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Breaking the Gridlock:

An AI Roadmap for Urban Decongestion in Telangana and India



Futures Report

November 2025

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A Futures Report By





ITS India Forum & OMI Foundation Trust

President's Message



Akhilesh Srivastava
President,
ITS India Forum

India's cities are at an inflection point. For decades, we have tried to solve congestion by adding roads, flyovers, and corridors. Yet traffic continues to grow faster than infrastructure. It is now clear that the future of urban mobility will be defined not by how much concrete we build, but by how intelligently we manage what already exists. This report, ***Breaking the Gridlock: An AI Roadmap for Urban Decongestion in Telangana and India***, provides a comprehensive framework for using *Artificial Intelligence* to *transform traffic management, improve safety, and make mobility systems more sustainable and citizen-centric*.

The findings of the study reaffirm that **AI can turn congestion from an intractable crisis into a manageable challenge**. First, **predictive analytics and adaptive traffic control** can reduce delays by up to 25-30% on arterial corridors while improving fuel efficiency and cutting emissions. Second, **AI-powered enforcement** - through *automated violation detection and e-challan systems* - can restore road discipline, reduce accidents, and free police manpower for critical duties. Third, **real-time mobility data exchanges and Intelligent Traffic Management Systems (ITMS)** can integrate signals, cameras, and sensors across the network, creating a *living digital map of urban flow* that enables preventive action, not just reactive response. Fourth, **integrating AI into public and shared transport operations** - through *predictive scheduling, dynamic signal priority, and last-mile synchronization* - can make buses and metros more reliable, accessible, and inclusive.

The report's **Hyderabad case study** offers a clear **national prototype**. **Telangana's Digital First vision, Hyderabad's centralized Traffic Management Center, and the state's emerging public-private innovation ecosystem** together create a fertile ground for scaling AI-driven decongestion solutions. The roadmap sets clear priorities: **strengthening AI readiness across GHMC, TSRTC, and Hyderabad Traffic Police**; expanding **digital infrastructure**; creating **interoperable data systems**; and establishing a **Mobility Data Exchange** for real-time decision-making. It also calls for public–private partnerships and AI sandboxes to accelerate innovation and deployment.

The report positions **Hyderabad** as **India's first AI Mobility Lighthouse City** - a Centre of Excellence to guide Tier-1 metros and Smart Cities nationwide. The broader India blueprint under **India's mobility policies**, and the **IndiaAI Mission** ensures that AI becomes a national mobility utility, not a pilot experiment.

The **ITS India Forum** is proud to partner with the **OMI Foundation** in shaping a future where technology, policy, and public purpose converge. The decade ahead must mark India's shift - from congestion to coordination, and from expansion to intelligence - towards intelligent, inclusive, and low-carbon cities.

Foreword



Ambassador (Retd.) Gautam Bambawale
Managing Trustee,
OMI Foundation



Harish Abichandani
First Trustee,
OMI Foundation

Cities are the engines of India's growth, but they are also where the pressures of rapid urbanization are most visible. Among the most urgent of these pressures is congestion - gridlock that costs us time, productivity, health, and quality of life. The challenge is not unique to Telangana, but the State stands at the forefront of seeking intelligent, future-ready solutions that go beyond traditional infrastructure fixes.

This report, ***Breaking the Gridlock: An AI Roadmap for Urban Decongestion in Telangana and India***, highlights a transformative pathway: using **Artificial Intelligence** not only to manage traffic but to fundamentally reimagine mobility systems. By leveraging **predictive analytics, adaptive traffic management, and real-time multimodal integration**, Telangana has the opportunity to show how technology can deliver cleaner, safer, and more efficient streets.

The vision here is not simply one of smoother traffic - it is one of **inclusive, livable cities** where citizens move with ease, public transport becomes more reliable, and every journey is safer and more predictable. The insights and roadmap presented in this report are designed to serve both as a **guide for Telangana** and as **a national blueprint for how Indian cities can use AI** to unlock economic productivity, reduce commuter stress, and **build resilience into their urban futures**.

What distinguishes this work is its dual emphasis on practical governance and long-term vision. It recognizes that AI is not a stand-alone tool but part of a broader ecosystem of institutions, infrastructure, and citizen engagement. By pairing global best practices with India's unique urban realities, the roadmap balances ambition with pragmatism - setting a course that is both achievable and transformative.

As Trustees of the OMI Foundation, we are proud to present this collaborative work, authored with **ITS India Forum**. We believe that by anchoring AI within governance, investing in institutional readiness, and fostering strong public-private partnerships, Telangana can lead India into an era of decongested, intelligent, and future-ready mobility.

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Executive Summary

The Congestion Crisis: From Episodic to Systemic

India's cities are choking on congestion. With 535 million urban residents (36.9% of India's population) generating nearly 70% of GDP, urban infrastructure is under severe strain. The problem is magnified by relentless motorization: **1.38 million new vehicles were registered in FY 2024-25**, with **52,000 private vehicles added daily** (ETV Bharat, 2025).

- **Hyderabad**: Over **10,000 vehicles per km of road length**, up from 6,500 five years ago (Telangana Today, 2025).
- **Chennai**: Vehicle population has crossed **9.2 million**, almost 2 vehicles for every 3 residents (Down To Earth, 2025).

The result is **gridlock as the new normal**. Congestion erodes productivity, traps cities in "pollution chambers," worsens public health, and diminishes quality of life. Traditional infrastructure-led fixes, such as flyovers, road widening, and elevated corridors, have proven short-term palliatives, often worsening induced demand.

Why AI? From Concrete to Code

Artificial Intelligence offers a paradigm shift. Unlike traditional expansion, AI enables cities to **do more with what they already have**.

1. **Prediction**: Machine learning anticipates congestion before it occurs, enabling preemptive action.
2. **Optimization**: Algorithms adjust signals, reroute flows, and balance load dynamically.
3. **Enforcement**: Computer vision detects violations, issues e-challans, and improves compliance at scale.

Global benchmarks prove the impact:

1. **Singapore**: Adaptive signals cut delays by **25-30%**, emissions by **10-15%** (Jain, 2025).
2. **Stockholm**: AI-enabled congestion pricing cut traffic by **20%**, delivering €65 million in social benefits annually (CISCO, 2014).
3. **Los Angeles**: ITS reduced travel delays by **32%**, emissions by **3%** (Struyk, 2025).

Bytes, not concrete, will unlock mobility efficiency.

Research Methodology

This report synthesizes **primary and secondary research**:

1. **Desk Research**: Policy reviews (NUTP, NCAP, Smart Cities, EV policies), ITS case studies, global benchmarks.
2. **Data Analysis**: Vehicle registrations (VAHAN), traffic density, congestion cost estimates, and air pollution data.

3. **Case Studies**: Indian pilots (Hyderabad ITS, Pune AI enforcement, Bengaluru BATCS, Chandigarh AI-CCTV) and global systems (Singapore ERP, Stockholm congestion pricing, Los Angeles ATSAC).
4. **Expert Consultations**: Input from traffic planners, AI startups, and policymakers in Telangana.
5. **Comparative Framework**: Readiness assessment across digital infrastructure, institutional capacity, policy alignment, data governance, and ecosystem partnerships.

Telangana at the Forefront

Hyderabad and Telangana are uniquely positioned to lead India's AI mobility transition.

1. **Digital Infrastructure**: IoT sensors, adaptive traffic signals, and a centralized Traffic Management Center already operational.
2. **Institutional Commitment**: Hyderabad ITS, GHMC, Traffic Police, and TGSRTC have operational ITS experience.
3. **Policy Alignment**: Telangana Mobility Valley, Smart City Hyderabad, Digital Telangana, and clean air initiatives provide a policy runway.
4. **Tech Ecosystem**: Presence of Intel, Bosch, and startups ready to co-develop AI solutions.

Yet, readiness gaps remain in **multi-modal data integration, AI analytics capacity, and structured PPP frameworks.**

The Roadmap for Hyderabad: 2025-30

A phased approach ensures Hyderabad moves from pilots to system-wide transformation.

Short-Term (2025-27): Build the Base

1. **Adaptive Signals**: Expand beyond pilots to arterial corridors.
2. **AI-CCTV Enforcement**: Automate violation detection and lane discipline.
3. **Hyderabad Mobility Data Exchange**: Integrate ITS, TGSRTC, micro-mobility, and aggregator data.
4. **Capacity Building**: Train GHMC, TGSRTC, and Traffic Police in AI and traffic analytics.

Medium-Term (2027-30): Scale Systemically

1. **Citywide AI ITMS**: Cover signals, rerouting, and enforcement.
2. **AI Mobility Sandbox (PPP)**: Public-private testbed for scalable innovations.
3. **AI in Public Transport**: Predictive scheduling, signal priority for buses.

Long-Term (Post-2030): Lead Nationally

1. **Fully Adaptive Traffic Network**: Real-time, seamless coverage across all corridors.
2. **Dynamic Demand Management**: Congestion pricing, dynamic tolling, predictive redistribution.

