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Smart City a Vision of India to Provide People with Better Lifestyle and Move towards a Sustainable Development

Dr. Sumanta Bhattacharya[1], Bhavneet Kaur Sachdev[2]
[1]*Research Scholar at MAKAUT , Public–Foreign-Defence Policy Analyst , C.E , CH.E, CCIO, M.Tech, MA in Development Studies, LLB , MA in Security and Defence Law ,DIA&D , DG&GS ,PGCPP&A , MPI(oxford University)*
[2]*Political Science hons (Calcutta University) Masters in Development studies*

Abstract: Urban transformation is very important with rapid migration taking place from rural to urban sector. Smart city mission which was launched in 2015 , is a revolutionary approach to reform and rebuild old cities and develop 100 satellites based cities which will provide maximum benefit to people at a minimum cost with better infrastructure and services , smart agriculture and smart health care system , the smart cities are environmentally friendly and runs on technology , provide housing for all , it will also help to end poverty and alleviate the issue of urban slums . Smart cities is an area based approach for which India also needs to upgrade its cyber infrastructure and provide digital education to its citizens , a collaborative approach by the state and central government will make India's smart city success . Decent cities which have no space left for accommodation is also rebuilding itself to make the standard of living better for people with sustainable development , promoting green economy , green energy and green funds .

Keywords: Urban transformation, Smart cities, green economy, technology, rebuild, revolutionary approach

I. INTRODUCTION

Ever since the Independence of India, we have seen a rise in urbanization. The Industrial revolution also brought in new job opportunities which led to the growth of urban sector. Rapid urbanization has resulted in huge migrant coming from the rural to the urban sector in search of job and better income. The urban system of India is not that well developed to accommodate so many people and provide a decent life. The people who come from rural region have to sleep at the footpath for days or move to a slum region because of the lack of space and cost of the houses. India has many cities where the living standard is very high, for instance Mumbai which has the highest living cost where the cost of a single room cost is more the average men salary of 6 months, the city also has the largest slum in India and third largest in the world, it is known as the city of dreams and you will find that maximum people from rural India come to Mumbai. Urban India is rapidly developing with no proper planning and management of resource , we have facing water to food crisis, waste management problem, floods, cyclone, electricity and above most of the states are very dirty , you have garbage thrown around the city, constant construction in the urban region has even resulted in shortage of groundwater and many cities have no groundwater level , for big development projects the water is used and today the urban region is facing trouble, in particular Chennai which has the worst water crisis in the country. Its just 30 % of the population that lives in the urban region still we have facing shortage in almost all sectors, urban activities has been widely responsible for climate change in India, construction of factories near the slum region or near some towns. Young people in the urban sector are unemployed, the migrants workers who have come into the city are depended on the daily wages for their living and we can see the condition of these labourer with pandemic situation , where millions of people have to go back to their home . The urban set up is not that well prepared to offer a standard and decent life to its people and migrants and it is believed in the coming years , the cities will have no place to accommodate any more people , to tackle this issue and make life better for people , smart city mission project was established in 2015 , 100 new smart cities with the aim to accommodate more people into the urban sector , opening up of MNCs and other job opportunities for all the young educated unemployed living in the urban region , with smart education and smart heath care facilities , Now we have smart cities and decent cities for people of India .

II. 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 common youth, public policy Analyst, urban people, slum dwellers, survey, interviews –consisting of several interrogation which were dispersed among representative of each contender group .

