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The Smart Cities Mission of India: An Integral Part of Globalization

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ABSTRACT

The conceptualization of smart-city varies from city to city and country to country, depend upon the level of development, willingness to change and reform, resources and aspirations of the city residents. In this context, a 'New Town' concept which came up a long ago took cognizance' of inherent nature of things and tried to overcome urban decay by creating new planned settlements far away from big-metropolitan cities so that the population aggregation at one place could be arrested and balance distribution could be achieved. It was believed that this would over the time help in building new committees and helps the parent metropolis to remain healthy and survive longer with long lasting sustainability. Regional development become a new era of interest and practice. The present paper is aimed at evaluating the 'Strength', Weakness,' Opportunity' and Threats' of the 'Smart cities Mission' to be achieved in the forthcoming years in India. It is expected to pave the way to new era of urbanization in India in accordance with changing global scenario.

Keywords: Swart cities Mission, SWOT Analysis; 'Satellite towns; sustainability, changing global scenario.

INTRODUCTION

With regarding to definition of 'Smartcity' in this world, there is considerable subjectivity of definition of 'SmartCity' from country to country. In this context, there is no universally accepted definition came in to existence till now which may reflects the holistic view on the smartcity. The conceptualization of 'Smartcity,' therefore, varies from city to city and from country to country, depending upon the level of development and wish for change and reform, resources and aspirations of the city dwellers. In case of India, the notion of 'Smartcity' in India is somewhat different, as compared with Europe. Even in India, there is no one mode of interpretation of 'Smartcity' and define it perfectly in accordance with its typical characteristics

In this context, there are some of definitional boundaries are required to provide the guide lines to the cities to cities, belong to 'SmartCityMission' In this imagination of any city dwellers in India, the picture of smart city which include a wish list of infrastructure and services which are rendered his or her aspiration level. In order to provide the aspirations and necessity of the citizens, urban planners ideally aimed at developing whole urbaneco-system which is presented by the four columns of comprehensive development, institutional, physical, social and economic infrastructure. It may be long term goal and cities can work towards changing global scenario.

In order to review the approach of the SmartCityMission, we have to review the multifaceted salient features of smart cities in relation to quality of life to its citizens, a clean and In order to review the approach of the SmartCityMission, we have to review the multifaceted salient features of smart cities in relation to quality of life to its citizens, a clean and sustainable environment and 'application of smart solutions' for varied problematic areas of whole urban scenario. The emphasis has been given on sustainability and inwhich will act as 'Lighthouse' for the other aspiring cities. In the census year 1991, the urban population was 25.7 per cent, which has increased to 27.31 per cent during the census year 2001

In the census year 1991, the urban population was 25.7 per cent, which has increased to 27.81 per cent in 2001. According to 2011 census, there is 31 per cent population living in urban areas. It is projected that by the year 2031, there is 40 per cent of India's population will be residing in urban areas. In the recent years, the urban population in the country has shown a considerable change towards the market-oriented economy in accordance with spirit of decentralization embodied in the constitution (74^{th} Amendment Act-1994, Urban Local Bodies) as examined by (N.Mani, 2016). Keeping in view the problem of growing urban density in some of regions of northern India, the Government of India has proposed to develop 100 smart cities in the different parts of the country. It could be smart design, smart utilities, smart housing, smart mobility with smart know-how (Ashish Bhalla, 2014). However, it has been pointed out that the present cities present risks and opportunities by shifting jobs and entrepreneurship in new directions, and spur new ways to manage the life of the people.

However, he has discussed varied problematic areas in relation to future scenario in the world. All this will require ongoing discussions about security, infrastructure and open data policy and planning (Sylive Albert, 2017).

In this context, Annapurna Shah (2012) has discussed the immense significance of India's cities to its economy, polity and society. The historic past of the Indian cities indicate the growth of Indian cities and complex socio-economic base of the Indian cities, especially in post liberalization period. In the context of issues of class divide, identity migration and changing landscapes and social milieu of Indian cities which project the future of Indian cities and provide the guide line for boosting the quality of life in urban India. Similarly, **Iswar** Judge Ahluwalia (2014) has addressed India's urban issues which are desperately in need of transformation. However, Ahluwalia has discussed the problematic areas of growing urban scenario in terms of lack of basic amenities of water and sanitation which are to be addressed with a judicious planning. However, she has pointed out that there is 25 percent of India's urban population which is still living in slum conditions.