3. **Centre of Excellence**: Establish Hyderabad as India's **AI-Mobility Hub** for policy, innovation, and global knowledge export.

The India Blueprint: Scaling Beyond Telangana

Telangana's roadmap is a national prototype. Scaling requires embedding AI into India's urban transport and climate strategies.

1. **Tiered Scaling Strategy**: Hyderabad as pilot; Tier-1 metros as early adopters; Smart Cities/NACs as second-wave implementers.
2. **National AI Mobility Mission**: Integrate into NUTP, Digital India, IndiaAI Mission; standardize adoption, finance city pilots, and establish shared datasets.
3. **Mobility India Grid**: A national open-data platform linking transport feeds, AI models, and APIs for startups, cities, and researchers.
4. **Capacity Pipeline**: Launch AI mobility fellowships, city-level innovation labs, and specialized traffic analytics units in 50+ cities.
5. **PPP Scaling**: Outcome-based PPP models with Indian and global ITS providers, cloud firms, and startups.
6. **Global Export**: Position India as a leader in **affordable, scalable AI congestion solutions for the Global South.**

The 2030 Vision: From Gridlock to Transformation

By 2030, **AI-driven congestion management is not just about traffic efficiency**, it is about reshaping Indian cities into **intelligent, inclusive, and low-carbon systems**.

1. **Seamless Multimodality**: AI integrates metro, bus, micro-mobility, and shared modes into frictionless journeys.
2. **Equity in Access**: Optimized public transport improves reliability for underserved communities.
3. **Climate Co-Benefits**: Reduced idling, smoother flows, and cleaner air align mobility with India's climate goals.
4. **National Leadership**: Hyderabad demonstrates that AI is India's path from congestion to productivity, from reactive fixes to future-ready governance.

Right Turn

Breaking the Gridlock is not a technical manual; it is a strategic blueprint. Telangana can pioneer India's AI-driven congestion management, setting standards for urban governance nationwide. If scaled nationally, AI can restore productivity, reduce emissions, and improve quality of life for hundreds of millions of urban Indians.

From congestion to transformation, Telangana can lead India into an era of AI-powered, smart, inclusive, and sustainable mobility.

Breaking the Gridlock: An AI Roadmap for Urban Decongestion in Telangana & India

The Congestion Crisis: From Episodic to Systemic



Rapid urbanization & unfettered motorization creating "gridlock" as the new normal.

Why AI? From Concrete to Code

Prediction

Singapore: Cut delays by **20-35%**

Optimization

Stockholm: Gained **€65 million** in social benefits

Enforcement

Los Angeles: Reduced travel delays by **32%**

Bytes, not concrete, will unlock mobility efficiency.

Research Methodology

Desk Research

Policy Reviews; ITS Case Studies; Global Benchmarks

Data Analysis

Vehicle Registration; Congestion; Air Pollution

Case Studies

Hyderabad, Singapore, Stockholm, London, Beijing, Los Angeles

Telangana at the Forefront

- Digital Infra
- Policy
- Insti-tutions
- Tech Ecosystem

The Hyderabad Roadmap

Short Term (2025-27)

Adaptive Signals; AI-CCTV Enforcement; Data Exchange; Capacity Building

Medium Term (2027-30)

Citywide AI ITMS; AI Mobility Sandbox (PPP); AI in Public Transport

Long-Term (Post-2030)

Fully Adaptive Traffic Network; Dynamic Demand Management; Center of Excellence

The 2030 Vision:

From Gridlock to Transformation

- **Seamless** multi-modality
- **Equity** in access
- **Climate** co-benefits
- **National** leadership



1. Introduction: Why Decongestion Matters

India is entering a **decisive phase of urbanization**. As of 2024, 36.9% of India's 1.45 billion people - about 535 million - reside in cities, generating nearly 70% of national GDP (World Bank, 2024; Trading Economics, 2024). By 2050, this urban population is projected to more than double, placing unparalleled strain on infrastructure, mobility, and environmental systems.

The mobility challenge is magnified by the **surge in private vehicle ownership**. In FY 2024-25 alone, 1.38 million new vehicles were registered, with over 52,000 private vehicles added every single day (ETV Bharat, 2025). Vehicle densities in metropolitan regions are climbing to unsustainable levels: Hyderabad now reports over 10,000 vehicles per km of road length, up from 6,500 just five years earlier (Telangana Today, 2025), while Chennai's vehicle population crossed 9.2 million, equivalent to nearly two vehicles for every three residents (Down To Earth, 2025). The result is **gridlock across nearly all Indian cities** - congestion is no longer episodic, it is **systemic**.

1.1. The True Cost of Congestion

Urban congestion directly translates into **economic inefficiency**. In Delhi, traffic speeds fall by 41% during morning peaks and 56% in the evening, costing the city an estimated USD 8.9-14.7 billion annually in productivity losses, fuel waste, and delays (ETV Bharat, 2025). In Bengaluru, traffic snarls consumed over 7 lakh productive hours in a single year, draining billions from the local economy (S & Raj, 2023). For individuals, commuting delays reduce take-home income by up to 12%, while daily idling consumes fuel worth millions of dollars across cities.

The **environmental burden** is equally severe. Idling vehicles create "pollution chambers," trapping harmful gases like CO, SO_2, and VOCs. Vehicular emissions account for 40-80% of total air pollution in most cities, peaking at 72% in Delhi (Sustainable Futures Collective, 2025). Despite cleaner fuel policies, the sheer growth of vehicles undermines progress. Air quality in major metros regularly breaches safe thresholds, with Delhi's daily PM2.5 peaks often exceeding 400-500 $\mu g/m^3$, far above WHO limits (Kaur, 2023). Noise pollution, urban heat islands, and climate impacts add further costs.

Congestion is also a **public health emergency**. In 2022, 10,160 pedestrians were killed in road crashes, a 7% rise from the previous year, with two- and three-wheeler riders comprising another large share of fatalities (MoRTH, 2022). Vulnerable road users are disproportionately at risk in car-centric cities. The health burden of pollution is staggering: India records the world's highest rates of chronic respiratory and asthma-related deaths, while reduced walkability and cycling contribute to rising lifestyle diseases. Congestion erodes quality of life - not just in time lost, but in health, stress, and opportunities foregone.

1.2. Why Traditional Fixes Fail

For decades, Indian cities have relied on **supply-side solutions** like **road widening, elevated corridors, and flyovers**. While politically popular, these measures have repeatedly proven

short-term palliatives. Expanded roads quickly fill with more vehicles, a textbook case of induced demand. Instead of easing congestion, they merely shift bottlenecks to other points in the network.

Poor **integration of public transport** compounds the inefficiency. Even where metro systems exist, they often achieve only 25-35% of projected ridership, largely because they function as isolated corridors with **weak last-mile connectivity** (Chitlangia, 2024). Commuters face fragmented journeys, requiring multiple interchanges, higher costs, and greater travel times.

Car-centric planning worsens the gridlock. Neglect of **non-motorized transport (NMT)** infrastructure reduces walking and cycling's modal share. Haphazard parking, encroachments, and weak enforcement reduce effective road capacity. Erratic driving practices - wrong-side driving, lane indiscipline, reckless overtaking - further erode efficiency and safety. In sum, building more road space without addressing structural and behavioral issues has proven both costly and counterproductive.

1.3. The Case for an AI-Driven Paradigm Shift

There is now consensus that addressing congestion requires a **paradigm shift** beyond **concrete-heavy infrastructure**. **Artificial Intelligence (AI)** and **smart technologies** enable **demand management**, **real-time optimization**, and **coordinated enforcement** at scale. Key strategies include **congestion pricing, dynamic parking regulation, AI-powered adaptive signal control, and intelligent traffic monitoring systems**.

Investments in **integrated public transport**, aligned with **last-mile** and **NMT solutions**, will be essential to **shift modal shares**. **Land-use policies** promoting **compact, transit-oriented development** can reduce commute distances. **Real-time data analytics** and **inter-agency governance** will ensure responsiveness and efficiency.

An **AI-driven approach** offers India - and **Telangana in particular** - the chance to **break free from the cycle of worsening congestion**, rising emissions, and deteriorating health. It signals a future of **faster, safer, and more predictable mobility**, where **gridlock gives way to intelligent flow**.

2. AI and Data-Driven Congestion Management: The New Frontier

For decades, India's response to congestion has been rooted in **supply-side expansion** - widening roads, building flyovers, and adding new corridors (Vaidyanathan et al., 2013). These interventions provide only short-lived relief before being overwhelmed by induced demand. Today, a new paradigm is emerging: **AI-powered demand management**, where the focus shifts from building more capacity to using intelligence, automation, and real-time data to maximize the efficiency of existing networks.

