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SMART CITIES-URBANIZATION CLEANLINESS CLEARLINESS ORDERLINESS

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**THE MEGATRENDS UNBANIZATION
CLIMATE CHANGE, GLOBALIZATION AND DEMOCGRAPHIC CHANGE
WILL SHAPE THE FURTURE OF CITIES WITH THE NEED TO
IMPROVE THE QUALITY OF LIFE AND ECONOMIC COMPETITIVENESS
CITIES HAVE TO BECOME MORE RESOURCE EFFICIENT AND
ENVIRONMENTALLY EFFICIENT**

Knowledge may be power, but the more possession of knowledge is pointless unless its power to wielded to some purposeful end.

Development was a key issue of new government of 2014, the first speech after taking over as Prime Minister asserted that his government is committed to carrying on development as initiative to the novel system of government i.e., cleanliness, clearliness, orderliness is the Japanese reform in government.

A smart city is not just about accessibility and next-gen telecom net works. It is, in essence, about citizens being able to talk to the government effortlessly, and vice-versa.

A smart city is about a e-governance, the e-connect between executives and residents, efficient transportation and traffic management and efficient civic administration, where its water supply, power, waste disposal of safety. In a smart city, residents live and work in a clear, safe and healthy environment.

The smart city had become a buzz word, but it should be understood in its proper perspective. Smart (efficient) governance, sanitation, pollution-free environment, efficient public transport system and quality civic amenities makes life in a smart cities comfortable. Political will and administrative skill and participation; of citizens are required to build such cities

ORIGIN OF THE SMART CITY CONCEPT

The concept of smart cities originated at the time when the entire world was facing one of the worst economic crises. In 2008, IBM began work on smarter cities concept as part of its smarter planet initiative. By the beginning of 2009, the concept had captivated the imaginations of various nations across the globe.

Countries like South Korea, the United Arab Emirates, UAE, and China began to invest heavily into research and the formation of Smart cities. Today; there are a number of excellent precedents that India can emulate for its own smart cities programme

WHAT IS SMART CITY

There is no one definition for India' proposed smart city. The city planning has undergone several changes since Independence. In the 1950s regional planning and city master plan grew in importance, but stayed divorced from the complex realities of a poor, independent, post-colonial country. While urban poverty rose, master plans fettered about leisurely, low-density, spread out cities and obsessed over removing slums. This high modernism resulted in plans for newer cities.

The National Commission on Urbanization identified 329 cities called GEMs (Generators of Economic Momentum), which were further divided into National Priority centers. Urbanization was expected to grow along these corridors.

The idea of a smart city, for most of the 20th century was science fiction. But cities in 21st century integrate critical infrastructure such as road, rails subways and airports, optimize resources better, and plan prevent maintenance. Given India's finance crunch, any smart city we plan should focus on three things-transportation-governance and land titling

A smart city is an urban region that is highly advanced in terms of overall infrastructure sustainable real estate, communications and markets viability. It is a city where information technology is the principal infrastructure and the basis for providing essential services to residents.

In a smart city, economic development and activity is sustainable and rationally incremented by virtue of being based on success oriented market drives such as supply and demand. They benefited everybody, including a citizen, business the government and the environment

Vienna University of Technology “ A city well performing in a forward looking way in economy,people,governance,mobility,environment and living, built on the smart combination of endowments and activities of self decisive, independent and aware of citizen

Smart society is also a platform for society management service, provided a network of service partners. As per your requirement, they can provide a wide range of service like Billing, Accounting, and Managerial Legal.etc.

Smart city is smart thinking. Self sustained right from growing food grains to disposal of garbage, controlled pollution and enhanced living conditions is what we need to look at smart cities. Smart city can also be called DIGITAL CITY. All operations in a city is digitally controlled. Every house is digital controlled. Smart city will make our life simple. As more and more rural people are migration to cities .Smart city will provide standardized service.

DEFINITION

The definition of a smart city very widely- ranging from the use of discrete new technology application to a more holistic conception of intelligent, integrated working and user generated services.

