

SMART CITY PROJECT: A STEP TOWARDS THE DEVELOPED INDIA

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INTRODUCTION

Human civilization has been carried forward by ancient cities that were centers of power, culture, business and manufacturing. In India, the Indus Valley Culture is considered an urban culture. Later India had many great cities like Pataliputra, Vaishali, Kausambhi and Ujjain. Many famous cities are mentioned in the medieval period. When it comes to India's urban culture, the list is quite long. These cities have contributed to the development of Indian culture. Even in modern times many cities have become the center of development of the country. After independence many schemes were implemented for the development of urbanization. E.g. Urban regeneration schemes, housing schemes etc. But there are many reasons why many big cities have deteriorated over time. E.g. Additional population pressure, acute shortage of infrastructure, pollution, incomplete drainage system, growing jungles of slums and high-rise concrete etc. As a solution to this, 'Smart City' is a newly emerging concept.

Start of Smart City Scheme:

The concept of Smart City first emerged in the late 80s as a new identity in the field of cities and since then the concept has developed rapidly in various aspects. According to Townsid (2014) "smart cities" are places where information technology is used to solve old and new problems. Old cities made of concrete, glass and steel are now networked with computers, software, while on the other hand, new cities with digital improvements have built on this legacy, creating a wave of new cities that can be called "smart cities". There is also an approach that focuses on some aspects of smart cities. E.g. It is claimed that whatever the meaning of smart cities, not all parts of a city are equally "smart". This means that some people, space and work will have an advantage over others. According to global company IBM, 'in the 21st century, cities will compete to attract citizens and entrepreneurs'. A city's attractiveness is related to its ability to provide infrastructure that supports growth, opportunity, economic value and competitive diversity. Potential residents of commercial and residential areas will be the difference, looking for cities that function effectively and with purpose. They will be looking for smart cities.

On June 25, 2015, Smart City Scheme was launched at Pune in Maharashtra by Prime Minister Narendra Modi. Smart City Challenge Competition was conducted under this. Through that, first of all, 20 cities in India were selected under the Smart City scheme. Under the Smart City scheme, 100 cities in India will be made smart. Complete facilities will be created to take these cities under Smart City. First the list of 100 cities was prepared. It mentions the most number of cities in Uttar Pradesh while Maharashtra ranks third. 13 cities from Uttar Pradesh, 12 cities from Tamil Nadu and 10 cities from Maharashtra are participating. The number of cities in all the above mentioned three states is highest compared to other states. 48 thousand crores of investment is targeted under this scheme. The total cost of this scheme has been fixed at 96 thousand crore rupees. In which 50% state and 50% central share will remain.

What is Smart City? :-

There is no independent and universal definition of the Smart City concept. The meaning of this concept varies from person to person. The concept of smart city varies from city to city and country to country. The concept is based on the level of development change and the desire for improvement as well as the resources and aspirations of the city dwellers. Some terminological boundaries are expected in India under Smart City. The level of aspirations for smart cities in any city in India has been set. Under Smart City are the focus and conditions and techniques of urban planners to meet the aspirations and needs of the citizens of the city. Institutional, physical, social and economic, it is considered an important step in modern India towards completing a long term cycle and towards making cities smarter.

Under the Smart City Mission, the Smart City Scheme has highlighted the basic infrastructure of cities and better quality of life for the citizens of the city, a clean and sustainable environment as well as the purpose and comprehensive development of smart devices. The government hopes that the cities selected under Smart Cities will act as beacons for other cities in India. This step of the government is a one-sixth decision. The aim is that

other cities are expected to take inspiration from the smart city both internally and externally to make India smart

A smart city envisages the following basic structures

1. Adequate water supply facility
2. Assurance of power supply
3. Sanitation and its proper management
4. Efficient urban communication and public transport
5. Affordable accommodation for Gabis
6. Strong IT connectivity and digitization
7. Good governance and e-governance in which citizens should participate.
8. Sustainable environment
9. Safety of citizens especially women, children and elderly
10. Health and Education

