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**Why Smart City?**

Against the background of economic and technological changes caused by the globalization and the integration process, cities in India face the challenge of combining competitiveness and sustainable urban development simultaneously. Very evidently, this challenge is likely to have an impact on issues of Urban Quality such as housing, economy, culture, social and environmental conditions.

This project, however, does not deal with the leading European metropolises but with medium-sized cities and their perspectives for development. Even though the public attention the vast majority of the urban population lives in such cities, the main focus of urban research tends to be on the ‘global’ metropolises. As a result, the challenges of medium-sized cities, which can be rather different, remain unexplored to a certain degree. Medium-sized cities, which have to cope with competition of the larger metropolises on corresponding issues, appear to be less well equipped in terms of critical mass, resources and organizing capacity.

**Why Another Ranking and benchmarking?**

To enforce an endogen development and achieve a good position, these cities have to aim on identifying their strengths and weaknesses as well as to identify their chances for positioning and to ensure and extend comparative advantages in certain key resources against other cities of the same level. City rankings are a tool to identify these assets. Although they are quite common in recent time, current rankings are very different in their approaches or methods. Mostly they have quite specific aims focused on shareholder interests. Also, the local governments seldom discuss ranking results in public, if the own city is not ranked high. Due to different interests behind rankings and the indicators and methodological approaches used it is also normal that one city is ranked very different in different rankings. Additionally, medium-sized cities are often not considered when they are not recognised on a global level which would actually premise already a very good position.

**Why These Cities?**

Vidarbha is the eastern region of [Maharashtra](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Maharashtra) state made up of [Nagpur Division](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nagpur_Division) and [Amravati Division](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Amravati_Division). It occupies 31.6% of total area and holds 21.3% of total population of Maharashtra. The largest city in Vidarbha is [Nagpur](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nagpur), second largest is [Amravati](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Amravati) followed by [Akola](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Akola_city), [Gondia](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gondia), [Chandrapur](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chandrapur) and [Yavatmal](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Yavatmal).

The region is famous for growing [oranges](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Orange_(fruit)) and [cotton](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cotton). Vidarbha holds two-thirds of Maharashtra’s mineral resources, three quarters of its forest resources and is a net producer of power. The Rating of cities consist of 67 indices, including five measuring indices. The sample of cities consist of district places of Vidharbha Region of Maharashtra i.e (Akola, Amravati, Bhandara, Buldhan, Chandrapur, Gondiya, Gadchiroli, Nagpur, Wardha, s and Yavatmal. Etc.) The Substantial gaps exist among the statistical approaches and standards adopted by each cities, there have been considerable challenges in the data collection. There are two type of data i.e Primary data and secondary data. In primary Data, Survey is conducted for all 11 cities (Survey Form is attached). In Survey Form, current status of infrastructure and expected infrastructure in smart city from the Stakeholder’s (People) point of view is analyzed. Whereas in secondary data, current situation of infrastructure is analysized, according to availability of data on each parameter.

Methodology does not only include the way of data collection and processing but in a first step it also covers the actual limitation of the selection of cities examined in the ranking. The focus of this ranking lies on District places of Vidharbh region of Maharashtra. The Vidharbha’s district places are selected due to the availability of secondary data. Eleven places in Vidharbh named as Akola, Amravati, Buldhana, Bhandara, Chandrapur, Gondiya, Gadchiroli, Nagpur, Wardha, Washim, Yavatmal etc. were selected as a study area.

**Smart City Model**

**A Smart City is a city well performing in 5 characteristics, built on the ‘smart’ combination of endowments and activities of self-decisive, independent and aware citizens**

**Sampling:**

Eleven sample cities were selected across the vidharbha which are the district places of Vidharbha region. Sampling of survey is done by random sampling method. The aim of research is to take the willingness of stakeholders about Smart City. In order to better results, sampling from all the eleven cities of stakeholders are carried out.

**Standardization and aggregation**

To compare the different indicators it is necessary to standardize the values. The dimension of indicator varies from index to index. First is to need to conduct the standardized integration. All the indicators have to go through non-dimensional processing. The objective indices can be divided into singular objective indices and composite objective indices. Z scores are calculated of all the indicators. This method transforms all indicator values into standardized values with an average.

The Ranking

Excel Sheet The ranking wali

Benchmarking

Excel Sheet Benchmarking

City Profile

Excel Sheet City Profiling