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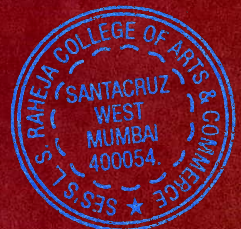
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A STRONG AND HEALTHY ECONOMIC, SOCIAL, CULTURAL DEVELOPMENT THROUGH SMART CITIES

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Abstract

Smart city is an emerging concept. This concept is being used all over the world with different nomenclatures context & meanings. A smart city is a city that is well planned, and it provides the cost efficient services, environmental efficiency, and technological sound services for the welfare of the citizens. Smart solutions can be helpful in controlling the ever increasing population in the cities. India's recent stand on Smart City Development and involvement of various high income countries; initiates the talk of ideal variables for smart city evolution by our own standards. With a vision of Urban Governance for general livability, it becomes imperative to study these parameters and ensure the evolution of our own concept of a Smart City. Our spatial planning models based on unique factors such as Human Diversity, Physical-Social networks and ICT impact on urban fabric, City resilience, etc. make it all the more interesting to evolve a blueprint for Planning a Smart City.

Keywords: Smart Living, Smart Mobility, Smart People, Smart Public Services, Smart Solutions, Human Capital, ICT based inclusive approach, Electronic Government, Smart Urban Development and Sustainability.

Introduction: Smart City is a booming international phenomenon. Smart city word originated back in 1998, but the first funding for smart city came in the year 2000. The six dimensions of a smart city are Smart Economy, Smart Mobility, Smart Environment, Smart People, Smart Living and Smart Governance. Every city can become smarter by focusing on any of the above dimensions.

A smart city is a community that is efficient, sustainable & liveable. The term smart city has become more and more popular in the field of urban planning. Smart cities can work as a tool for controlling the rapid urbanization and various problems caused by the ever increasing urban population.

The implementations of the smart technologies can increase the value of the city. Smart city concept introduces new practices and services that highly impacts policy making & planning.

Literature Review:

Smart Cities Mitchell's (1995) book on the City of Bits sets out a vision of urban life literally done to bits, left fragmented and in danger of coming unstuck. Mitchell's (1999) next book on e-topia provides the counter-point to this vision of urban life and scenario where the city is no longer left in bits and pieces, but a place where it all comes together. As Mitchell's (2004) states in his more recent book: ME++: the Cyborg-Self and the Networked City, all this coming together is possible because: 'the trail separation of bits and atoms is now over' and this post-AD 2000 dissolution of the boundaries between the virtual and physical is what makes everything worth playing for (p.3). The first concerns the proliferation of cities that adopt intelligent city strategies and define themselves as smart or intelligent cities. Since 2005, when Urenio Watch (www.urenio.org) began recording developments in the field of innovation ecosystems and intelligent cities, the increasing announcement and diversity of cities announcement and diversity of cities adopting intelligent city strategies has been noted.

Objectives:

1. Analyzing of major developments related to smart initiative in service delivery across India.
 2. Establishment of elaborate sections for parameterizing Smart City development, particular to Indian standards.
 3. Deliberations or concise comparison of smart city development on Global scenario.
 4. Basing the conclusions on general line of action for Smart Urban Planning.
- Research Methodology:** The data and information have been collected from secondary sources like business newspapers, journals, reports, text-books and websites.



Scope of the study: Smart city concept and parameterizing presented in this paper requires further research, alterations and improvements

1.0 DEFINITIONS: The term "smart cities" is a bit ambiguous. Some people choose a narrow definition - i.e. cities that use information and communication technologies to deliver services to their citizens. A city that monitors and integrates conditions of all of its critical infrastructures, including roads, bridges, tunnels, rails, subways, airports, seaports, communications, water, power, even major buildings, can better optimize its resources, plan its preventive maintenance activities, and monitor security aspects while maximizing services to its citizens (Hall, R. E, 2000).

2.0 DIMENSIONS: Cities development presently depends not only on the city's endowment of hard infrastructure (Physical Capital) and social infrastructure (Intellectual and Social Capital) but also on the availability and quality of ICTs (Information and Communication Technologies).

The ICT Form of capital is decisive for urban competitiveness. Based on this background the concept of the "smart city" has been introduced as a strategic device to encompass modern urban production factors in a common framework. Smart Cities can be identified along six main dimensions (IBM Smart Cities: www.ibm.com/uk/cities), (Giffinger, R et al, 2007). These axes are

(i) **Smart Economy** - Innovation and Competitiveness Smart Mobility- Transport and Infrastructure

(ii) **Smart Environment** - Sustainability and Resources Smart People - Creativity and Social Capital

(iii) **Smart Living** - Quality of Life and Culture

(iv) **Smart Governance** - Empowerment and Participation

3.0 TECHNOLOGICAL AGENTS: "The most profound technologies are those that disappear. They weave themselves into the fabric of everyday life until they are indistinguishable from it" - Mark Weiser. Digital technologies captures, stores, analyses, manages, and presents data that is linked to a particular location and helps in resource management, asset management, archaeology, environmental impact assessment and urban planning. These digital technologies introduced in the very fabric of the city space is inflicting fundamental changes on the connection between the city and its inhabitants. Starting with the technological challenges, most of the solutions which are needed in a Smart City have already been developed (Urban World: Mapping the Economic Power of Cities. McKinsey Global Institute 2011).

