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Urban Policy-Combination of new age technology growth and sustainable management to upgrade economy , Bank , Transportation and health care to provide a prosperous life and humongous growth in Urban Civilisation

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Abstract

Making India self sufficient and technological advance to provide all the basic facilities to its people, with growing population , the demand is also increasing , with rapid urbanization , globalisation and industrialisation, we see more and more people have started living in the urban area ,around 50% of the population in India lives in the urban sector . Urban India is fast growing but sometimes in unplanned ways with lack of urban infrastructure and urban management system , where the rich people owns 60% of the resources .Urbanization is a product of social , political and economic development which has led to expansion of cities , change in the use of land and other natural resources and a revolution from rural to urban transformation and change in the government pattern , which calls for new measures and policies to make India smart with the use of technology and science by promoting smart agriculture system , smart healthcare facilities , smart education system , promoting urban mobility and the use of eco-friendly mode of transportation , Combining Nature and technology to bring about new innovation which will help in the fast development and growth of nation without hampering the environment followed by the construction of tree houses , use of solar energy in transportation , smart traffic management system and parking system with the help of IOT . India has access to sunlight 356 days which can produce maximum solar energy and provide electricity to remote areas .

Keywords: Self-sufficient , urban planning, urban management system , smart traffic management system , smart education , smart healthcare , solar energy, Urbanization

Introduction

We see a rise in people living in the cities. In fact 50% of the population has shifted to urban areas and this trend will continue. It is because of the strategic importance of cities in relation to sustainable development and green economy. Cities play a dominant role in global consumption, production and pollution, and they are associated with big problems like air pollution, greenhouse gas emissions, waste and poverty. Cities are also center for innovation and creativity where incredible changes are possible. Urban will provide better job opportunities and living facilities with an advance in science and technology. Today in India is rapid increase in urbanization because of two main reasons, one is high population growth, and second because of migrant workers, a gradual shift from rural to urban India in search of jobs and better lifestyle with rapid industrialisation and globalisation. Urban development and planning in India is growing at a slow rate with, India only spent \$17 per capita for the development of urban infrastructure which is not sufficient enough to bring drastic changes with rapid urbanization, as more and more people are shifting in the urban region, the demand is also rising we have lack of accommodation in India, most of the people in urban India are living in the slum regions which is contribution to environmental hazards and other health issues. Unless new cities are developed to accommodate the growing number of people, the existing cities can't afford to give a stable or least live stands to the rapid growing population, The government of India planned to build 100 satellites towns near the existing urban area on the smart city template to upgrade existing mid-sized cities to build settlements along industrial corridor. The Smart City Mission, which was initiated in 2005 is one of ways by which we can improve urban development and management in India. India has to first focus on providing minimum services for all people which includes proper disposal of solid and liquid waste improvement of traffic system and parking space, better sanitation facilities and access to clean drinking water, well designed drainage system, clogged drains in India give rise to serious water logging problems in the city, followed by practice of open urination which has given rise to serious diseases we have past experience of plague in Surat city. Excess use of plastic bags and dumping of garbage into the near by rivers and lakes, lack of waste management system in India and throwing of garbage and plastic bags all over the roads, making the environment dirty and causing dusty pollution. This demands for proper urban infrastructure, urban planning, urban mobility and urban management system to curb problems and come up with new policies in every sector of urban living.

Research Methodology

For the purpose of this exploration, I have used a amalgamation of two of the archetypical social sciences research tools application –as they are authentic and brilliant method to assemble statistics from multiple appellant in an methodical and convenient way. Question were asked to the parents and their children, survey, interviews –consisting of several interrogation which were dispersed among representative of each contender group.

Objective of the Research Paper

The main areas of exploration in this paper incorporates

1. A study on the urban sector in India
2. Problem faced by the urban population
3. Identify the hurdles in the development of urban infrastructure
4. The Smart City Mission and its implication and how far the government has been successful in its smart city mission

5. How can we overcome those challenges and make India sustainable and self-sufficient and provide all basic necessity to all its people.