Smart city is a developed urban area that creates sustainable economic development and high quality of life by excelling in multiple key areas: economy, mobility, environment, people, living and government. Excelling in these key areas can be done so through strong human capital, social capital and ICT infrastructure

OBJECTIVES OF THE SMART CITIES

- 1. Minimal disturbance and maximum efficiency during construction**
- 2. Minimal maintenance for new infrastructure and optimum management of existing infrastructure**
- 3. Minimal failures even during extreme events (fire, hazards, climate change) and**
- 4. Minimal waste materials at the end of the five cycle**

SUSTAINABLE SOCIETY

Smart cities as part of a sustainable society in which people live, work and play in safely and comfort while also coexisting in harmony with the environment a city where transportation and distribution net work, energy network and social network function seamlessly via intelligent governance for the safety of its citizens. Safety from manmade and natural treats energy efficiency, quality of life, energy efficiency ,quality of life, conservation of natural resources are some of the key objectives that a smart city strives of achieve. Safety of its citizens and resources is one the most crucial aspects of any smart city. Components of a smart city can only work tandem if its social and physical infrastructure is safeguarded from any threats. Intelligent management integrated with information and communication technology (ICT) and active citizen participation drive the creation of smart and safe cities.

SMART CITIZEN IN SMART CITIES

At the same time it is a healthy, energy-efficient city uses renewable energy sources as much as possible including biomass and waste, and is pioneer in the deployment of advanced smart technologies. A smart city is also an inclusive place, using technology and innovative solutions to increase social inclusion and combat poverty and deprivation overall, a smart city must be a good place to live, offering the best possible quality of life, with the lowest possible use of resources smart fellows.

FUNDS CAN BE FOUND

Any state Would be developed as a smart city along with Ajmer and Allahabad with the technical assistance of the US on coming to power last May the Prime Minister National Democratic Slogan to describe its working motto “Minimum Government Maximum Governance”.

However, there is increasing evidence to believe that what that country is actually seeing in quite the opposite maximum government: minimum governance.

The people of India are now being told what they should eat, why they should wear, what they should read and what they should watch

Good governance requires maternity, focus, the right priorities and a ability to transient narrow, partisan agenda, sloganeering catchy motto's can help win elections sometimes but governance is a far more challenge task Amist

The government has allocated Rs. 7000/-crore in this 2015-16 budget which is around Rs. 70 crore per city, this is definitely not enough. It is government only it's like a initial token amount to kick start the project and later more funds will be arranged (which may happens in the next budge 2016-17.

Smart Cities will be developed on the outskirts of the existing cities. It's possible that instead of easing the burden on the existing one at can become a barricaded area between rich and poor. If the existing cities will be ignored then smart city project would turn at to be an expensive real estate meant to serve a few. Given India's finance crunch any smart city should focus first on three things: urban transportation, e-governance and land titling.

URBAN TRANSPORTATION

For a sustainable city, public transport has to be the main artery. With metro systems viable only in large cities, integrated business will be primary. As per the National Urban Transport Policy -2006, pushed for public transport to rise from 22 percent to 60 percent, only 30 major Indian cities out of 90 have an in place bus service system. In New Delhi, with its extensive metro, faces significant gaps in its efforts to provide cross-sectioned connectivity, with just 6,500 buses instead of 20,000. India's bus service continue to be hamstrung by limited or declining, fleet sizes, loss-making services, inadequate resources, poor service quality and ignorance about modern vehicle technology. Cities should design bus routes to ensure multi-model integration. We need intelligent software to improve systems for vehicle location, collecting online fares, priority signaling for bus and real time bus information. Cities should also set-up Traffic Information Management Control Centers for effective enforcement and monitoring of traffic rules.

BETTER e-GOVERNANCE.

The Indian government has experimented with various e-governance initiatives, most of which have failed to materialize, given poor cyber security and significant privacy and data protection risk. But the implementation of a secure ICT infrastructure, comprising wireless hotspots. Wi-Fi net works and fiber optic Internet delivery at home remains fundamental.

