Transport Infrastructure for Smart Cities in Hilly States

Dr. Pawan Kumar , Associate TCP Town and Country Planning Organization, MoHUA,New Delhi

E mail: pawan612@gmail.com

Introduction

Smart City :

- i. basic infrastructure,
- ii. smart solution to make better infrastructure and services
- iii. area based development.

Basic Infrastructure includes:

- -Adequate Water Supply,
- -Assured electric supply,
- -Sanitation including solid waste management,
- -efficient urban mobility and public transport,
- -Affordable housing,
- -Robust IT connectivity and digitization,
- -Good Governance,
- -Sustainable environment,

ii. Pan- City Smart Solution

Applications of ICT in municipal services .



- Public Information, Grievance Redressal
- 2 Electronic Service Delivery
- 3 Citizen Engagement
- 4 Citizens City's Eyes and Ears
- 5 Video Crime Monitoring

Waste Management

- 6 Waste to Energy & fuel
- 🕖 Waste to Compost
- 8 Waste Water to be Treated
- 9 Recycling and Reduction of C&D Waste

Water Management

- 10 Smart Meters & Management
- 🕕 Leakage Identification, Preventive Maint.
- 😰 Water Quality Monitoring



Smart Meters & Management
Renewable Sources of Energy
Energy Efficient & Green Buildings

Urban Mobility



- 16 Smart Parking
- 🔟 Intelligent Traffic Management
- 🚯 Integrated Multi-Modal Transport

Others



19 Tele-Medicine & Tele Education

20 Incubation/Trade Facilitation Centers

21 Skill Development Centers

iii. Area Based Development

a. Existing Area

•**Retrofitting :** development of existing <u>area > 500 acres</u> to make it livable and efficient area.

•**Redevelopment :** Replacement existing built environment (<u>area > 50 areas</u>) and enable to make a new layout to enhance /upgrade infrastructure, allow mixed land use, increase in density, etc.

b. New Area

•Green Field Development : $\underline{area > 250 \text{ acres }}$ with provision of affordable housing.

(80% buildings : Energy efficient green building,15% of the building : Affordable housing category)

<u>Hilly Cities under Smart</u> <u>Cities Mission</u>



- 1. Dharmshala(H.P.)
- 2. Guwahati
- 3. Imphal
- 4. Agartala
- 5. Namchi
- 6. Kohima
- 7. Srinagar

- 8. Shimla
- 9. Dehradun
- 10. Pasighat (Arunachal Pradesh)
- 11. Jammu
- 12. Aizawl (in Photo)
- 13. Gangtok

Mode Share of Pedestrian (Walking) in Indian Cities, 2007

S.N.	Cities classified according to Population	% of Walking
i.	Less than 5 lakh Population (Plain Terrain)	34
ii.	Less than 5 lakh Population (Hill Terrain)	57
iii.	5-10 lakh Population	32
iv.	10-20 lakh Population	24
V.	20-40 lakh Population	25
vi.	40-80 lakh Population	25
vii.	More than 80 lakh Population	22

Source: Wilbur Smith Associates & the Ministry of Urban Development, Govt. of India, New Delhi .

1.0 Pedestrian Area in Hilly Cities



Pedestrian Areas in Shimla (Mall Road)



Pedestrian Pathways

No Entry of Vehicles







Pedestrian Areas in Nainital (Mall Road)





 Pedestrian Infrastructure are relatively less costly and may be proposed as a separate project on priority basis.



Pedestrian Paradise M.G.Road, Gangtok



2.0 Bus Infrastructure Components

- Road Design
- •Bus Depots
- •Bus Parking
- Signage

Bus Shelter Fleet Size Route Connectivity





Supporting Access (or Feeder) Infrastructure i.e.

- provision for various modes to provide access & act as feeder to bus terminal.
- parking for private vehicles; drop-off and pickup, bays for private vehicles, shared taxi, etc. bays/stops for local bus services.



