RNI Title Code: TELENG/2017/74418 ISSN 2581-6322

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SPWI JOURNAL FOR SOCIAL WELFARE
Volume 2 Issue 1, January-March 2019 RNI Title Code: TELENG/2017/74418 ISSN 2581-6322

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SPWI JOURNAL FOR SOCIAL WELFARE

(A Multi Disciplinary Peer-Review Bi-Quarterly Research Journal)

Volume 2 Issue 1, January-March 2019

Editor

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ADMINISTRATION OF SMART CITY MISSION IN INDIA

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Abstract: *Smart City means different things to different people. The conceptualization of Smart City Mission (SCM), therefore, varies from city to city and country to country, depending on the level of development, willingness to change and reform, resources and aspirations of the city residents. A smart city would have a different connotation in India than, say, Europe. Even in India, there is no one way of defining a smart city. Some definitional boundaries are required to guide cities in the Mission. In the imagination of any city dweller in India, the picture of an SCM contains a wish list of infrastructure and services that describes his or her level of aspiration. To provide for the aspirations and needs of the citizens, urban planners ideally aim at developing the entire urban eco-system, which is represented by the four pillars of comprehensive development-institutional, physical, social and economic infrastructure. This can be a long-term goal and cities can work towards developing such comprehensive infrastructure incrementally, adding on layers of 'smartness'. The present paper examined the implication of the Smart City Mission in India.*

Key Words*: Smart City, Monitoring, problems*

Introduction

The Narendra Modi Government on 25th June 2015, unveiled with much fanfare the Smart Cities Mission (SCM), one of its marquee initiatives aimed at upgrading 100 cities. The conceptualization of Smart City varies from city to city and country to country, depending on the level of development, willingness to change and reform, resources and aspirations of the city residents. A Smart City would have a different connotation in India than, Europe. Even in India, there is no one way of defining a

Smart City. Urban planners ideally aim at developing the entire urban eco-system, which is represented by the four pillars of comprehensive development— institutional, physical, social and economic infrastructure. The methods such as Retrofitting, Redevelopment, Greenfield Development, Megaprojects, and Unique Projects, can be used under the proposal heading Area Based Development. The selected area for Area Based Development projects should be more than 500, 50 and 250 acres for Retrofitting, Redevelopment and Greenfield Development. Pan Development Proposal is for the whole of the city by involving smart solutions to improve the infrastructure in cities. This paper analysis the various approach towards smart cities in India.

The Smart Cities Mission initiated with the objective to promote infrastructure and give a decent quality of life to its citizens, a clean and sustainable environment and application of 'Smart' Solutions in Cities. The focus is on sustainable and inclusive development and the idea is to look at compact areas, create a replicable model which will act as a lighthouse to other aspiring cities. The Smart Cities Mission of the Government is a bold, new initiative. It is meant to set examples that can be replicated both within and outside the Smart City, catalyzing the creation of similar Smart Cities in 108 cities of 33 including the States and Union Territories of the country. The core infrastructure elements in a smart city would include:

i. Adequate water supply,
ii. Assured electricity supply,
iii. Sanitation, including solid waste management,
iv. Efficient urban mobility and public transport,
v. Affordable housing, especially for the poor,
vi. Robust IT connectivity and digitalization,
vii. Good governance, especially e-Governance and citizen participation, sustainable environment, safety and security of citizens, particularly women, children and the elderly, and
viii. Health and education. As far as Smart Solutions are concerned, an illustrative list is given below. This is not, however, an exhaustive list, and cities are free to add more applications

Smart City Features

Some typical features of comprehensive development in Smart Cities are described below.

1. Applying Smart Solutions to infrastructure and services in area-based development in order to make them better. For example, making Areas less vulnerable to disasters, using fewer resources, and providing cheaper services.

2. Creating walkable localities –reduce congestion, air pollution, and resource depletion, boost the local economy, promote interactions and ensure security.
3. Giving an identity to the city - based on its main economic activity, such as local cuisine, health, education, arts and craft, culture, sports goods, furniture, hosiery, textile, dairy, etc;
4. Housing and inclusiveness - expand housing opportunities for all;
5. Making governance citizen-friendly and cost-effective - increasingly rely on online services to bring about accountability and transparency, especially using mobiles to reduce the cost of services and providing services without having to go to municipal offices. Forming e-groups to listen to people and obtain feedback and use online monitoring of programs and activities with the aid of cyber tour of worksites;
6. Preserving and developing open spaces - parks, playgrounds, and recreational spaces in order to enhance the quality of life of citizens, reduce the urban heat effects in Areas and generally promote eco-balance;
7. Promoting a variety of transport options - Transit Oriented Development (TOD), public transport and last mile para-transport connectivity;
8. Promoting mixed land use in area-based developments–planning for 'unplanned areas' containing a range of compatible activities and land uses close to one another in order to make land use more efficient.

