminal tracking network and system introduce with Online FIR system, Online verification of passport, arms license and domestic help verification. Women help line no. introduced (1090)</p>	<p>Scenario 4</p> <p>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.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Emergency call points within ABD integrated with police information system * CCTV cameras at smart bus stops (200 nos) and inside buses (345 nos) * CCTV cameras at intersections and public places (300 nos) * One Lucknow Smart City Management System integrated with police information system * Modern police kiosks