2.1. From Concrete to Code: Smart Demand Management

The challenge is no longer just **infrastructure deficits**, but how cities manage what they already have. Adaptive traffic signals, AI-driven route optimization, automated violation detection, and dynamic congestion pricing demonstrate that **bytes - not concrete - can unlock efficiency**. Unlike traditional expansion, which fuels more traffic, smart systems actively shape demand, improve compliance, and free up road capacity without massive new capital outlay.

2.2. Why AI? Making Mobility Intelligent

AI offers three critical advantages. **Prediction**: machine learning models can forecast congestion patterns before they occur, allowing pre-emptive interventions. **Optimization**: algorithms adjust signals, reroute flows, and balance load dynamically across the network. **Enforcement**: automated e-challans and AI-based violation detection improve compliance and discipline at scale - something human policing alone cannot achieve. **For congested Indian cities with limited resources, AI provides a cost-effective pathway to leapfrog into safer, more efficient systems.**

2.3. Global and Indian Momentum

Around the world, cities from **Singapore to Los Angeles** are leveraging AI for adaptive traffic management, reducing delays by up to **25-30%** and emissions by **10-15%** (Jain, 2025). India is beginning to move in this direction: **Delhi is planning to pilot congestion pricing** informed by real-time traffic data, and **Bengaluru is testing adaptive AI signals**.

Case Example: Pune's AI-Driven Enforcement

In 2019, **Pune** became one of the first Indian cities to deploy an AI-enabled traffic management system (Deshpande, 2025). Cameras integrated with machine learning algorithms monitor violations such as red-light jumping, helmetless riding, and triple riding. **E-challans are automatically issued and sent directly to violators' mobile numbers**, drastically improving compliance and freeing up police manpower for critical tasks. Early evaluations showed a sharp reduction in visible violations and improved lane discipline, underscoring how AI can act as both a deterrent and a management tool.

Figure 1: AI-based ITMS on the Mumbai-Pune Expressway



Source: ParkPlus, n.d.

As India scales its **Ease of Living Mission** and **Digital India** framework, **embedding AI into mobility governance could be a game-changer - transforming congestion from an intractable crisis into a manageable challenge.**

3. AI-Enabled Traffic Control: Intelligent Traffic Management Systems (ITMS)

Intelligent Traffic Management Systems (ITMS), also known as Smart Traffic Management Systems (STMS), are at the forefront of **urban decongestion strategies**. By harnessing **Artificial Intelligence (AI), the Internet of Things (IoT), and real-time data analytics**, these systems move beyond static traffic control to create **dynamic, predictive, and responsive networks**. They optimize flow, enhance safety, and cut delays - turning data into actionable insights that make cities smarter and more efficient (UPPSC Magazine, 2025).

The ITMS framework works in stages: **data collection** (via IoT sensors, cameras, GPS), **data processing** (AI/ML algorithms to detect anomalies and predict hotspots), **decision-making** (adjusting signals, rerouting flows, optimizing lanes), and **user integration** (commuters receiving live updates through apps and signage). Finally, the system engages in **continuous optimization**, refining algorithms based on real-time and historical data (UPPSC Magazine, 2025).

3.1. Core Architecture: From Sensors to Real-Time Analytics

Intelligent Traffic Management Systems (ITMS) rely on a robust technological backbone that transforms raw traffic data into actionable insights, enabling cities to manage congestion proactively rather than reactively. By integrating sensors, AI, real-time analytics, and vehicle-to-infrastructure communication, ITMS creates a responsive urban mobility ecosystem that improves traffic flow, enhances safety, and supports sustainable transportation (Dighe & Nikam, 2024).

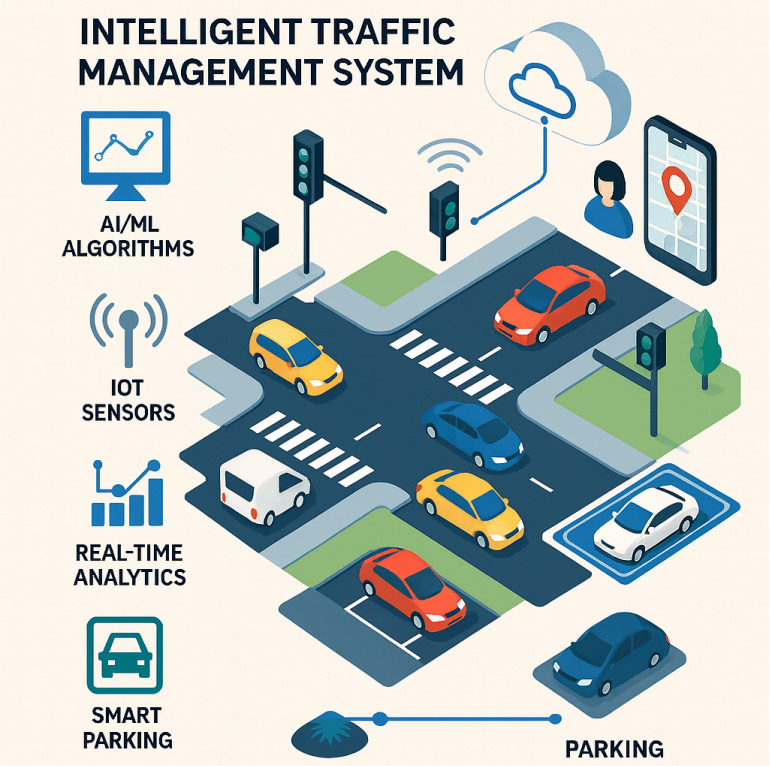


Figure 2: Core Architecture of AI-enabled Intelligent Traffic Management System

Source: Authors; AI-generated image.

Sensors & IoT Devices through road-embedded loops, cameras, and GPS trackers continuously collect live data on vehicle movement, congestion levels, and incidents. These devices form the foundation for a real-time understanding of traffic conditions, enabling authorities to respond promptly to evolving situations.

Technologies that are driving ITMS are:

1. **AI/ML Algorithms:** Advanced machine learning algorithms analyze historical and live data to detect patterns, predict congestion hotspots, and optimize interventions such as dynamic traffic signal timings or adaptive lane allocations. By learning from traffic behavior over time, these systems continually improve their accuracy and effectiveness.
2. **Real-Time Analytics:** Processed data is translated into actionable insights that guide authorities in adjusting traffic signals, rerouting vehicles, or issuing alerts via mobile applications and digital road signage. This ensures commuters receive timely information, reducing delays and preventing secondary congestion.
3. **Vehicle-to-Infrastructure (V2X) Communication:** By enabling direct communication between vehicles and traffic infrastructure and everything, V2X technology enhances coordination across intersections, particularly critical as autonomous and connected vehicles become more prevalent. This interaction supports smoother traffic flow, proactive congestion management, and future-ready urban mobility.
4. **Smart Parking Systems:** AI-powered parking guidance directs drivers to available spaces, reducing the time spent searching for parking, minimizing cruising congestion, and improving overall road space utilization.

Together, these components form an integrated ITMS ecosystem that not only **manages current traffic challenges** but also **lays the foundation for future mobility solutions, including autonomous vehicles and connected transport networks**. By leveraging data, intelligence, and real-time responsiveness, ITMS represents a strategic investment in safer, cleaner, and more efficient urban mobility, delivering tangible benefits for both commuters and city authorities alike.

3.2. Benefits: Why ITMS Matters

Intelligent Traffic Management Systems (ITMS) offer a comprehensive set of benefits that enhance urban mobility, safety, and sustainability (Dighe & Nikam, 2024).

1. **Flow Optimization:** ITMS optimizes traffic signal timings based on real-time conditions, dynamically manages lane allocations, and suggests alternative routes to distribute vehicle loads efficiently. This minimizes bottlenecks, reduces travel times, and improves overall traffic flow across urban networks.
2. **Improved Road Safety:** Leveraging predictive analytics and continuous incident monitoring, ITMS identifies high-risk areas, detects accidents promptly, and alerts authorities for rapid response. This reduces accident rates, protects vulnerable road users, and enhances overall commuter safety.
3. **Lower Carbon Emissions:** By minimizing vehicle idling, stop-and-go movements, and inefficient braking, ITMS decreases fuel consumption and greenhouse gas emissions,

contributing to cleaner air and healthier urban environments.