3.1 Gather Data First of all, being a type of Smart City technology means being able to constantly gather information about the city which can be used by the technology itself in order to adapt to the most sustainable and smart behavior. An Ex. of this is a Smart Building System, which constantly gathers data about performance of a building, which it then uses to optimize energy use.

3.2 Communicate Data Secondly, it should also be able to share that data with people or things (Objects) or other technologies or borrow relevant data from elsewhere. In this sense, smart technology should be able to communicate with the rest of a Smart City system.

3.3 Multi-Functional Thirdly, although technology which is able to gather data and communicate with other technologies is indeed smart, truly smart technologies are multi-functional. This means that they provide solutions to multiple problems. One Ex. could be the electric vehicle. This not only leads to less congestion; in connection with a smart grid it can also serve as an energy buffer, which would help level out the energy supply and demand curve. Smart cities use Internet of Things (IoT) technologies to be more intelligent and efficient in the use of resources, resulting in cost and energy savings, improved service delivery and quality of life, and reduced environmental footprint-all supporting innovation and the low-carbon economy.

4.0 THE NEW TOWN CONCEPT The 'new town' concept, which came up a long time ago took cognizance of the inherent nature of things and tried to overcome urban decay by creating new planned settlements far away from the big metropolitan cities so that population aggregation at one place could be arrested and a more balanced distribution could be achieved. It was believed that this



would over time help in building new communities and help the parent metropolis to remain healthy and survive longer. Regional development became a new area of interest and practice. At times, new towns have also come to be called 'satellite towns' as they are attached and function along with a parent metropolis.

5.0 INDUSTRIAL TOWNSHIPS Many industrial townships as part of steel plants or large public sector undertakings have also been developed on modern lines from scratch. Bokaro, Bhilai, Rourkela and Vizag are such examples. In the private sector, Tata Steel's town at Jamshedpur were the pioneers and other large business houses such as the Birlas, Modis, etc have also contributed to town building, basically to house their employees close to their factories. Where even new settlements have been developed, they have come up with a completely new infrastructure and are well planned. Over a period, they have been able to acquire their own identity and have successfully provided a reasonably good quality of life to the residents.

6.0 CALL FOR NEW URBANISM India struggles with a number of significant barriers that continue to hamper the development of urban infrastructure: complex leadership structures, land valuation challenges, capability gaps, and funding shortfalls are all part of the urban challenge that is effectively holding India back from a new round of dramatic economic growth. The wave of urbanization that is sweeping across India represents one of the country's greatest opportunities as well as one of its most serious challenges. According to the report on 'India's Urban Awakening' by McKinsey Global Institute, in the next 20 years, India will have 68 cities with a population over one million – up from 42 today. That is nearly twice as many cities as all of Europe.

7.0 SMART INITIATIVES IN URBAN MANAGEMENT ACROSS INDIA Following are the ideal smart services successfully implemented in various cities in India. Funding for these projects are being propagandized in various Central and State development policies. It has been established that investments in human and social capital and traditional (transport) and modern (ICT) communication infrastructure fuel sustainable economic growth and a high quality of life, with a wise management of natural resources, through participatory governance.

7.1 Water Supply Distribution and monitoring system thru GIS, Hydraulic modeling, online water quality monitoring, Sustainable operations- metering and online billing, etc. are some of the successful systems implemented in Indian cities which can be listed under smart water supply services. A lot of 24/7 water supply programs in urban and rural sectors were implemented across India. GIS based mapping integrated with the hydraulic modeling, Metering with analyzers and online billing systems, centralized real time web based monitoring of water supply services improved water availability due monitoring of input and output points and checking of water distribution losses.

7.2 Waste Water Integration and automation of water treatment plant and sewerage systems, Enterprise resource planning (Oracle) system and grievance management funded under state projects and many local bodies. Generation of database for sewerage services and grievance management services along with the grievance management services led to improvement in service delivery, bill collection and procurement leading to efficiency and transparency in waste water sector.

7.3 Solid Waste Management (SWM) Off-site real time monitoring system, GIS and GPS enabled services, biometric attendance systems for sanitary workers, sensor based applications for smart solid waste management services. GPS and GPRS technologies through cell phone images are taken and stamped with time and location and put in public domain for scrutiny on real time basis thus improving the SWM service delivery.

7.4 Municipal Services Integration of all operations of municipal corporation through GIS (land based services), Computerized building plan scrutiny and approvals, Standardized online citizen administration (GIS based), Traffic information system initiative and many others as smart governance in Urban bodies.



7.5 Revenue and Management Municipal e-revenue systems using GIS linked property database, Tulana: online application for service level benchmarking, M-Governance, e-tendering, Dynamic integration of property registration and land records administration system, Comprehensive Public Works Management Information and Management system for PWD's (State level) and many more advanced applications, catering to the smart service delivery in this sector.

CONCLUSION: The smart city development is more concerned with making progress as concerns the smart indicators rather than rating a city, which inevitably is a snapshot in time. Consideration of different characteristics, factors and parameters in a non-weighted way expresses that the Urban Development is a complex process in different dimensions and evaluation, finally depends on the actors, their preferences and individual objectives. Perhaps it would not be an exaggeration to say that truly smart city may use the parameters and rating as a tool to benchmark with other cities, and draw lessons from better performing cities, perhaps resulting in policy transfer.

LIMITATIONS: The investigation is made on the basis of secondary data alone.

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