As mentioned above, Smart Mission has been undertaken by the government with the objective of promoting economic development and improving the quality of life of the people by using technology to realize local area development. Under this scheme proper planning of dirty settlements in the city and their conversion into a suitable form of the city is expected. Green areas around the cities are to be developed to accommodate the growing population of the city. The Smart City experiment is expected to improve the infrastructure and services of cities. This will improve the quality of life through comprehensive development. Employment will be created and the income of the poor and marginalized people will be increased thereby making all cities more inclusive

Smart City Campaign :-

In 2005, JNRUM (Jawaharlal Nehru National Citizen Rehabilitation Scheme) was launched. 'Smart City' and AMRUT (Atal Mission for Revolution and Abroad Transmission) were re-engineered almost a decade after JNNRUS. JNNRUS differed from previous urban policies and programs in that it recognized the importance of cities in the economic development of a country. 1/3 of the country's gross national product is derived from cities. Concept of Smart City in India is Introduced by Prime minister Narendraj Modi, 100 cities in India were included in the five-year period from 2015-16 to 2019-20 under the Smart City Mission programme. A list of 98 smart cities out of them was published on 27 August 2015. Necessary budgetary provision has been made for these cities. As the tide of development reaches a large population, the number of migrants from rural areas to cities is increasing day by day. Therefore, the existing peri-urban areas and medium population cities will be converted into smart cities. As Hon. Finance Minister Shri. Written by Arunji Jaitley. Now the urban development department has distributed the JNNRUS list of 100 smart cities to the population of the state b. Statutory towns have been announced on this basis. These cities will have smart answers to all the questions through facilities Smart cities means where there is no shortage of infrastructure. Such a clean, beautiful city will prioritize sustainable development and provide smart facilities for every task. Overall, the smart city scheme has emerged as a great solution to the problems of urban sprawl in India.

The Smart Cities Mission program covers 100 cities. It may expand depending on the assessment of the Urban Development Department so that the concepts and functions of Smart City continue to evolve. Smart or advanced solutions include e-governance and electronic access to services, video surveillance of crime, smart meters for water supply management, smart parking and intelligent traffic management. The use of such deep solutions allows cities to use technology, information and data to improve infrastructure and services. This will lead to attempts at sector-based development restructuring (city improvement) and purnarvkas (urban regeneration). Also new areas / green areas (city expansion) can be developed around the cities. which can accommodate the growing urban population. Smart city development programs are envisaged to generate abundant employment and take care of the poor. Hence, smart cities are envisioned to be inclusive.

The Smart Cities campaign will be implemented by full-time Special Executive Officers and Special Purpose Vehicles (SPVs) nominated by the Centre, State Governments and local administrations. Limited Company Under 2013 Smart City Consultative Forum consisting of Collectors, MPs, MLAs, Mayors, CEOs of SPVs, youth and technocrats will be established in all 100 smart cities. This will enable collaboration among various stakeholders while being consultative. Smart city initiatives require smart people to participate in governance and reforms

The central government will initially provide an equal subsidy of Rs. 194 crores. Further grants will depend on the performance of the cities. The 100 smart cities will be selected through a competition by inviting proposals from smart cities. Various consultancy firms and regulatory bodies will be extensively involved at various stages of smart city development. In the following period, these cities will develop into local food, health, education, arts and crafts, culture, sports goods, wooden goods, hosiery, weaving, etc. Bands and will gain recognition based on financial activities based on above. Therefore, smart cities will not only emerge as locations of products, efficient administration, but also as locations of consumption. In all these developments, the standard of living of the citizens of the city can be improved by increasing the economic development.

'Amrit' has been launched for 500 cities with a population of one lakh or more to complement the Smart City campaign. The scope of 'Amrit' is limited to water supply, sewerage and sewage management, rainwater

drainage, city management and development of green areas and parks along with improvements to be made by local civic bodies. It is envisioned that electricity supply under Amrut will be done to cities with potential of smart cities. A State Annual Action Plan (SAAP) will be prepared in line with other programs of the Central and State Governments. The State Government's contribution to the said action program shall not be less than 20% of the total project cost. A Service Level Implementation Plan (SSIP) will be prepared after the action program is prepared