Literature Review

Urban India is emerging fast but sometimes in unexpected manner . Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission launched by the government of India , under the Ministry of Urban development to improve the quality of live and infrastructure in India in 2005 , with the aim of creating economically productive , efficient , equitable and responsive cities by improving the socio-economic infrastructure and providing basic services to urban poor , along with strengthening urban governance and making improvement in other urban sectors . Towns and cities in India contributes to 30% of the population , contributing 50-55% of the GDP .Unplanned growth in Urban India due to the every increase problem in rural agricultural sector further reduces the living standards in urban areas . the JnNURM focus on Urban Infrastructure and governance mission with a focus on water supply , sanitation , road network , urban transport and redevelopment of old cities and Basic services to the urban poor under the ministry of housing and urban poverty alleviation to improve the conditions of people living in the slums . National Urban Livelihood Mission which was started to help the urban homeless through social mobilisations and Institution development , creating opportunities for skilled development , credit based self help groups , capacity building and training programme , employment through skill training and placement to enhance their capacity for self-employment and better allowances. Support for urban street vendors and shelter for urban homeless , innovative practices and special projects to promote development of urban people .Street vendor Act of 2014 to protect the rights of urban vendors and help them to carry out their business in a fair and transparent manner . Smart cities mission which involves digital India plan, Swachh Bharat Mission to make the air clean, move towards zero discharge of solid and liquid waste , urban mobility , generate jobs , smart education and living facilities , Use of advance science and technology for the success of smart cities , running on renewable energy , Pune , Jaipur , Diu are some examples of smart urban cities in India . Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation was launched in 2015 to ensure adequate strong sewerage networks and water supply for urban transformation . Stare Annual Action plan falls under this category , Rajasthan was the first state country to submit it . Based on public private partnership model , it also involves other schemes like swachh Bharat , housing for all by 2022 and other infrastructure to be linked with AMRUT .It also involves schemes like everyone has access to tap water and sewerage , greenery , open spaces and parks along with smart technology and wi-fi facilities , secures safer public transport facilities .89 cities in Andhra Pradesh , Gujarat and Rajasthan were allocated funds under the first phase of the mission . Today 500 cities and towns have been selected based on their population and other categories to be included in the smart city mission plan. These are some of the initiatives taken for development of urban India and Urban management system.

Findings

Urbanization is a product of social , political and economic development which has led to expansion of cities , change in the use of land and other natural resources and a revolution from rural to urban transformation and change in the government pattern. .Today ore and more people are moving into the cities , with industrialisation .However urban infrastructure and planning system is not sufficient and people got through a lot of struggle in their lives for sustainable living

With every passing year we see more and more people are coming to urban India which calls for more housing facilities , commerce and industry , there is lack of clear urban limits which has resulted in the growth of slumps encroaching upon environment sensitive area . the cost of housing is very high for urban poor which lower and urban middle class people can't afford , around 78 million people in India live in the slums area which results in serious issues of environmental degradation , traffic congestion

depletion of green areas .We see a constant downfall in environmental conditions in India by the construction of unlawful industries and houses poorly constructed are directly transmitted to the nearest river and thus causing air , noise and water pollution . Domestic waste , industrial waste are directly thrown into the river , followed by uncountable vehicles on the road causing air pollution. 5600 private vehicles are purchased every day , with lack of traffic management system and parking places for cars ,poor quality roads and their maintenance resulting in environment hazards .Followed by there is lack of unemployment facilities in urban India , 31 million people don't have jobs being highly educated , poor public transport and sanitation facilities in many households, However the government has taken many initiatives to improve the situation in urban both at the central and state level and a pathway to achieve SDGs goals .