On the other hand, it shows the glimpse of some cities and towns solving their problems and ameliorating the standard of living; they offer residents. Lastly, she seeks the transformation of urban scenario of Indian cities through adopting the cities in a judicious way, and expects a new urban development scenario which suits for sustainable living.

Mohanty, K.Parsanna (2014) has examined the relation between city and public policy and projected that the 21st Century will witness rapid growth in urban population in the developing countries. However, Mohanty pointed out that the role of agglomeration externalities as mile stone of urban public policy in India. Further, he argued that the hypothesis of over urbanization and bias theory which has articulated a negative view point of urbanization is fragile theoretical as well as empirical foundations. Mohanty has thrown an adequate light on imperative need for proactive public policy to harness planned urbanization as resource. India requires agglomeration-augmenting, congestion mitigate to the urban areas and ultimately leads to 'Smart towns' in the forthcoming years. It is expected to pave the way for policy makers undertake reforms in urban and regional planning and governance to meet the challenges of urbanization in India.

Hence, it is obvious that the authors, belonged to various streams have given objective and subjective views on various problematic areas of 'Smart cities' in the forth coming years of this century. In this there are some of objectives which have been set forwarded are as are attributed with some of salient features which are to be considered in relation to regional problematic areas; to be addressed before executed this 'Smart Cities Mission' of India.

The Objectives of the Study
The objectives of the study are aimed at objectives which are as follows:

1. To discuss the objectives of 'SmartCities Mission' of India with changing global scenario.
2. To discuss the characteristics of 'SmartCities Mission' of India;
3. To examine the Strength, Weakness, Opportunity and Threat to 'Smart-CitiesMission' of India with changing global scenario.

In order to discuss the objectives of the 'Smart cities Mission' of India, we have to have a look at the pre-requisites of basic amenities and services for the people belong to different strata of urban society, so that the 'SmartCities' may be attributed with their some of salient features of the modern cities in the forthcoming years. In order to execute the urban planning at varied planning hierarchies-Macro-Meso and Micro, we have to examine its Strength; Weakness; Opportunity and Threats in relation to various problematic areas such as growth of urban population, likely natural, man-made and hybrid disaster's probability and their likely implications in the forthcoming successive periods.

Objectives of Smart Cities Mission of India with Changing Global Scenario:
The 'SmartCities Mission' of the Government is a new initiative. Meaning thereby by setting the example that can be replicated both within and outside the smart city, catalyzing the creation of similar smart cities in various regions of the country. The objectives of the 'SmartCities Mission' are as follows:

- To supply the adequate water;
- To supply assured electricity supply services;
- To assure regular sanitation, solid waste management, efficient urban mobility and public transport;
- To develop the good governance, e-governance and active citizen participation;
- To maintain the sustainable development;
- To ensure the safety and security of the citizens; particularly the women, children and elderly, and
  Further, the objectives of the 'Smart Cities Mission' is to derive economic growth and ameliorate the quality of life

the belong to different strata of society by enabling local area development and harnessing technology, especially the technology that leads to 'SmartOutcome' which include slums, into better planned ones, thereby improving living conditions of the whole city. New 'GreenBelt' will be developed around the cities, so that the potential population growth may be accommodated accordingly.