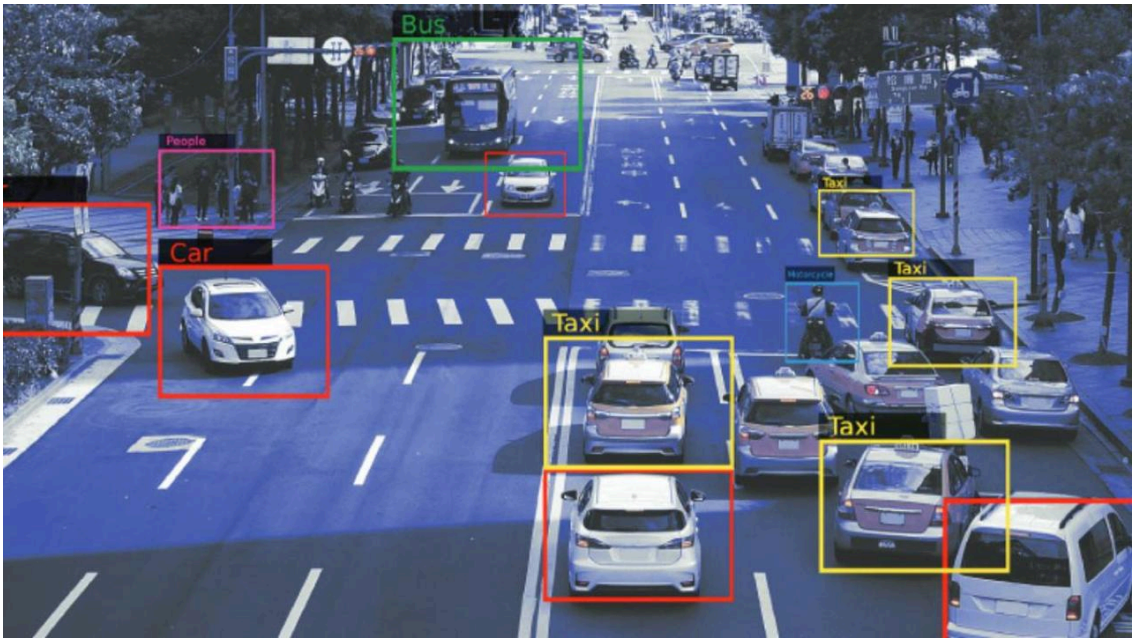
4. **Enhanced Emergency Response:** Traffic management systems prioritize the movement of ambulances, fire trucks, and police vehicles, adjusting signals and clearing routes in real time to ensure faster response times during emergencies.
5. **Better Public Transport Efficiency:** ITMS synchronizes traffic signals with buses, trams, and other public transport modes, reducing delays, improving schedule adherence, and making mass transit a more reliable and attractive option for commuters.
6. **Real-Time Traffic Updates:** Commuters receive live updates via mobile applications and digital signage, allowing them to avoid congested areas, plan optimal routes, and make informed travel decisions.
7. **Economic Benefits:** By reducing congestion, delays, and fuel wastage, ITMS lowers transportation costs for businesses, enhances workforce productivity, and supports sustainable urban growth, ultimately generating economic value for cities.

Collectively, these benefits underscore ITMS as a strategic investment for **smart, safe, and sustainable urban mobility**, enabling cities to manage current traffic challenges while preparing for future demands from increasing urbanization and emerging transport technologies.

3.3. Indian Proof Points: Bengaluru, Pune, and Chandigarh

Several Indian cities have adopted AI-powered Intelligent Traffic Management Systems (ITMS), highlighting measurable impacts.

Figure 3: A snapshot of Bengaluru Adaptive Traffic Control System (BATCS)



Source: Team-BHP, 2024

These cities showcase how adaptive traffic control, automated signal management, and AI-driven violation detection can reduce travel times, increase throughput, enhance road

safety, and improve overall traffic efficiency. A comparative view underscores the tangible benefits of technology-driven urban mobility solutions in diverse Indian traffic environments.

Table 1: A comparison of practical benefits of ITMS as deployed in India

City	System / Intervention	Travel Time Reduction	Throughput Increase	Safety Improvements / Compliance	Key AI Interventions / Features
Bengaluru	Adaptive Traffic Control System (BATCS)	3.5 km stretch: 17 to 14 min	Bannerghatta Rd (5.9 km): Increased from 17.9 to 20.8 km/h	Not quantified (reduced congestion indirectly improves safety)	AI-driven signal timing, predictive analytics, 5-second warning timers, dynamic lane management
Pune	Automated Traffic Signal Detection & Response System (ATS-DRS)	Average wait time: Decreased from 60 to 42 sec	Peak hour throughput: +25%	Driver compliance improved: 78%	AI-based signal optimization, traffic violation detection, pattern recognition, emergency vehicle prioritization
Chandigarh	AI-Driven Traffic Violation System + VAC (Vehicle Actuated Control)	Reduced idle times at low-traffic signals	Not quantified	4 lakh challans issued in 5 months; 50% red light violations detected	2,000+ AI CCTV cameras, autonomous violation detection, dynamic green countdowns, integration with ICCC

Source: Daten & Wissen, 2025; Deshpande, 2025; Tiwari, 2025

Across diverse contexts, ITMS has delivered measurable reductions in travel time, improved compliance, and better throughput - evidence that technology-driven solutions can reshape India's urban mobility.

3.4. Global Best Practices: Lessons for India

Cities worldwide offer powerful evidence of ITMS impact as seen in *Table 2*. These benchmarks show that **combining adaptive technologies with demand-based interventions** can significantly cut delays, improve air quality, and strengthen public transport. **For Indian cities, the lesson is clear: technology and policy must work hand-in-hand to deliver decongested, efficient urban mobility.**

Table 2: Impact of AI-enabled ITMS seen worldwide

City/System	Mechanism	Impact	Results
Los Angeles - ATSAC	4,850 adaptive signals, real-time surveillance	Lower delays, faster travel	32% lower delays, 10% shorter trips, 3% fewer emissions
Singapore - ERP	Dynamic tolling linked to live congestion	Demand management	Smooth flows, incentivized off-peak travel
Stockholm - Congestion Pricing	Toll cordon + smart signals	Traffic & emissions cut	20% traffic drop, 30-50% congestion cut, €65M annual social benefit
London - ULEZ	Emissions-based zone charging	Cleaner air + smoother traffic	30% congestion cut, 38% bus ridership growth, 60% fewer bus delays

Source: Struyk, 2025; Tools of Change, n.d.; Ionescu, 2025; Transport for London, 2004; Dighe & Nikam, 2024.

4. AI in Enforcement and Driver Behavior

Urban congestion in India is not only a function of **infrastructure limitations** but also of **erratic driving behaviors** (Mate, 2022). Wrong-side driving, lane violations, illegal parking, and signal jumping significantly exacerbate bottlenecks, compromise safety, and increase accident risks. **Curbing congestion therefore requires behavioral change - best achieved through AI-enabled, automated enforcement systems that can monitor, analyze, and influence driver behavior at scale.**

4.1. AI-Powered Automated Violation Detection

AI-powered enforcement systems combine **high-resolution cameras, IoT sensors, and machine learning algorithms** to identify traffic offenses in real time (Thamaraiselvi et al., 2025).

Figure 4: AI in Enforcement: From Violations to Real-Time Intelligence



Source: Authors; AI-generated image.

Unlike traditional enforcement, which depends on manual observation, **AI can continuously monitor entire corridors**, detecting violations such as red-light jumping, illegal turns, or overspeeding, and triggering swift, transparent penalties (Thamaraiselvi et al., 2025).

Key components include:

1. **Computer Vision & Object Recognition**: Detects vehicles, classifies types, and recognizes violations.
2. **Machine Learning Algorithms**: Improve accuracy by learning from historical data and adapting to new patterns.
3. **Automated Penalty Issuance**: Integration with challan systems ensures real-time, accountable enforcement.

Case Example: Stockholm, Sweden

Stockholm has integrated **AI-powered cameras with its congestion pricing and traffic management system** to enforce traffic rules and optimize flow (CISCO, 2014). AI-driven violation detection identifies unauthorized access within the congestion charge zone and tracks vehicle behavior at intersections. Since implementation, the system has contributed to several key outcomes (CISCO, 2014):

1. 20% reduction in traffic volume in the cordon area
2. 30-50% drop in congestion on arterial roads
3. 10-15% decrease in inner-city emissions, complementing broader congestion pricing measures

Figure 5: AI-powered ITMS in Stockholm



Source: CISCO, 2014

This demonstrates how AI-based enforcement not only improves compliance but also reinforces traffic management objectives, reduces accidents, and supports environmental and mobility goals at a citywide scale.

4.2. Real-Time Road Intelligence: Beyond Penalties

AI enforcement systems are evolving into **continuous intelligence layers** for urban mobility. Instead of merely issuing fines, they provide **real-time insights** that allow dynamic adjustments, incident response, and better emergency management.

Table 3: Key Functions and Impacts of AI-Powered Enforcement

Function	Description	Example / Impact
Dynamic Signal and Traffic Control	AI analyzes live traffic data and violation patterns to adjust traffic signal timings dynamically, reducing bottlenecks and smoothing traffic flow.	*Hangzhou City Brain (China):* Adaptive AI signals reduced congestion by 15-20% across multiple districts, improving average vehicle speeds.
Accident and Incident Detection	Detects stalled or crashed vehicles using camera feeds, IoT sensors, and AI-based pattern recognition; alerts traffic control centers for rapid response.	*Madrid Smart Mobility (Spain):* AI-integrated CCTV and IoT sensors enabled real-time detection of breakdowns, cutting clearance times by nearly 30%.
Traffic Flow Optimization via Commuter Guidance	Real-time insights inform navigation apps and digital signage, directing drivers away from congestion and high-risk zones.	*Seoul TOPIS (South Korea):* The Traffic Operation and Information Service shares live AI-processed congestion data with apps, reducing average commuter delays by 8-10%.
Emergency response.	Smart Traffic Management: Enhancing Public Safety and Emergency Response	*Madrid's Mobility Management Center* uses AI-powered traffic prediction models to optimize traffic flow. The system has reduced emergency response times by up to 25% and decreased traffic-related fatalities by 30% since its implementation in 2014.
Predictive Traffic Management	Continuously analyzes historical and real-time traffic patterns to predict congestion hotspots and deploy mitigation measures proactively.	*Dubai Smart Traffic System (UAE):* AI predictions combined with adaptive signals reduced peak-hour congestion delays by 25%.