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III. OBJECTIVE OF THE RESEARCH PAPER

The main areas of exploration in this paper incorporates

1) Why we require urban transformation.
2) In depth study on India's smart city mission and how far it has been successful.
3) What are the challenges in achieving the smart city mission

IV. LITERATURE REVIEW

The smart cities aims to provide a good quality of life with a proper waste management system , smart education , smart health care system use of IT robust , e-governance with public participations , urban mobilization , public transport and above all safety and security of all its people. The government approved 980 billion dollar for the smart cities project and renovation of 500 others . The cities have started their work on the development of smart cities where Ahmadabad has introduced sewage treatment plant , smart learning in schools(municipal schools) and housing projects , New Delhi Municipal Council launched 444 smart class room , we have LED smart streetlights , mini-sewerage treatment , city surveillance command . Urban knowledge centre , railway multi-modal hub , traffic signalization in Bhubaneswar has been started . India will become the most populated country in the world by 2030 ,and it is estimated that many people will start living in the urban sector, already the migration rate for the past 10 years has crossed 110 million population , migrant workers come to the urban in hope of better lifestyle and better employment , so in order to make their life smart cities and restoration of the existing cities is very important as the present city have lack of accommodation facilitates to fit these people . 25 to 30 people per minute migrant to urban areas and major developed urban cities of employment and better standard of living , At present 31% of the population live in urban areas and contributes 63% to the GDP , and by 2050 we expect 40 % of the people living in the urban area , which will also increase the GDP rate to 75% which calls for smart and efficient management system , improve the lifestyle and quality of living , smart management of resources , we require infrastructure development , call for social and economic institution transformation , the aim of the smart city is to provide better job opportunities for people and grow in a sustainable matters . Green economy , use of renewable energy , connect all parts of the cities by metro and rail , smart transportations system , clean energy and adequate water facilities for all , electricity supply for all, sanitation which also incorporates solid waste management system, housing for all at a affordable price especially for the poor community , sustainable environment , smart health and education system, security of its people , digitalization . Technology is the main tool of smart cities where technology , information and Data Will be used to provide services and goods , efficient use of land . Smart solution is the key to develop smart cities , Bengaluru has been regarded as the best to live followed by Pune, Ahmedabad, Vadodara, Surat, Chennai, Indore, Greater Mumbai , Surat . The fastest growing cities of India today are Bengaluru, Agra, Tiruppur, Nagpur , Rajkot , Hyderabad , Surat. Noida, Gurugram, Gandhinagar, Vellore, Kakinada, Silvassa, Salem, Davangere has emerged as new smart cities .

V. FINDINGS

The government has launched many schemes and mega projects for making India a smart nation . The AMRUT and smart cities mission have been working really hard to achieve urban transformation AMRUT is forced in project based approach whereas Smart cities are working on area based projects . The central and the state have cooperated and introduced policies like Swachh Bharat Mission, National Heritage City Development and Augmentation Yojana (HRIDAY) . Digital India, Skill development Programme, Women empowerment through digitalization , Housing for all and many other programmes have been taken up which will also boost the Indian economy Technology has been introduced to the rural areas where vocational training for farmers , followed by empowerment of women , skill learning , computer training and learning all have been taking place on an online platform , to empower people digitally , 20 % of the rural India has been provided with internet connectivity . One of its aim is to connect people using mobile and internet facilitates and local government officers to reduce the need to be physical present or reach out to be , today all forms and money transaction is taking place online , we have come with e-governance, e-learning , cyber will bring in more transparency in the system and the government will also be more responsible . Citizen participation is required for the development of the country and in urban transformation , the government has taken in mega projects for urban development connecting people through airlines , railways and roadways .The mega projects of India which will increase the economy and make people life better , the Chenab Bridge which is under construction , the railway arch bridge that will connect Bakkal and Kauri in Jammu and Kashmir , it will be the highest railway bridge in the world .and can withstand high wind speeds , Char Dham highway , the aim of the project is to widen and repair 889Kms of national highway with an estimate budget of 11, 700 crore, the roads will withstand all kind of weathers.