Urban mobility and sustainable urban transformation , providing better and cheaper public transport facilities has reduced the effect on environment , introduction of electrical buses , reintroducing cycles and walking system , using of eco-friendly mood of transportation , creation of bike pathways and bike parking spaces in Pune, Delhi , some part of Kolkata ,, Jaipur and many other places , Introducing of uber and ola system promoting sharing of car for work places , for example Pune has created a 100km pathway for cycles rides only , earlier metro facilities existed in few cities , today 13 states have access to metro and many states are under construction , for fast and cheap mode of transportation , motivating people to use public transport and avoid the use of private vehicle .

The smart city mission is an urban mending and redesign scheme by the government of India. A mission to burgeon smart city over the country making the cities resident friendly . In June , 2015 P.M Modi launched the Smart city mission for 100 conurbation with the objective of contributing to better infrastructure , living standards for all , linking technology , machine learning and artificial intelligences in the establishment of a smart city . In an urban Zone , a conurbation which is ultra-modern in respect of foundation, lands and buildings, modern-s-urban mobility and trade accessibility is called a smart city. Bhubaneswar, Pune, Jaipur , Surat , Kochi , Ahmedabad , Jabalpur have been regarded as smart cities with zero solid and liquid waste , providing urban mobility , have proper waste management system and greenery all around . Use of Internet and advance technology in the running of the smart cities in India , Diu , a smart city which runs 100% on renewable energy during daytime , making India sustainable .

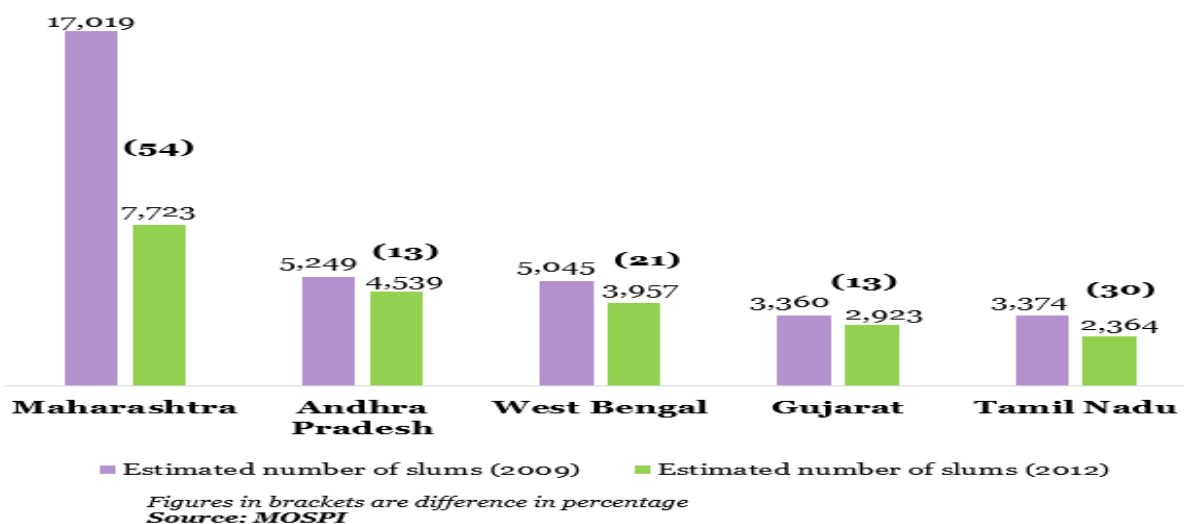


India is one of the countries in the world where the richest people have control over 60% of the nation's wealth .India is moving towards green economy with focus on financial , greening the economy , focusing on nature and investing in people for sustainable development Agriculture , renewable energy , transport and medium and small Industries and construction are the main sectors which can help in the development of green economy . It is estimated the MSME contributed 37% to the GDP and providing more job opportunities to people .Green economy is very important for ecological sustainability , climate change and economic development which will eradicate poverty and bring social justice in the nation . India has become the second largest market for green bonds with \$10.3 billion transaction with the aim to achieve 175 GW renewable energy by 2022 and improve energy security and combat climate change issue in India .