Source: Zhang et al., 2019; Circuit, 2023; The Seoul Transport Operation And Information Service (TOPIS), n.d.; InterTraffic, 2024

By converting traffic data into live, actionable intelligence, AI turns reactive enforcement into proactive decongestion management.

4.3 Impact on Compliance, Safety, and Flow

Evidence from India and abroad demonstrates that **AI enforcement improves compliance while simultaneously reducing congestion and accidents**.

Table 4: Impact of AI-powered Enforcement in India

City	AI Interventions	Compliance Impact	Safety Impact	Traffic Flow / Travel Time Impact
Ahmedabad, India	AI-based overspeed and lane violation cameras	95% accuracy in detection.	Fewer speed-related incidents	Improved average speeds on key arterial roads
Singapore - ERP + Smart Traffic	Dynamic tolling, AI traffic monitoring, real-time re-routing	Increased compliance with toll & lane rules	20% reduction in peak-hour incidents	Smooth traffic flow, reduced travel delays
Lisbon, Portugal	AI traffic management at 260 intersections	Improved adherence to traffic signals	Reduced stop-and-go incidents	20-70% travel speed improvement; 30% fewer stops

Source: Parmar, 2023; IntelliStride, 2024; Numalis, 2025

In summary, AI-driven enforcement transforms road governance. By combining automated violation detection with real-time intelligence, cities can achieve higher compliance, lower accident rates, and more predictable flows - laying the foundation for safer, congestion-free mobility systems.

Figure 6: AI-based overspeed and lane violation cameras in Ahmedabad



Source: Shewaramani, 2023.

5. AI for Public Transport Efficiency

Public transport in India struggles to meet the needs of its fast-urbanizing population. Despite being the **world's second-most populous country**, ridership remains suboptimal. **Bus Rapid Transit (BRT) systems underperform** relative to global benchmarks, while **metros and Regional Rapid Transit Systems (RRTS) often operate in isolation**, lacking integration and last-mile connectivity. Data from Non-Attainment Cities (NACs) show **24 cities at LOS-IV and 38 at LOS-III**, reflecting systemic service deficiencies (Goel & Yadav, 2025).

State Transport Undertakings (STUs) face mounting challenges: fleet growth was only **4.6% from 2014 to 2019**, while ridership **declined by 5.8%**, leading to tripling of operational losses (MoRTH, 2023). Congestion worsens inefficiencies - over **50% of Delhi bus stops** report waiting times exceeding **10 minutes** during peak hours (India Today, 2024). **AI offers a pathway to reverse these inefficiencies by optimizing scheduling, improving reliability, and enhancing commuter experience.**

5.1. Smart Signal Priority for Buses, Trams, and Mass Transit

AI-powered adaptive signals prioritize public transport vehicles, reducing delays and improving on-time performance. By integrating live vehicle tracking with traffic data, signals dynamically adjust to reduce dwell times and ensure smoother movement.

Figure 7: AI-powered adaptive signals for bus prioritization in London



Source: Interchange UK, n.d.

Table 5: Impact of AI for public transport around the world

City / System	AI Mechanism	Key Impact	Quantitative Results
London, UK: SCOOT	AI-driven adaptive signal control using real-time traffic data	Reduces bus and tram delays, enhances reliability	Up to 15% reduction in bus delays on major urban corridors
Zurich, Switzerland: Tram Priority System	AI-based signal prioritization adjusting green phases based on tram location and passenger load	Improves tram punctuality and on-time arrivals	On-time arrivals increased from 85% to 94% on critical corridors

Source: Nash et al., 2020; ITS International, 2013

By dynamically giving priority at intersections, AI strengthens service reliability, boosts passenger confidence, and encourages a shift from private vehicles to public transport.

5.2 Preventing Bus Bunching and Optimizing Scheduling

Bus bunching - when vehicles on the same route cluster together - undermines service efficiency. AI-driven monitoring detects clustering in real time, predicts potential bunching, and recommends corrective actions such as re-routing, speed adjustments, or temporary layovers (Wang & Sun, 2020).

Table 6: Impact of AI-powered public transport optimization in Singapore and London

City / Country	AI Intervention	Key Outcomes
Singapore: LTA Bus Operations	Real-time tracking and AI-based schedule optimization, integrated with traffic signal priority.	Improved headway adherence, reduced bus clustering on arterial corridors.
London, UK: iBus System	AI uses real-time GPS tracking to detect clustering and dynamically adjust bus speeds or dwell times.	Significant reduction in bus bunching, smoother passenger wait times.

Source: Transport for London, 2024; Dokhniak & Khavalko, 2025

AI anti-bunching systems reduce passenger waiting times, improve fleet utilization, and make services more predictable.

5.3. Predictive Demand Forecasting

AI-driven demand forecasting analyzes historical ridership, occupancy, weather, and event data to predict demand fluctuations. This allows operators to adjust frequencies, routes, and fleet allocation in advance.

Table 7: Outcomes of AI for public transport in Beijing and Los Angeles

City / Country	AI Intervention	Key Outcomes
Beijing, China	AI-driven demand-responsive transit system that dynamically adjusts bus dispatch and schedules using historical patterns and live demand data.	Improved service reliability during peak hours; better load balancing across high-demand routes.
Los Angeles, USA	Automated Traffic Surveillance and Control (ATSAC) system integrates real-time traffic and transit data to prioritize buses at intersections and reduce delays.	Reduced bus delays, improved on-time performance, and smoother passenger flow across corridors.

Source: Zhou et al., 2024

Predictive scheduling reduces overcrowding and underutilization, ensuring resources match demand - improving both commuter satisfaction and operational efficiency.

Figure 8: AI for public transport in Beijing



Source: The Quantum Insider, 2025.

Figure 9: AI for public transport in Zurich



Source: Railway Gazette, 2024.

5.4. The Larger Payoff

AI-driven solutions for public transport - **adaptive signal priority, anti-bunching algorithms, and predictive demand forecasting** - deliver measurable reductions in delays, improved reliability, and better fleet performance. **These systems boost commuter confidence and encourage a modal shift away from private vehicles, easing congestion while lowering emissions. In essence, AI makes public transport not only more efficient but also more attractive, positioning it as the backbone of sustainable, inclusive, and congestion-free urban mobility.**

6. AI in Last-Mile and Micro-Mobility

Last-mile connectivity remains a critical barrier to seamless urban travel. Many commuters rely on e-rickshaws, bike taxis, cabs, and auto-rickshaws to reach bus stops or metro stations, but these services are often fragmented, unreliable, or poorly integrated with mass transit. **AI offers the opportunity to bridge this gap** by dynamically allocating feeder services, optimizing coverage, and synchronizing micro-mobility with larger networks, thereby making urban journeys smoother, faster, and more sustainable.

6.1. Dynamic AI Allocation for Feeder Services

AI algorithms can transform feeder services from fragmented to intelligent networks. By analyzing demand, commuter flows, and traffic conditions in real time, they ensure first- and last-mile gaps are closed, particularly during peak hours or in underserved areas.

Key Functions of AI Allocation:



1. **Real-Time Fleet Management:** Continuously tracks vehicle location and occupancy, reallocating resources to high-demand zones.
2. **Predictive Deployment:** Forecasts demand surges (events, weather, peak hours) and pre-positions vehicles.
3. **Adaptive Route Planning:** Optimizes feeder routes based on live traffic and passenger arrivals.
4. **Load Balancing:** Prevents overloading or underutilization by distributing passengers effectively.
5. **Mass Transit Synchronization:** Aligns feeder services with metro/bus timetables for seamless transfers.

In essence, AI ensures that feeder vehicles are in the right place at the right time, thereby maximizing coverage, minimizing waiting times, and boosting commuter confidence.

Figure 10: Multimodality in Chennai: Opportunity to seamlessly integrate using AI



6.2. Integration with Metro and Bus Networks

Seamless integration between micro-mobility and mass transit is critical to scaling ridership. AI enables real-time coordination between e-rickshaws, bike taxis, shuttle vans, and major transit networks, reducing missed transfers and idle wait times.