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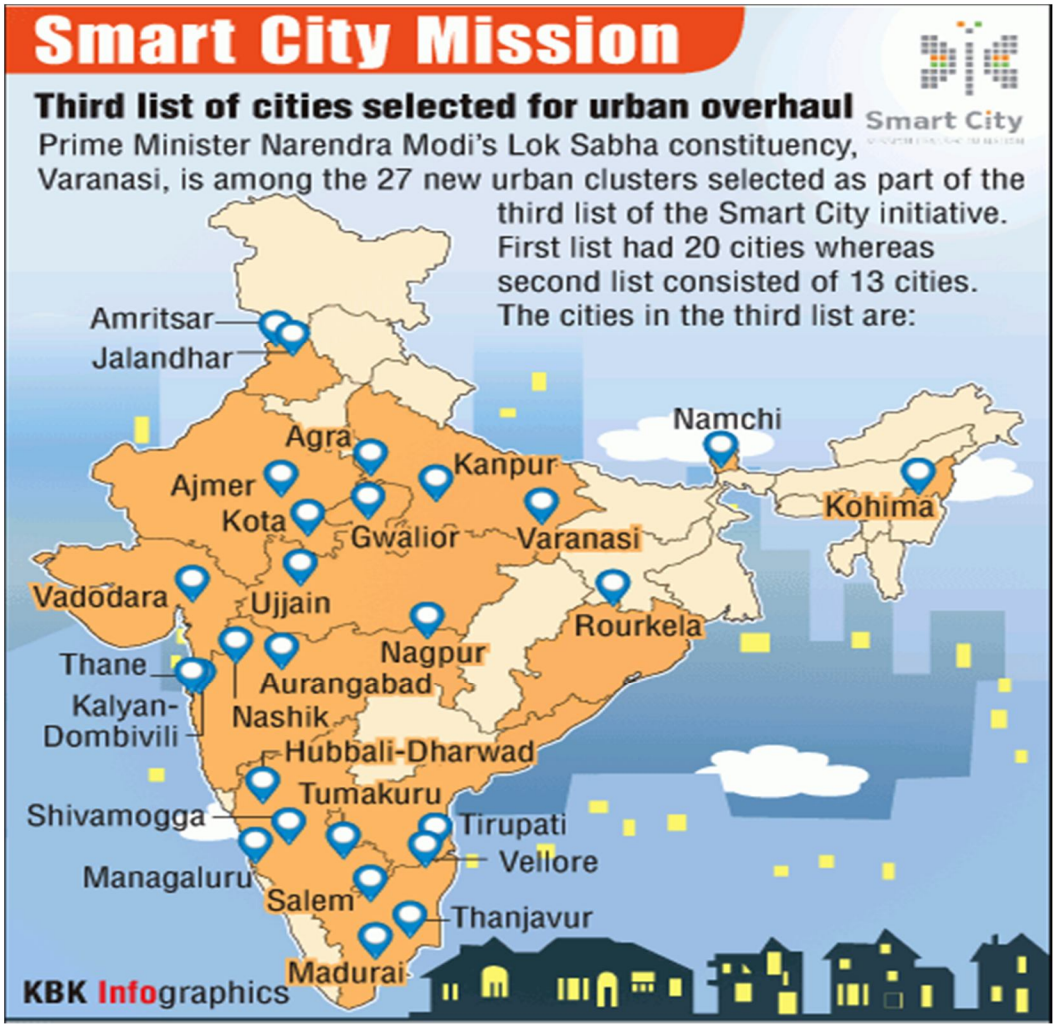
India's first and Asia largest 12 Km wildlife protection corridor will be built on Delhi-Dehradun Expressway. Atal Tunnel which has reduced the distance from Manali to Ladakh and is the longest tunnel are some of the projects .Navi Mumbai International Airport , it is going to among the world's biggest greenfield airport .