Taxi as Mode of Public Transport in Aizwal (Mizoram)

Need of Modern Bus Shelters



Bus Shelters in Shimla



3.0 Aerial Ropeway Transit (Cable Car)

i. Tourism Purposes

Cable Car has attraction for pleasure trips to see 360 degree panoramic view. To visualize natural beauty /natural scenery.

Manali Ropeway Cum Ski Centre, Himachal Pradesh



ii. Religious Purpose

Religious Purposes to reach Mountain tops / Mountain Temples for worship.



•Located in Bilaspur.

•Operation was started for convenience of the devotees to Nainadevi Temple.



Ropeway to Shrine of Makhdoom Sahib, Kashmir

It is Kashmir Valley's first ropeway and State's second tourist-carrier. Source: The Hindu

iii. Material Transportation



Ropeway conveyor for Limestone transportation in Sweden

May be used to transport : veg./agriculture/forest products :Tea Leaves from gardens to processing Units ¹⁷

ART : Environmentally Sustainable Transport

- •Relatively Low Carbon foot prints.
- •Electric Engine /Motor used at Stations.
- •Greenhouse Gas emissions credit (Medellin Cable Car, Colombia).
- •Cable car vehicles have no motors and therefore no noise and air pollution along the route.
- •Little disturbance in Micro environment both during construction and operation.





ART (Ropeways/Cable Car) as Mass Transit

Example 1: Roosevelt Island Tramway, New York USA

- •Opening Year :1976 but modernized in 2010 as dual-haul aerial tram
- •Purpose : provide connectivity between **island to Manhattan** as island was redeveloped to accommodate low-middle income housing project.

•Mode : Mass Transit Service for Commuters

•Line Length	: 960
•Line Speed	: 26 km/l
•Cabin capacity	:110
•Peak Headway	: 8 minutes
•PPDPH	:1500



•Integration : Ropeway is integrated with New York's Metropolitan Transit Authority Metro Card with metro and bus transfer.

Example 2: Medellin Metro-Cable, Colombia

- Purpose : Medellin located in Valley surrounded by hills. To provide connectivity to barrios (rural Settlements), gondola
 system was developed to connect Medellin hill residents to Metro.
- Opening Year : 2006.
- First gondola line (Line K) was opened as complementary mode of transport to Medellin Metro.
- Mode : Mass Transit Service



Line Length

Line K	=2789 mt
Line J	=2072 mt
Line L	=4595 mt
Line Speed	: 18-22 km/hr

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Cabin capacity	: 10
Peak Headway	: 12-65 seconds
PPDPH	:550-3000



Cable Car : Haridwar to Rishikesh

हरिद्वार से ऋषिकेश तक उड़न खटोला चलेगाः महाराज

हरिद्वार। पर्यटन मंत्री सतपाल महाराज ने कहा है कि हरिदार से ऋषिकेश तक रोपवे मार्ग बनाया जाएगा । इस्ट्रिस से ऋषिकेश तक डबल डेकर रोफ्वे चलाये जाने की योजना पर विचार किया जा रहा है। महाराज ने यह जानकारी शनिवार को जिला योजना समिति की बैठक में दी। पर्यटन मंत्री ने हरिद्वार को धार्मिक पर्यटन नगरी बनानें की बात कही। उन्होंने कहा, हरिवार से ऋषिकेश तक रोपवे का निर्माण किए जाने की योजना है। इसमें प्रत्येक उडन खटोले में करीब अस्सी यात्रियों के बैठने की समता होगी।

RFP: Cable Car as Public Transport in Gangtok





Schematic view of Guwahati Ropeway (Source: G-plus: Guwahati's English Weekly, dated July 04, 2016)

Transport Infrastructure should sustain: -natural disaster conditions and -crisis for mobility and connectivity.



Cable Car Accident in Kashmir's Gulmarg, June 25, 2017

Development along Cable Corridor

Planning of ART Corridor may promote :

-implementation of transit oriented development

-in newly developed or redeveloped areas.