Solid waste management system in India is considered as one of the disadvantage in the growth and development of urban India . India lacks safe disposal of waste , waste is thrown in places which gives rise to dangerous gases because of microbial decomposition , climate change and land –filling operations . Urban local bodies are responsible for keeping the cities and town clean but due to lack of infrastructure facilities and financial funds available followed by lack of political will and institutional capacities .India has depleted all accessible landfill sites and the urban local bodies don't have resources to obtain land . With rapid urbanization the waste generation will cross 70% , the growth and the demand of the people , followed by consumption patterns have a direct impact on waste generation and management system . Solid waste can be classified into three groups bio-degradable waste or organic waste which incorporates flowers , fruits , green waste vegetables , kitchen waste , followed by which we have insert and non-biodegradable waste which includes demolition waste , dirt etc and third one is recyclable waste like plastics , papers ,bottles etc. where as India produces 52% biodegradable waste , 37% non-biodegradable waste and 17% recycle waste .India generates around 26,000 tonnes of plastic waste per day which is a main contributor of environmental degradation . 18 states across India has banned the use of plastic some of them are Assam , Andhra Pradesh , Sikkim , Odisha and Chandigarh , Maharashtra, Himachal Pradesh , Madhya Pradesh , Karnataka , West Bengal and many others. The government of India has aimed to make free plastic use India by 2022 and also stop the use of plastic plates , glasses , cups and straws .

Urban Infrastructure is not up to make when we compare it with the urban population , demand is more and supply is rest . Infrastructure projects requires funding , there is lack of proper allocation of resources for development , followed by inefficiency in approval and lack of regulatory framework , poor pre construction planning due to lack of land available ,no conurbation has 24*7 water supply facilities , 74% have access to piped water , 6% of the people in urban India still practices open defecation , 72% of the solid waste in India is collected and 30% is segregated , till 2012 ,65 of 423 cities had access to city bus services in India . India generate 277 million tonnes of solid waste per year which is more than 80% the waste produced in South Asia and 13% generated across the globe .

Slums in Urban India, 2009 & 2012



The ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty alleviation has initiated schemes for providing urban poor with maximum support and facilities . Housing for all (URBAN) by 2022 , it was launched in 2015 to help the urban poor , people living in the slums region and urban habitation bringing in private developers , using land as a resource and providing rupee one lakh per house on an average for all slum dwellers , promotion of economically weaker class with credit linked subsidy , Under the mission , economically weaker section is delineated as people will an annual income rate three to six lakh.

Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Yojana (PMGKY) launched by the government of India in 2015 with the aim to eradicate poverty with the involvement of high class people and members of parliament. Sardar Patel National Mission for urban housing (SPNMUH) FOR URBAN housing and Rajiv Awas Yojana for make India slum-free by 2022 by providing people shelter and housing free of cost, which includes SCs, STs, minority population and other vulnerable section of the society.

We need to improve the condition of rural India first so that there is a gradual decline in the fast urbanization of people from rural to urban India. Intelligently designed cities can respond to the major environmental, social and economic challenges of the 21st century. The concentration of pollution, activities, resources use in conurbation brings potential for important efficiency, increase as well as for multi purpose solution amalgamation different sustainable goals. Corruption, regionalism has acted as main hurdles in the development of urban area followed by poverty, hunger and unemployment, lack of infrastructure and poor allocation of resources and funds for development in India.

Suggestions

Urban sector management is a very integral part of modern human society. Human develop their civilisation through the ages and make a proper urban sector to establish a gateway for trade and commerce, revenue and economy and strategies and policy management for betterment for human race. We need to add from extraordinary exclusive suggestions