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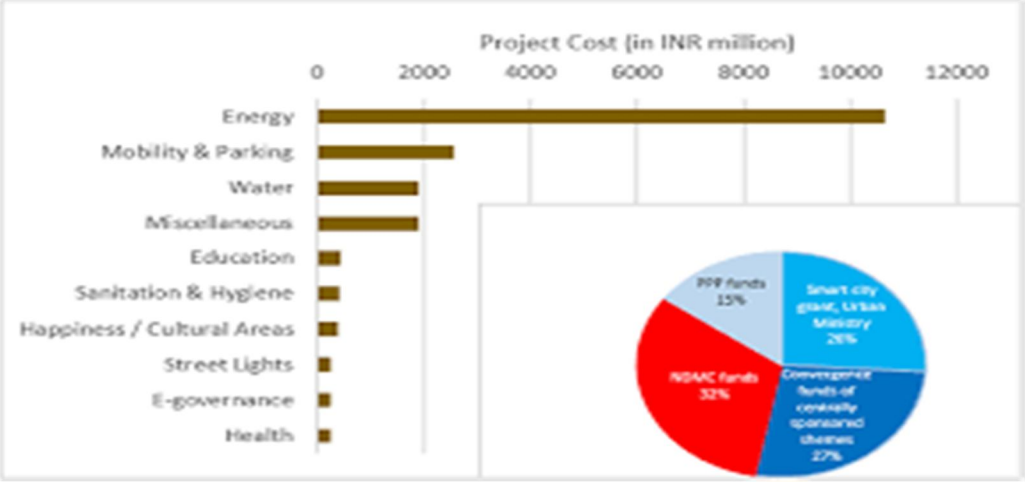
There are five under construction smart cities in India ,the Gift City which is being formed in Gujarat near the Gandhinagar district, vibrant Gujarat . It is today the first smart operation city of India . The second is the new Raipur smart city , Dholera in Gujarat, Amaravati in Andhra Pradesh , Ace city in Uttar Pradesh . Smart cities also includes the use of green bonds, construction of green building and promotion of green economy . The aim is also to build 100 satellite towns near existing urban areas on the smart city areas restore the existing cities for instance moving towards smart and nature based technology in cities like Bangalore, Pune, Chandigarh , some parts of Kolkata , Delhi , Gujarat . Tamil Nadu , Delhi , Mumbai and Surat have maximum number of migrants works from inter state and rural areas , these cities are rebuilding and reconstruction their buildings , waste management system to upgrade their living standards and provide better lifestyle to its people .Today the most high human development cities and states would include Kerala , Chandigarh , Goa , Delhi , Puducherry, Tamil Nadu , Himachal Pradesh as per 2018 records . Development and urban transformation is very important to provide better facilitates and lifestyle for people . Today , cities are growing sustainably and provide maximum amount of provisions with better lifestyle and employment opportunities . Hyderabad , Mumbai , Pune, Bangalore, Chennai, new Delhi, Kolkata, Jaipur, Kochi, Chandigarh which is India's first planned city , Surat these cities are highly developed and we see a more and more people shifting here. Smart city is the most important part of urban transformation but the smart cities project have a lot of drawbacks even



VI. CHALLENGES

Smart cities make the use of technology , information and data for infrastructure and services . The smart cities calls for better standard of living with smart technology and smart solutions , the data of India is vulnerable , the COVID-19 has showed as how poor our cyber security system is with rise in cyber crimes every second , moreover we have lack of cyber trained professional , 90 % of the people are not digitally educated , people don't know how to operate a laptop or PC properly , maximum people are found working in a cyber café for students who have to submit their project works , office people use office laptops and PC , 90 % of them don't have it at their home , which also led to a number of people losing their jobs with no access . India rural people who form the majority of the population , don't know how to use smart phones properly and are not even much educated , where as one the technology system maximum things are written in English , people both from urban and area will find it difficult ,100 satellites with rapid shift of people from rural to urban areas ,first needs to learn about technology and how to use it . Second the issue of land , many of the smart cities are being built near the rural area or deforestation is taking place to built these cities , agriculture land , forest land is being taken away living the poor in a miserable status . Poor collaboration between the state and the central government related to new mega projects and construction plans have acted as a hurdle in the growth of smart cities in a smooth way .

VII. CONCLUSION

Urban transformation and smart cities mission aims to provide better standard of living for all , with the rapid shift of people from rural to urban areas , urban area requires more space and land to accommodate people . 100 smart cities and with renovation of 500 other cities is a big task to complete, with India is estimated to have the largest population by 2050 . Smart cities with smart technology and sustainable development which aims to provide maximum benefit to its people with an eco friendly approach , we have reached to an optimal level in reaching in mission of smart cities development , the challenges need to be overcome to make it a success .