Challenges and Implications :-

The characteristics of the present Indian urban system are that it consists of 7935 cities and towns, including the major cities of Mumbai, Calcutta and Chennai, which grew up during the British period, and the national capital, Delhi. It is followed by Bangalore, Hyderabad, Ahmedabad and Pune as the second largest cities. The interdependence and connectivity of these eight cities and their local forms and urban areas have the potential to make India a global economic powerhouse. But it has the potential to make it bigger. But these cities may not be able to do this because of the challenges at scale. So it can be done. Regional disparities, urban-rural divides and urban-urban disparities are obstacles to India's urban transformation and economic development. Concepts and programs under the current central government's Smart City and AMRUT (arrested drive for urban transformation and revitalization) should be seen in context

The potential of the Smart City initiative and its synergy with Amrut and "Housing for All" will bring benefits. Along with this, there is a need to protect the poor and slum dwellers who are 65 million as per the 2011 census. These programs should not be seen separately at the level of administration or at the level of implementation. This would undermine their vision of inclusiveness, as envisioned, as smart cities are not meant to widen the digital divide but rather to bridge the gap between cities and the urban-rural gap. The concept of smart city originated in the background of the need to use information and digital technologies to reduce corruption and provide efficient and effective access to services in urban areas. The success of the program will depend on its ability to change people's lives in the future and reduce the growing inequality in society

Smart Cities: Engines for India's Accelerated Growth :-

Looking at the total amount of funds allocated by Prime Minister Narendra Modi under the Smart City scheme, common citizens will get an idea of the potential technology development in the information technology era. In the rush to announce and implement many new schemes, citizens need to become smart themselves and make cities smart. If we look at the examples of ancient developed cities, the answer to why we have fallen behind in administrative order in the post-independence period can also be found through self-study. In the race of developed countries, while building smart cities, being aware of the present while providing fast civil facilities, financial stability, awareness of the changing situation while taking infrastructural civil facility services will help to solve many civil, family and administrative problems.

India has a tradition of rich cities since ancient times. Evidence of urbanization is also found in the world's oldest civilizations, such as the Indus Valley Civilization. During this period many cities like Harappa, Mohenjodaro, Lothal, Kalibangan etc contributed to the development of Indus civilization. After this, many cities became the center of development of the country in medieval times and also in modern times. Even after independence many schemes were implemented for the development of urbanization. Like Urban Redevelopment Scheme, Housing Scheme etc. But in Kalauga, many big cities started to be defaced and disfigured. There are many reasons for this, such as the added pressure of growing population, acute shortage of infrastructure, pollution, inadequate transportation system, slums and uncontrolled vertical and horizontal growth of skyscrapers.

India's cities have seen a growth of 27% to 31% in the last ten years. Also Mumbai, Delhi, Chennai, Hyderabad are the largest cities in terms of population. But if India really wants to become a superpower, then it has become imperative to systematically and plan the overall development of urbanization. The city is essential. City is considered as the engine of economic development of every nation. 31% of India's population lives in cities, which contribute 63% to India's gross domestic product. Which is likely to account for 75% of India's Gross Domestic Product by 2030 with increased urbanization. The government is faced with the challenge of providing a better standard of living to the growing population. The concept of smart cities has been conceptualized and implemented by the government to provide equal shelter to the growing population in urban areas. It is estimated that these cities will become the center of economic prosperity.

CONCLUSION

Smart city plan is a very ambitious plan. In it, emphasis has been placed on raising the standard of urban life. There are plans to develop selected cities with clean and pure environment and smart solutions. This ideology is associated with smart cities which are accepted worldwide. Instead of exactly imitating smart cities in other countries, India needs to devise a strategy that suits its own needs. India's strength in information technology and abundance of skilled manpower are some of the advantages when implementing smart city projects. Smart city plan is a very ambitious plan. In it, emphasis has been placed on raising the standard of urban life. There are plans to develop selected cities with clean and pure environment and smart solutions. This ideology is associated

with smart cities which are accepted worldwide. The Smart City project is an important avenue in the efforts to realize the concept of a developed India. There is no doubt that if this scheme is effectively implemented by the government and citizens, India can achieve its development goals within the prescribed limits. The speed and purpose with which the scheme was designed seems to have slowed down over the years.

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