Applications of smart solutions are expected to pave the way for cities to make a judicious use of technology, information and data to ameliorate the infrastructure and services. Comprehensive development in this way will ensure the quality of life, generate employment and boosting up the income for all, particularly the poor and disadvantaged, teaching to inclusive cities. The SmartCities Mission is characterized with some of characteristics, which are as follows:

1. Promoting mixed land use in area based developments which include a judicious planning for unplanned areas with a wide range of compatible activities are expected to pave the way for efficient land-use planning.
2. Housing and inclusiveness and expand housing opportunities for all.
3. Developing walkable distance localities and reduce congestion, air pollution and resource depletion, boosting up the local economy, promoting the interaction and ensure the security. Developing road network for public transport along with pedestrians and cyclists, and essential administrative services are to be rendered within walking or cycling distance;
4. Leaving the provision of open-space, such as parks, playgrounds and other recreational spaces to enhancing the quality of the life of the citizens reduce the urban heat effect in the areas and generally promote balanced eco-systems.
5. Promoting different mode of transports-transit oriented Development (TOD); public and
   Developing citizen-friendly grievance, cost-effective-increasing rely on on-line rendering of services and providing services to bring about accountability and transparency, particularly by making use of mobile or reducing cost of services to be rendered without paying visit to local self governments offices. It includes the group formation of e-groups to hear the grievances of the residents. It also including the periodic feedback; and monitoring of programme on line and cyber-aided activities by paying visits to the work-sites.
6. Providing an identity to the city-based on its economic activities such as local cuisine, health, education, art & craft, art & culture, sport goods, hosiery textile, sports goods, hosiery textile, dairy and dairy products, etc.
7. Finding the smart-solutions to the services and infrastructure in an area-based development for ameliorate the conditions from disaster vulnerability, judicious use of resources and rendering cost-effective services for all.

In order to review the anticipated Strength, Weakness, Opportunity and Threat, it is very essential to examine the anticipated situation through SWOT Analysis of the 'Smart Cities Mission' of India which is as follows:

Strength: There are area based three models which are to be used for developing the smart cities and making the existing area more efficient and worth living. In this context, an area of 500 acres will be identified with consultation with the citizens, depend upon the existing level of infrastructure services in the identified area with view point of the citizen. Since existing structures are largely to remain intact in this model and expected a better infrastructure services and sizeable number of smart applications will be incorporated in to the retrofitted smart city which are to be developed which indicate the least probability to raise any conflicting situation between old one and new one. Secondly, it is expected that the re-development will effect a replacement of existing built up environment and enable joint-creation of a new plan with ameliorated infrastructure by using the mixed land use and increased density. Urban local Bodies will identify the re-development envisages the areas which is over 50 acres. Hence, it is expected to develop the SmartCities with the spirit of continuity and change of balanced urban environment, which a strength of the Mission of Smart cities of India. Thirdly, development of 'Greenfield' in more than 250 acres area, by using the innovative planning and other implementation tools, so that the expending population may be accommodated in accordance with changing demographic scenario. The 'Greenfield' is to be developed within the limit of local urban bodies or urban development authorities, which is to be given a governing strength to the local self governments rather than remote control by the distant authorities. Finally, the application of smart solutions are to be including making use of technology, information and data to develop better infrastructure and services such as qualitative citizen's life, waste water re-cycling, as a result, acquiring a considerable strength by attaining the overall TQM, Total Quality Management in the whole Mission of the smart cities of India with changing global scenario.

Weakness: On the weakness front, it has been observed that the proposed plan for developing the smart cities along with highway No 8, covering the major areas of Rajasthan. The topography of Rajasthan state is characterized with hundreds of seasonal streams which bring floods in almost every rainy season during Monsoon. It is therefore, it becomes imperative to formulate a disaster plan in accordance with prevailing local topographical conditions. In order to address this problem, it

requires a huge investment for earth work and erecting the retaining walls along with the cities which are to be developed in ways of fluvial ways of streams on the sites of the cities. Secondly, understanding the concept of retrofitting, redevelopment and development of Greenfield by the policy makers, executers and other stake holders at different levels will require capacity assistance from time to time and it is a very cumbersome job.

With regarding to recurring investment, it has been observed that the major investment in time and resource will have to be made during the planning phase prior to participation in the challenges. This is different from the governance DPR-driven approach which is likely to create a conflicting situation in this phase; as a result a constraint is likely to be developed in the coming years. However, growing 'grim-situation' of the traffic in the metropolitan area, it become imperative to raise the smart cities and fall the traffic. It is expected that the smart-cities will provide the smart solutions to overcome this common weakness of the highly urbanized areas with changing global scenario.(Tripathi Gupta, 2016).