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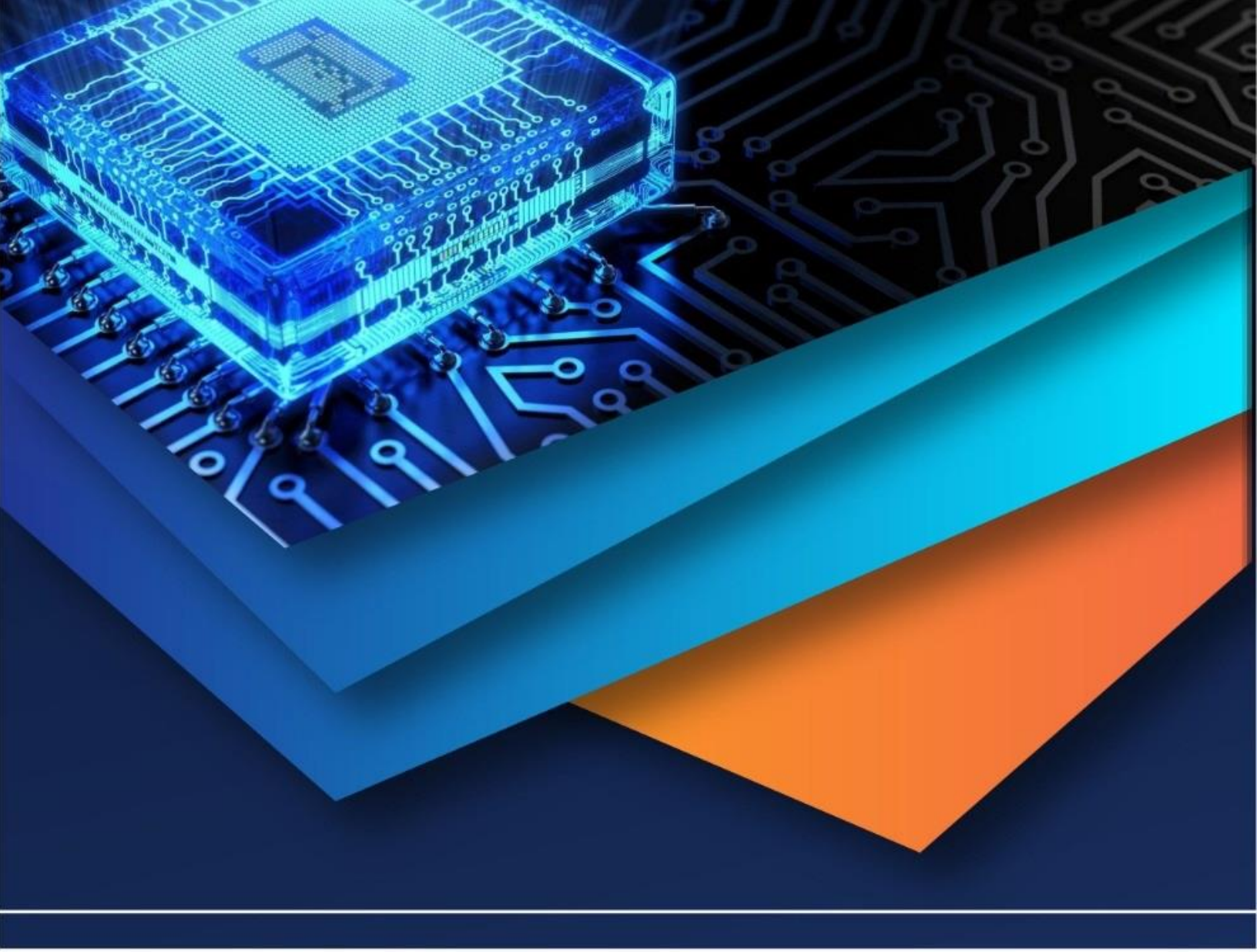

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