LAND TITLING

Providing affordable housing remains a critical challenge. The has been exacerbated artificially by poorly conceived central, state and municipal regulations, leading to lead prices that are much higher than intrinsic levels.

Titling issues and the lack of property rights information make this worse, while the law requires compulsory registration of the sale of land, it does not ask the registration authority to verify land history or ownership from the seller, weakening buyer protection and acting more as a fiscal instrument for the state.

A smart city would provide formal digitized recognition of property titles, along with increasing transparency and registered brokers, cutting down long search times and high costs of acquiring real estate.

Smart cities can make daily life easier for residents simply by automating routine functions, and providing a basic transportation and housing network grandiose visions can be kept for later. Smart cities have meshed and connected entities (computers, cities etc) to the point that connectivity is secondary whilst the ability to provide services has become prime point of interest and two, they were built without a specific nor problem return of investment model in mind.

CHALLENGES

The smart city concept is not without challenges, especially in a country like India. For instance, the success of such city depends on its residents, entrepreneurs and visitors so the city becoming actively involved in energy saving and implementation of new technologies.

It is estimated that by 2030, about 600 billion people will be residing in cities in India. As more and more people migrate from rural to urban areas, the existing urban cities would soon be crunched on resources and infrastructure.

A number of major cities are already facing infrastructural, managerial and environment problems and the quality of life of people is bound to decline due to non-availability of adequate planning. Safety and security would become the serious issue, of these cities are not supplied sufficiently. While the government is taking measures in this direction, the complexities of growth and population continue to create challenges for planned development of cities. There is a need to develop a more efficient urban infrastructure network in order to cope with the current and future needs of the citizens.

CONCLUSIONS

The new government's novel programme smart cities is a gigantic task, any government occupies at centre since 1977 emergence of non-congress (Coalition governments) parties occupies the role of government is dereliction, shining, incredible India, make India; swatch/clean Bharath is an intractable problem. To create smart cities is partnership approach. Like everybody else make India like New York City. The need of the hour is silent hardwork. One should leave the system unheard, unsung and upswept and while in the system one should be free, fair and frank.

The formation smart cities requires excellence in administration is a sine qua non for national excellence in almost every walk of life. Promptness, punctuality, timeliness, sensitivity, concern for the citizens, courtesy, impartiality, fairness and objectivity and a high degree of competence knowledge and skills and, above all, a genuine and unadulterated, secular, outlook are some of the basic ingredients needed to run out a good administrator in smart cities. Every citizen, every group, every religion and every political and executive of the system should allow to system to function without interference.

The smart city should play an important role in weeding out corruption. The Hon Kong model of fighting corruption where a partnership approach namely adopted to mobilize all sectors in society where smart cities are prevailing. The government the departments, business community, professional bodies, educational institutions, Mass media, and community organization, is worthy of adoption for unified fight against any issues for smart cities, it is important that senior officials conduct themselves beyond reproach as otherwise they will have no moral courage to deal with deviant subordinates. There is unhealthy nexus between subordinates and unscrupulous seniors and this has to be broken. This can be achieved only if officers of unimpeachable integrity are posted in sensitive positions. There are innumerable instances where are honest officer has made all the difference and the message goes right across. Smart cities can make daily life easier for residents simply by automating routine functions and providing a basic transportation and housing network.

The smart cities require high speed digitization, which is indispensable to the smart cities. Digitization has been a major thrust area for the new government. It has initiated a digital India programme to transform India into Smart India with digitally empowered society. The smart cities completely depend upon e-governance which is based on nine pillars Viz., broadband highways: universal access to phones: public Internet access programmes: e-governance :electronic delivery of services: information for all: electronics manufacturing: Information Technology jobs and the early harvest programme.

It estimates an overall cost Rs. 1 lakh crore in ongoing schemes and Rs.13,000 crore for new schemes and activities.

However, digitization is all set to become an indispensable part of the new government's dream smart cities.

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