Key Functions of AI Integration:

1. **Dynamic Scheduling:** Aligns feeder arrivals with bus and metro timetables.
2. **Predictive Demand Management:** Anticipates high demand and deploys extra capacity.
3. **Smart Station Allocation:** Identifies optimal pick-up/drop-off zones to reduce congestion near hubs.
4. **Data-Driven Optimization:** Uses traffic and ridership data to ensure coverage of underserved areas.
5. **Personalized Commuter Assistance:** Mobile apps provide real-time feeder availability, ETAs, and transfer guidance.

When last-mile services run as extensions of metros and buses rather than standalone options, public transport becomes far more reliable, attractive, and congestion-reducing.

7. AI for Urban Traffic Planning

Urban traffic management is shifting **from reactive interventions to proactive, AI-powered strategies** (Poonam, 2024). Instead of waiting for congestion to occur, planners can now harness predictive analytics, real-time simulations, and continuous data streams to guide both day-to-day operations and long-term mobility strategies. **AI makes it possible to anticipate, test, and design urban traffic systems that are preventive rather than corrective.**

Figure 11: A road bustling with vehicular traffic in Bengaluru



7.1. Predictive Congestion Modeling and Diversion Planning

Congestion can now be anticipated before it occurs. AI-powered predictive models use historical traffic patterns, live sensor and GPS data, and external factors like weather or events to forecast hotspots with high accuracy (Mystakidis et al., 2025).

Authorities can then:

1. **Reroute vehicles in real time** using signage, navigation apps, or adaptive signals.
2. **Deploy temporary measures** such as reversible lanes or dynamic lane assignments.
3. **Prioritize high-occupancy vehicles, buses, and emergency services** when bottlenecks are anticipated (Sapte, 2025).

Pilot programs have shown **10-25% reductions in average travel times** on arterial roads, fewer unpredictable delays, and lower commuter frustration (Mutambik, 2025). **By shifting from reactive to predictive management, AI reduces congestion, fuel use, emissions, and accident risks.**

7.2. Real-Time Simulations for Smarter Investments

AI simulations allow cities to "test before they build". By combining live traffic data, IoT sensors, and predictive modeling, authorities can replicate real-world conditions and evaluate interventions virtually (Gheorghe & Soica, 2025).

These simulations enable:

1. **Signal timing tests** and dynamic lane allocation without disrupting live traffic.
2. **Infrastructure prioritization** by identifying corridors where upgrades deliver the highest efficiency gains.
3. **Multimodal planning**, such as rerouting feeder networks or modeling new bus corridors (Smith, 2025).

Running multiple **"what-if" scenarios** helps avoid unintended consequences, like shifting congestion to adjacent streets. **The result is evidence-based decision-making that ensures infrastructure investments deliver measurable benefits.**



Figure 12: AI transforms urban traffic planning from reactive fixes to proactive strategies

Source: Authors; AI-generated image.

7.3. AI-Generated Data for Long-Term Urban Mobility Planning

Beyond operations, **AI-generated mobility data is becoming a strategic policy asset**. Continuous datasets on congestion, travel patterns, and vehicle flows enable more targeted, equitable, and sustainable planning.

From Data to Policy Action:

1. **Infrastructure Investment:** Identify chronic bottlenecks and underserved areas to guide capital expenditure.
2. **Public Transport Optimization:** Highlight under-served routes and adjust schedules or frequencies.
3. **Equity Interventions:** Spot gaps across income groups or geographies, enabling policies such as subsidized shared mobility or peripheral upgrades.
4. **Environmental Regulation:** Design congestion-pricing or low-emission zones tied to measurable outcomes.

Scenario modeling also allows governments to **test strategies for population growth, vehicle electrification, shared mobility, or even Advanced Air Mobility**, weighing trade-offs across economic, environmental, and social outcomes.

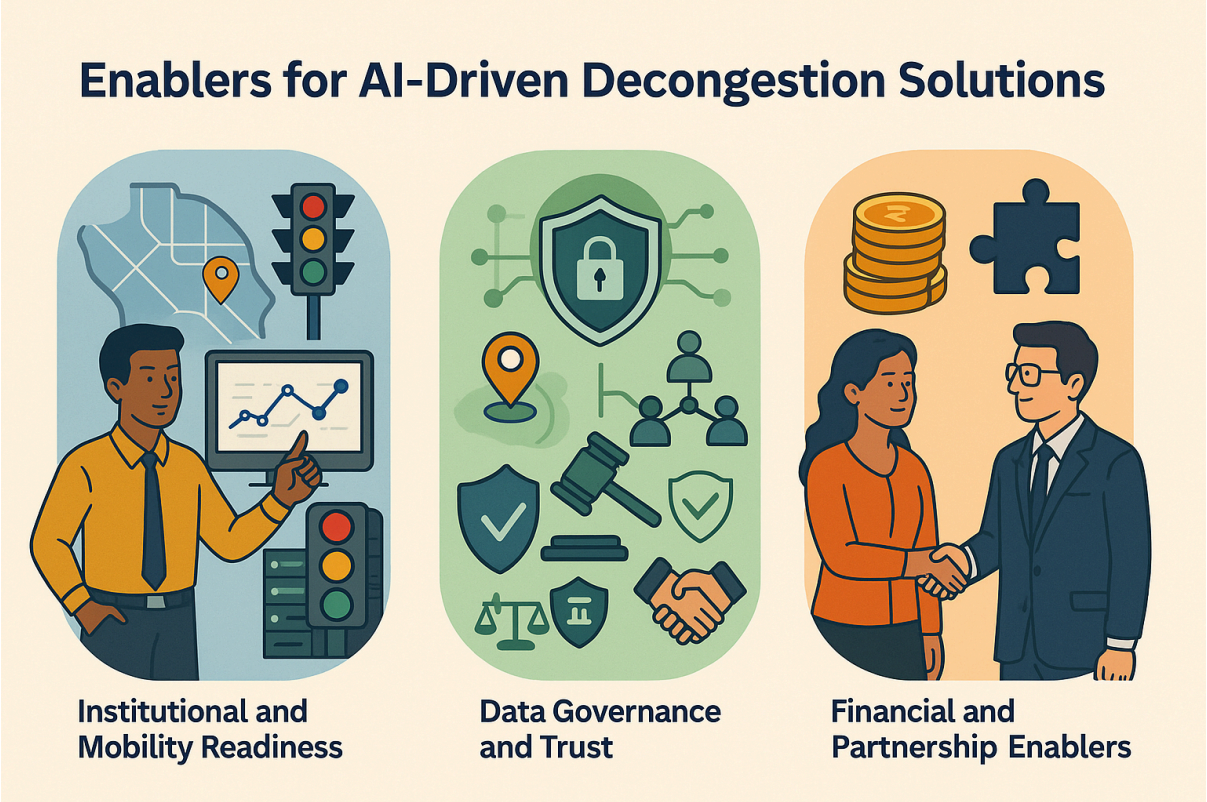
The Policy Imperative

Embedding AI-generated insights into frameworks like the National Urban Transport Policy (NUTP) and state-level mobility strategies ensures that investments align with long-term goals of efficiency, inclusivity, and sustainability. AI thus transforms urban traffic planning into a strategic policy instrument, not just an operational tool.

8. Enablers for AI-Driven Decongestion Solutions

AI-driven congestion management can **transform traffic operations, optimize public transport, and improve commuter experience.** Yet scaling these solutions requires **readiness** not only **in technology**, but also in **institutions, governance, funding, and trust**. Without this foundation, AI risks remaining pilot-scale rather than system-wide.

Figure 13: Enablers for AI-driven Decongestion Solutions



Source: Authors; AI-generated image.

8.1. Institutional and Mobility Readiness

AI adoption depends as much on institutional maturity as on technology. Transport authorities must have the capacity, coordination, and digital infrastructure to act on AI insights.

1. **AI Capacity and Skills**: Most Indian cities lack data science capabilities. Building specialized units, training staff, and launching AI fellowships is critical.
2. **Digital Systems Maturity:** Integrated traffic management centers and interoperable dashboards are essential; fragmented systems limit impact.
3. **Data Governance Protocols:** Clear rules for collection, storage, and use ensure accountability and public trust.

Mobility Infrastructure Readiness adds another layer:

1. **Smart Sensors & IoT:** Dense coverage of cameras, GPS-enabled vehicles, and sensors enables real-time monitoring.
2. **Connected Signals:** Signals must respond dynamically to AI inputs, prioritize buses and emergency vehicles, and link citywide.
3. **Digital Mapping:** GIS-based road and transit maps underpin predictive modeling.
4. **ITS Integration:** Existing tools (dynamic lanes, VMS, monitoring systems) must be upgraded for AI compatibility.
5. **Multimodal Connectivity:** Feeder, shared, and micro-mobility services need digital integration to ensure end-to-end journey optimization.

Without institutional readiness, even advanced AI tools risk underperformance.

8.2. Data Governance and Trust

AI for mobility will only scale if citizens trust the data systems behind it.