Strategy

The strategic components of area-based development in the SCM are city improvement (retrofitting), city renewal (redevelopment) and city extension (Greenfield development) plus a Pan-city initiative in which Smart Solutions (SSs) are applied covering larger parts of the city. Below are given the Deion's of the three models of Area-based smart city development:

1. Greenfield development will introduce most of the SSs in a previously vacant area (more than 250 acres) using innovative planning, plan to finance and plan implementation tools (e.g. land pooling/land reconstitution) with provision for affordable housing, especially for the poor. Greenfield developments are required around cities in order to address the needs of the expanding population. One well-known example is the GIFT City in Gujarat. Unlike retrofitting and redevelopment,
2. Greenfield developments could be located either within the limits of the ULB or within the limits of the local Urban Development Authority (UDA).
3. Pan-city development envisages application of selected SLs to the existing city-wide infrastructure. Application of SSs will involve the use of technology, information and data to make infrastructure and services better. For example,

applying SLs in the transport sector (intelligent traffic management system) and reducing average commute time or cost of citizens will have positive effects on productivity and quality of life of citizens. Another example can be wastewater recycling and smart metering which can make a huge contribution to better water management in the city.

4. The redevelopment will affect a replacement of the existing built-up environment and enable co-creation of a new layout with enhanced infrastructure using mixed land use and increased density. Redevelopment envisages an area of more than 50 acres, identified by ULBs in consultation with citizens. For instance, a new layout plan of the identified area will be prepared with mixed land-use, higher FSI, and high ground coverage. Two examples of the redevelopment model are the Saifee Burhani Upliftment Project in Mumbai (also called the Bhendi Bazaar Project) and the redevelopment of East Kidwai Nagar in New Delhi being undertaken by the National Building Construction Corporation.
5. Retrofitting will introduce planning in an existing built-up area to achieve SCM objectives, along with other objectives, to make the existing area more efficient and livable. In retrofitting, an area consisting of more than 500 acres will be identified by the city in consultation with citizens. Depending on the existing level of infrastructure services in the identified area and the vision of the residents, the cities will prepare a strategy to become smart. Since existing structures are largely to remain intact in this model, it is expected that more intensive infrastructure service levels and a large number of smart applications will be packed into the retrofitted smart city. This strategy may also be completed in a shorter time frame, leading to its replication in another part of the city.

The smart city proposal of each shortlisted city is expected to encapsulate either a retrofitting or redevelopment or Greenfield development model, or a mix thereof and a Pan-city feature with SSs. It is important to note that pan-city is an additional feature to be provided. Since SCM is taking a compact area approach, it is necessary that all the city residents feel there is something in it for them also. Therefore, the additional requirement of some (at least one) city-wide smart solution has been put in the scheme to make it inclusive.

For North Eastern and the Himalayan States, the area proposed to be developed will be one-half of what is prescribed for any of the alternative models - retrofitting, redevelopment or Greenfield development.

Monitoring of Smart City Programme

National Level Monitoring

National level monitoring will be of two types:

1. Apex Committee
2. National Mission Directorate

Apex Committee

An Apex Committee (AC), headed by the Secretary, MoUD and comprising representatives of related Ministries and organizations will approve the Proposals for SCM; monitor their progress and release funds. This Committee will meet periodically, as considered necessary. The AC will consist of the following indicative members:

1. Secretary, Housing and Poverty Alleviation - Member
2. Secretary (Expenditure) - Member
3. Joint Secretary, Finance, MoUD - Member
4. Director, NIUA - Member
5. Chief Planner, Town and Country Planning - Member
6. Select Principal Secretaries of States - Member
7. Select CEOs of SPVs - Member
8. Mission Director - Member Secretary

The Representatives of stakeholders like UN-Habitat, World Bank, TERI, Centre for Development of Advanced Computing (C-DAC), Centre for Smart Cities (CSC), Bangalore or other bilateral and multilateral agencies and urban planning experts may be invited with the approval of Chair.