Opportunity: The smart cities will be developed by taking compact area approach, it is essential that the city dwellers may feel there is something in it for them too. For North-eastern and Himalayan states, the area proposed to be developed; half of area which had thought earlier planned in alternative models-retrofitting, redevelopment or green field development. In this way, it is expected to provide an opportunity to live the people in the natural environment in accordance with homogeneity in relation to eco-friendly environment in their respective states. Further, it is expected to provide an opportunity to decentralize the population where the process of urban agglomeration is taking place with rapid growth, as a result it is expected to pave the way to re-distribute the urban population from the highly urbanized areas and give an opportunity for the new-setters to live in affordable houses. However, the focus has been given to sustainability of smart cities and creating spaces for techno-logical, social and business development which is an opportunity for innovation, technology and knowledge management for sustainable living in according with changing global scenario (Marta Peris & others, 2016).

Threat: In order to develop the 'Smartcities' under 'SmartCities Mission' there are some of likely threats which are to be addressed in accordance with the prevailing topographical conditions. For these likely threats, it is very essential to have a periodic review of the periodic risks of floods and other natural disasters in the proposed sites of the smart cities which are to be developed in various parts of India. However, it require a huge investment at every stages, as a result, it is a likely threat to be created between the investors, government authorities and other stockholders. If they adopt the **PPP model** for investment, as a result, there is a great probability to creating a conflicting situation for the quantum of investment, time-duration which is likely to be deviated through projects-implementation process. The other likely threats are the land-acquisition process and the compensation which is to be given to the farmers and their re-settlement problem are some of anticipated threat to the 'SmartCities Mission' of India. All these threats are required a 'Brain-storming session' before preparing the blue-print of the 'Smart-cities' project in various parts of India with changing global scenario (Nripender P. Rana and Sunil Luthra & others 2018),

Hence, it s obvious from examine the strength and the multi-faceted problematic areas of the smart cities and the probability of the likely constraints of the urban growth in relation to the future quantum of in-migration of population, projection of basic amenities, social security, the types of primary and secondary land-use in accordance with the priority of the people, belong to different strata of urban society, the likely disasters and their management, super-imposition of powers of urban local bodies and likely conflicting situation are some of likely pressing problems which are to be addressed in accordance with prevailing socio-economic and cultural problems of an area which are to be developed for forth coming smart-cities in India. Only then, we will be in a position to attain the TQM, the total quality management in terms of an adequate quantity with the requisite quality of the various parameters to be taken in to consideration for developing the smart cities in India with changing global scenario.

CONCLUSION

SmartCities Mission isa land mark project of India. This mission has great challenges for the policy makers and the planners who will implement this project to get the desired objectives which have put forward by UPA government. This SmartCities Mission requires that the people who actively participate in governance and reforms by citizen's involvement are much more than a ceremonial participation in governance. Smart city decisions on deploying smart solutions, implementing reforms, doing more with less and cover right during implementing and designing post project structures to make smartcity developments sustainable. On the basis of multifaceted study on 'SmartCities Mission' we may conclude that the Mission has a rosy prospect, provided every phase of this dream project may be executed with least deviation from end-to-end of the projects of the Mission for developing the smart cities in the various of India. In this study, as we observe that the mission has its strength, weakness, opportunity and threats in accordance with some of locational advantages and

disadvantages which may affect the growth and development of the smart cities in India. It also require a specialized intelligence with architectural design primer (Antoine Picon, 2016).In order to address the weakness and internal and external threats, it become imperative to have a periodic review of input and output of the investment which is to be invested judiciously to get the desired results of this challenging mission set forwarded for new towns in this 21st Century. In order to attain the TQM, the total quality management, it requires a periodic review of backward and forward linkage of man and material for the smartcities. It also requires a constant vigil with fully transparency in the entire proceedings and the execution process, only then it will ensure to achieve a land mark achievement in new era of urbanization in India with changing global scenario.

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