1. **Privacy:** Protecting sensitive personal and location data is non-negotiable.
2. **Security:** Encrypted storage, secure communication, and cyber-resilience prevent breaches.
3. **Ethical AI:** Algorithms must avoid bias in enforcement or routing, ensuring fairness for all road users.
4. **Data-Sharing Protocols:** Standardized, consent-based mechanisms enable collaboration between government, private providers, and platforms.
5. **Cyber Resilience:** Regular audits, redundancies, and incident response plans are critical.

Strong governance ensures AI is not just effective, but also trusted, ethical, and secure.

8.3. Financial and Partnership Enablers

AI-driven traffic management is as much a financing challenge as a technical one. Cities must explore innovative models to sustain operations long-term.

1. **Funding Mechanisms:** National programs, state budgets, and climate funds can finance capital investments.
2. **Public-Private Partnerships (PPP):** Partnerships with tech vendors and data firms bring expertise, reduce upfront costs, and enable risk-sharing.
3. **Innovative Business Models:** Pay-per-use or outcome-based contracts, dynamic tolling, and MaaS integration can generate recurring revenue.

Blending public finance with private innovation ensures that AI projects move beyond pilots into sustainable, scalable systems.

8.4. Key Challenges and Mitigation Strategies

Key barriers span technical, institutional, governance, social, and financial dimensions.

Table 8: Strategies to mitigate challenges while implementing AI for Decongesting Cities

Category	Specific Challenge	Implications	Mitigation Strategies
Technical & Infrastructure	Incomplete sensor coverage	Reduces AI accuracy in congestion prediction, route optimization, and traffic signal prioritization	Expand sensor networks, deploy GPS-enabled vehicles, invest in connected traffic signals
	Interoperability issues across ITS platforms	Delays and inefficiencies in AI deployment	Standardize communication protocols and data formats; integrate legacy systems with modern AI platforms
	Limited connectivity & edge computing	Latency in real-time interventions	Invest in high-bandwidth networks and edge computing infrastructure for faster processing
	Data quality and reliability	Suboptimal predictions, misaligned interventions	Implement robust data validation, calibration, and real-time monitoring systems
Institutional & Capacity	Skills gap in AI and data analytics	Limited ability to deploy, monitor, and maintain AI solutions	Conduct AI and data science training for transport staff; create dedicated AI/traffic analytics units
	Organizational silos	Coordination difficulties across transport and urban planning departments	Establish cross-departmental task forces and data-sharing agreements
	Resistance to change	Slow adoption of AI-driven interventions	Engage stakeholders early, demonstrate benefits via pilot programs, and provide change management support
Data Governance & Privacy	Privacy and security concerns	Public mistrust, regulatory non-compliance	Implement strict data privacy frameworks, encryption, and anonymization protocols
	Ethical AI use	Potential bias in decision-making affecting specific populations	Develop ethical AI guidelines, bias audits, and transparent decision-making processes
	Data sharing and integration gaps	Hinders predictive modeling and real-time interventions	Establish clear inter-agency data-sharing agreements and unified data standards
Social &	Public acceptance	Resistance to	Conduct awareness campaigns,

Behavioral	and trust	interventions like dynamic tolling or rerouted traffic	demonstrate tangible benefits, and involve communities in planning
	Equity considerations	AI may disadvantage low-income or underserved areas	Design AI policies that prioritize equitable access and outcomes
Financial & Policy	High capital investment	Limits AI system deployment	Leverage phased implementation, pilot programs, and blended financing
	Sustainable financing models	Risk of underfunding operations, maintenance, and upgrades	Explore PPP models, congestion pricing, outcome-based contracts, and national program funding
	Regulatory gaps	Ambiguity in accountability, liability, and data ownership	Update transport regulations to define roles, responsibilities, and AI-specific legal frameworks

Addressing these enablers and challenges upfront is critical for Telangana, and India, to shift AI traffic management from fragmented pilots to systemic transformation.

9. Hyderabad Mobility Readiness for AI-Driven Congestion Management

Hyderabad has built a solid digital and institutional base, but must close integration and capacity gaps to deliver citywide decongestion with AI. To assess readiness, we examine digital infrastructure, institutional capabilities, policy frameworks, and the public-private ecosystem that together enable or constrain adoption.

Figure 14: Hyderabad's Integrated Command and Control Centre (ICCC)



Source: NDTV, 2023.

9.1. Digital Infrastructure Readiness

Hyderabad possesses a strong foundation for AI-enabled traffic management. The city operates an extensive network of IoT traffic sensors, high-definition CCTV, and adaptive signals at major intersections, underpinned by a centralized **Traffic Management Center (TMC)** for live corridor monitoring. Integration with public transport is progressing (e.g., **TGSRTC bus GPS feeds**), but full **multimodal linkage** - metro, bus, and feeder - into a single AI platform remains incomplete. Expanding high-fidelity digital mapping and ensuring routine sensor calibration on both arterial and feeder roads are critical to predictive accuracy and real-time responsiveness.

9.5.1. Traffic Light Readiness Snapshot

Table 9: Readiness level of traffic light in Hyderabad for leapfrogging to an AI-powered urban and mobility planning future

Readiness Dimension	Current Status	Comments
Digital Infrastructure	Partial	ITS command center exists, adaptive signals deployed on major intersections, but IoT sensor coverage is limited on feeder roads; public transport data integration is incomplete.
Institutional Capacity	Partial	GHMC, Traffic Police, and TGSRTC have operational experience; AI/data analytics capacity and citywide AI expertise are nascent; cross-agency coordination needs strengthening.
Policy Alignment	Good	Smart City Hyderabad and Digital Telangana initiatives provide a supportive policy framework for AI adoption and mobility improvements.
Data Governance	Partial	Data-sharing protocols, privacy policies, and ethical AI use guidelines are underdeveloped; multi-modal data integration frameworks are lacking.
Private Sector Engagement	Good	Strong presence of tech startups and established multinational companies, and growing willingness among mobility aggregators to collaborate on AI solutions.
Overall Readiness	Partial	Foundational infrastructure and tech ecosystem exist, but capacity-building, multi-modal integration, and governance frameworks require focused improvement.

9.2. Institutional and Operational Readiness

Commitment to intelligent mobility is evident, but AI skills and coordination must scale. Initiatives such as the **Hyderabad Intelligent Transport System (ITS)** and **Traffic Command Centers** enable signal optimization, incident response, and early predictive functions (TrafficInfraTech, n.d.). Key actors include **GHMC, Hyderabad Traffic Police,** and **TGSRTC**, each with ITS deployment experience. To fully leverage AI tools for decongestion, the city needs **targeted capacity-building in AI analytics, traffic data modeling, and ML,** alongside formal **cross-agency coordination** mechanisms for consistent deployment, O&M, and continuous improvement.

9.3. Policy and Governance Readiness

Supportive state and city policies create a conducive runway for AI, but data and integration standards must be strengthened. Telangana Mobility Valley, Smart City Hyderabad and **Digital Telangana** enable funding and adoption pathways; initial data governance and mobility regulations exist. Remaining priorities include **harmonized, real-time data-sharing protocols**, **multimodal integration standards**, and **clear policies on ethical AI, privacy, cybersecurity**, and **operational accountability** to cement public trust and accelerate uptake.

9.4. Public and Private Sector Ecosystem

A vibrant tech ecosystem positions Hyderabad to move fast - if partnerships are structured and data flows are standardized. The city hosts **global and domestic firms** (e.g., Intel, Bosch) and startups working on mobility AI, predictive analytics, and sensors. **Aggregators and shared-mobility operators** show increasing willingness to collaborate, enabling co-development and data partnerships across transit, feeder, and private mobility. Establishing **formal PPP frameworks**, **innovation sandboxes**, and **incentive-aligned data-sharing** can convert ecosystem strengths into scalable, integrated decongestion solutions.