1. We need to mobilise our urban sector by dynamic industrial strategies and land management for that we need to establish manufacturing units, industrial consultant to play an important social embassy with economy.
2. We need to implement progressive land law policy to moisturise industrial sector and avoid all kinds of socio-judicial litigation.
3. We need to introduce smart healthcare management with the help of artificial intelligences and machine learning.
4. Rain water collection by introducing a rain barrel linked to a pipe to collect rainwater from the rooftop and verandah of the house further to impede the blank from becoming a mosquito breeding ground, fasten a tight-fitting top to it, this water can be recharged and made purified for drinking.
5. Collect energy from roads by the use of sunlight or mechanical shudder produced by vehicles to generate electrical energy which can also be used for traffic signals
6. Construction of water harvesting centres under the lamp post for eradication of water stimulation and water logging street, along with it the construction of city lagoons to store water and permeable surfaces vegetation and rain gardens to intercept store water
7. Underground Drainage system using IOT which will help to detect the location and get prior alert of blockages and locate them using IOT, trace location using GPS and send SMS through GSM. Thus cleaner cities and management of drainage in the city.
8. Smart mobility involves creating connected transport systems which offers flexibility and efficiency. Smart mobility should be a key component of growth in contemporary urban cities and can help visitors and residents have a more comfortable and enjoyable everyday city rides, which make take different forms like ride-sharing, car-sharing, public transportation, walking, cycling like Uber, metro cards etc in India. Promote the use of electric vehicle powered by hydroelectricity that will result in low emission, improve Air quality and less noise.

9. Smart education is a key ingredient in smart city development, Smart education using digital media and online education will provide us access to the material lifelong, will strength our computer knowledge. E-learning, lifelong learning and innovation in education technologies, advanced training and certification from colleges and universities.

10. Use of digital and mobile healthcare would work through sensors and collect patient's data remotely. This data can be stored and analyzed by doctors, researchers and healthcare professionals for better diagnosis and solutions.

11. Smart parking system using IOT – Smart parking system consists of an on-site deployment of an IOT module that can help to monitor and signalize the state of availability of each single parking space. A mobile application is provided that will allow the user to check the availability of parking space and book a parking slot accordingly. This will prevent congestion and traffic on the road.

12. Using of smart bins which will result in 80% of reduction in the number of waste collections and results in less man power, emissions, fuel use and traffic congestion, a reduction in the number of waste bins required and will keep the environment clean and pollution free.

13. Eco-friendly cars using solar and electrical energy which will result in no emission of gases to the atmosphere, preserve of natural resources, no fuel cost, modest available power and renewable, clean energy sources.

14. A strong cyber security system in every city as the smart cities mission blends digitalization and urbanization waves and endeavours to accomplish urban renewal through a pan-city smart solution initiative and technology enabled city improvement

15. Inculcate new types of roadways such as underwater roadways, under city bypass, under mountain highways, small helipads in the corner of cities for sustainable healthcare and safety management.

16. Innovation of new transport system to convert modern city life into a ultra modern city life such as water transportation is an environment friendly renewable energy used new transportation system which will save time and passively control the humongous irritable traffic congestion on cities road.

17. Adaptation of Robotic technology for quick solution to public grievances, cyber security related hazards, banking transaction, medicine supply and healthcare management. Innovative pedestrians technology help to reduce road accident and create awareness to add an extra mileage to city life. Modern smart city slogan will be-“one cyber one solution”

18. Excellent sanitation system by set up a keen linkage between water engineering and civil engineering by good sanitation, led city life into a luxurious life

Conclusion

With rapid urbanization demand of resources, land, housing and food also increase, with rise in population and gradual shift towards urban sector, it is estimated that by 2050, 75% of the population will be living in the urban sector. In India there is lack of urban infrastructure which results in serious issues, 78 Million people in the urban sector lives in the slums, as 90% of the urban population live before poverty line and the cost of housing is above their standards. With 94% of the population working in the unemployment sector. India requires a proper urban planning and urban management system for fulfilling the basic requirements of people. Smart city mission has been considered as an attempt to end urban problems and make life better for people with the use of advance technology and science, providing better facilities, smart agriculture, smart health care facilities, smart education system, moving towards Digital India, using natural and renewable source of energy for developing, making India eco-friendly

and moving towards sustainable development and growth ,with excellent sanitation system and innovative transport system and creating in new roadways and promoting urban mobility.

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