The AC will provide overall guidance and play an advisory role to the SCM and its key responsibilities are given below.

1. Review the list of the names of Cities sent by the State Governments after Stage 1.
2. Review the proposals evaluated by a panel of experts after Stage 2.
3. Approve the release of funds based on progress in implementation.
4. Recommend mid-course correction in the implementation tools as and when required.
5. Undertake a quarterly review of activities of the scheme including a budget, implementation, and coordination with other missions/schemes and activities of various ministries.

National Mission Directorate

There will be a National Mission Director, not below the rank of Joint Secretary to the Government of India and who will be the overall in-charge of all activities related

to the SCM. A Mission Directorate will take support from subject matter experts and such staff as considered necessary. The key responsibilities of the Mission Directorate are given below.

1. Coordinate across Centre, States, ULBs and external stakeholders in order to ensure that external agencies are efficiently used for the preparation of SCP, DPRs, sharing of best practices, developing SS, etc.
2. Develop strategic blueprint and detailed implementation roadmap of the SCM, including the detailed design of the City Challenge.
3. Oversee Capacity building and assisting in handholding of SPVs, State and ULBs. This includes developing and retaining a best practice repository (Model RFP documents, Draft DPRs, Financial models, land monetization ideas, best practices in SPV formation, use of financial instruments and risk mitigation techniques) and mechanism for knowledge sharing across States and ULBs (through publications, workshops, seminars).

State Level Monitoring

There shall be a State Level High Powered Steering Committee (HPSC) chaired by the Chief Secretary, which would steer the SCM in its entirety. The HPSC will have representatives of State Government departments. The Mayor and Municipal Commissioner of the ULB relating to the Smart City would be represented in the HPSC. There would also be a State Mission Director who will be an officer not below the rank of Secretary to the State Government, nominated by the State Government. The State Mission Director will function as the Member-Secretary of the State HPSC. The indicative composition of HPSC is given below:

1. Principal Secretary, Finance
2. Principal Secretary, Planning
3. Principal Secretary/Director, Town & Country Planning Department, State/ UT Governments.
4. A representative of MoUD.
5. Select CEOs of SPVs in the State.
6. Select Mayors and Municipal Commissioners/Chief Executive of the ULBs, and Heads of the concerned State Line Departments.
7. Secretary/Engineer-in-Chief or equivalent, Public Health Engineering Department.
8. Principal Secretary, Urban Development – Member Secretary
9. The key responsibilities of the HPSC are given below.
10. Provide guidance to the Mission and provide State-level platform for the exchange of ideas pertaining to the development of Smart Cities.

11. Oversee the process of first stage intra-State competition on the basis of Stage 1 criteria.
12. Review the SCPs and send to the MoUD for participation in the Challenge.

City Level Monitoring

A Smart City Advisory Forum will be established at the city level for all 100 Smart Cities to advise and enable collaboration among various stakeholders and will include the District Collector, MP, MLA, Mayor, CEO of SPV, local youths, technical experts, and at least one member from the area who is a:

1. President/secretary representing registered Residents Welfare Association,
2. Member of registered Tax Payers Association/Rate Payers Association,
3. President/Secretary of slum level federation, and
4. Members of a Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) or Mahila Mandal/ Chamber of Commerce/Youth Associations.
5. The CEO of the SPV will be the convener of the Smart City Advisory Forum.

Fund Released

For the implication of the smart cities 2015-16 FY to 2017-18 FY total Rs. 10456.2 Crores has been released, during the 2015-16 FY total Rs.1467.2 Crores, Rs. 4492.5 Crores during 2016-17 FY and Rs. 4499.5 Crores during 2017-18 Crores has been released.

Problems

The main problems faced by the cities in India are congestion, pollution, and inadequate public infrastructure. Proper Urban Planning is the solution to solve the above problems. Using the Area Based Development Strategy, and Pan Strategy we may be able to temporarily solve some of the problems using the solutions adopted in smart cities. It will not completely solve all the problems in the identified smart cities. Therefore, the approach to Smart Cities should be to prepare a plan for the entire city rather in bits and pieces to solve the problem. The plan so prepared should be classified as short term, medium term and long term and to be implemented in phases according to the priority.

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