9.5. Readiness Gaps and Actions: What to Fix, What to Scale

Table 10: Actions to strengthen the Readiness of Hyderabad for AI-driven Congestion Management

Dimension	Current Strengths	Challenges	Recommended Actions
Digital Infrastructure	Extensive IoT sensor and CCTV network; adaptive signals deployed on major intersections; centralized Traffic Management Center (TMC)	Partial integration of public transport data (metro, bus, feeder services); sensor coverage on secondary and feeder roads is limited; occasional calibration inconsistencies	Expand sensor and mapping coverage to all arterial and feeder roads; integrate metro, bus, and feeder services into a unified AI platform; ensure continuous calibration and maintenance of sensors
Institutional & Operational Readiness	Existing ITS initiatives (Hyderabad ITS, Traffic Command Centers); GHMC, Traffic Police, and TGSRTC operational experience	Limited AI/data analytics capacity; need for cross-agency coordination; insufficient AI-driven predictive traffic management expertise	Conduct targeted AI and traffic data analytics training; establish cross-agency coordination committees; build dedicated AI traffic modeling and control units
Policy & Governance	Telangana Mobility Valley, Smart City Hyderabad, and Digital Telangana initiatives provide funding and	Lack of harmonized multi-modal integration standards; gaps in real-time data sharing, privacy, and	Develop clear policies for AI ethics, data privacy, and real-time multi-modal data sharing; harmonize

	technology adoption frameworks; initial data governance and mobility policies	ethical AI use	standards across agencies and operators
Public & Private Sector Ecosystem	Strong tech ecosystem with Intel, Bosch, and startups active in AI mobility solutions; growing willingness among mobility aggregators to share data	Coordination between public agencies and private players is ad hoc; limited frameworks for formal partnerships	Establish structured public-private partnership (PPP) frameworks; incentivize data sharing and co-development; create innovation challenges to scale AI solutions in mobility
Overall Readiness	Strong foundational infrastructure and vibrant tech ecosystem	Need for capacity-building, multi-modal integration, and standardized governance	Focused investments in AI capacity, seamless multi-modal integration, and structured PPPs to unlock full potential of AI-driven congestion management

Bottom line: Hyderabad is **well-positioned to lead AI-driven decongestion** if it rapidly closes the last-mile gaps - **skills, unified data integration, and structured PPPs** - to move from promising pilots to **reliable, citywide congestion relief.**

10. Policy Roadmap: Scaling AI for Decongesting Cities

AI can shift India's mobility paradigm - from reactive, infrastructure-heavy congestion management to predictive, intelligent, and inclusive urban mobility systems. For Hyderabad and Telangana, embedding AI in transport planning will require strong policies, institutional alignment, and sustained public–private collaboration. This roadmap sets out how AI adoption can scale from pilots to system-wide integration, and how Hyderabad can anchor India's broader blueprint.

10.1. Embedding AI in National and State Urban Mobility Policies

AI-driven congestion management must be mainstreamed into **India's mobility policy frameworks**.

1. **Mandating AI adoption:** Introduce AI-readiness requirements for new projects funded under national programs, including NCAP, among others.
2. **Aligning with EV transition:** Use AI to optimize charging station siting, demand forecasting, and traffic-flow management within EV policies (e.g., PM e-Drive).
3. **Air quality co-benefits:** Recognize AI congestion solutions under NCAP as non-technical interventions to cut vehicular emissions.
4. **State-level synchronization:** Telangana's clean mobility and air quality policies should formally embed AI-enabled congestion management as a pillar of sustainable growth.

Embedding AI into mobility law and policy ensures that congestion solutions are not treated as pilots, but as integral to urban sustainability and climate goals.

10.2. Leveraging Telangana's ITS and Digital First Vision

Telangana's digital backbone provides fertile ground for AI adoption.

1. **Hyderabad ITS as a backbone:** Scale current ITS corridors into a citywide AI-managed traffic network with adaptive signals, real-time surveillance, and multimodal data integration.
2. **Digital Telangana as enabler:** Use state broadband (T-Fiber) to power cloud-based data exchanges and AI-enabled traffic command centers.
3. **Institutionalizing pilots:** Mainstream successful use cases (e.g., AI-CCTV enforcement, adaptive signaling) into GHMC and TGSRTC programs rather than leaving them as demonstrations.

Telangana's "Digital First" ethos positions Hyderabad to lead India's urban AI mobility transformation.

10.3. Hyderabad's 2030 Roadmap for AI-Driven Congestion Management

A phased approach will ensure AI solutions scale responsibly and measurably.

Table 11: Hyderabad's 2030 Roadmap for AI-Driven Congestion Management

Timeframe	Priority Interventions	Key Actions	Expected Outcomes
Short-Term (2025-27)	Pilot Expansion	Extend adaptive traffic signals from demo corridors to arterial routes	Reduced congestion, measurable travel time savings
	AI-CCTV Enforcement	Deploy AI-enabled CCTV for lane discipline, violation detection, and accident prevention	Faster enforcement, fewer accidents, improved compliance
	Hyderabad Mobility Data Exchange (HMDE)	Create integrated platform for ITS, TGSRTC, micro-mobility, and aggregator data	Unified data for real-time decision-making, better multimodal integration
	Institutional Capacity Building	Develop AI-readiness plans in GHMC, Traffic Police, and TGSRTC (training, recruitment, partnerships)	Stronger institutional capacity for AI governance and scaling
Medium-Term (2027-30)	Citywide AI ITMS Rollout	Implement AI-powered ITMS covering signals, rerouting, and automated enforcement	Citywide congestion reduction, smoother flows
	AI Mobility Sandbox (PPP)	Public-private testbed for startups, academia, and industry	Accelerated innovation, scalable pilots, PPP collaboration
	AI for Public Transport	Deploy AI for TGSRTC signal priority and predictive scheduling	Improved reliability, higher ridership confidence
Long-Term (Post 2030)	Fully Adaptive Traffic Network	Real-time adaptive traffic system across all corridors and secondary roads	Seamless citywide flow, minimized peak bottlenecks
	Dynamic Demand Management	Launch congestion pricing, dynamic tolling, and predictive redistribution	Demand balancing, lower peak-hour pressure
	Hyderabad as a Centre of Excellence	Establish national AI-Mobility innovation hub	Knowledge export, leadership in AI-driven mobility policy

Source: Authors

By 2030, Hyderabad can achieve citywide adaptive traffic management, predictive congestion control, and serve as India's flagship AI-mobility hub.

10.4. The India Blueprint: Scaling Beyond Hyderabad

Telangana's roadmap can serve as India's national playbook for AI-driven decongestion.

1. **Tiered scaling strategy:** Hyderabad as the national pilot city, Tier-1 metros as early adopters, and Smart City/ NAC clusters as the second wave.
2. **National AI Mobility Mission:** A central program under NUTP, Digital India, and IndiaAI Mission, to standardize AI adoption, finance city pilots, and create shared datasets.
3. **Unified Data Exchange (Mobility India Grid):** A national open-data platform combining transport feeds, AI models, and APIs for startups, cities, and researchers.
4. **Institutional capacity pipeline:** Create AI-mobility fellowships, city innovation labs, and specialized traffic analytics units across 50+ cities.
5. **PPP-led scaling:** Partner with Indian and global tech firms, ITS providers, and startups through outcome-based PPP models.
6. **Exporting Indian models:** Position India as a global hub for low-cost, high-scale AI congestion management solutions for developing countries.

This blueprint positions Hyderabad not as a standalone success, but as the seed for India's leadership in AI-driven urban mobility.

10.5. The 2030 Vision: From Congestion to Intelligent, Inclusive, Low-Carbon Cities

By 2030, Hyderabad can demonstrate how AI transforms cities:

1. **Seamless multimodality:** AI integrates metro, bus, feeder, and shared mobility into predictable journeys.
2. **Equity in access:** Optimized public transport ensures underserved areas benefit from reliable connectivity.
3. **Low-carbon outcomes:** Predictive congestion management reduces fuel waste and emissions, aligning mobility with climate commitments.
4. **National leadership:** Hyderabad sets a benchmark for other Indian cities, proving that AI can turn congestion into opportunity - building cities that are faster, fairer, and future-ready.

Conclusion

Artificial Intelligence is no longer a futuristic add-on - it is the backbone of next-generation urban mobility. For rapidly growing cities like Hyderabad, where economic dynamism collides with daily gridlock, AI provides the tools to move beyond incremental fixes and toward systemic transformation. Predictive analytics, adaptive traffic management, and real-time multimodal integration allow cities to shift from **reactive congestion control to proactive, anticipatory governance.**

The true promise of AI lies not only in reducing delays or easing bottlenecks, but in **reshaping how cities plan, govern, and deliver mobility - making it cleaner, more inclusive, and future-ready.** If embedded within robust institutional frameworks, supported by sound governance, and scaled through public–private collaboration, AI can function as the **central nervous system of tomorrow's sustainable city.**

Telangana is uniquely positioned to lead this transition. Its **Digital First vision, Smart City initiatives, and thriving innovation ecosystem** provide fertile ground for deploying and scaling AI solutions. Hyderabad's ITS deployments, integration of digital governance, and strong technology sector create the momentum required to mainstream AI into everyday mobility management.

By 2030, Hyderabad can show that AI-driven congestion management is not only about smoother traffic flow, but it is also about **enabling equitable access, reducing emissions, and building climate-resilient cities.** Institutionalizing AI within mobility policies, scaling pilots into citywide programs, and fostering structured PPPs will allow Telangana to set the benchmark for India.

At the national level, Telangana's leadership offers a **blueprint for scaling AI-driven decongestion across Indian cities.** If replicated through supportive policies, shared data platforms, and national capacity-building programs, India can unlock AI as a strategic lever for productivity, sustainability, and inclusive growth.

The roadmap presented in this report is therefore more than a technical guide; it is a **strategic agenda for leadership.** Telangana now has the opportunity to redefine urban mobility for India and beyond: from **congestion to transformation, from reactive systems to intelligent governance, from incremental fixes to future-ready cities.**

Breaking the gridlock is not just about managing traffic; it is about shaping the very future of Indian urban life.

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