




Public Private
Apple Pencil Pro
85%
→ Smart Infrastructure → quick communication & accessibility
→ high speed expressways, corridors, highways
but not for cycles or public transport.

SMART CITIES IN INDIA

Vision: To promote cities that provide core infrastructure and give a decent quality of life to its citizens, a clean & sustainable environment through the application of 'smart' solutions.

Q: What was the need?

The lack of proper infrastructure, sanitation issues

- (i) adequate water supply 
- (ii) assured electricity supply 
- (iii) Sanitation, including solid waste management
- (iv) Efficient urban mobility & public transport
- (v) Affordable housing (especially for the poor)
- (vi) Robust IT connectivity & digitalization
- (vii) Good governance, especially E-governance.
- (viii) Sustainable Environment
- (ix) Safety & security (Especially of women, children & the Elderly)
- (x) Health & Education 

Refer PPT

(details in there)

Rebfitting — Repurposing of existing area — min 500 acres
Redevelopment — min 80 acres
Green field development — min 250 acres
Pan-city development

Objectives

- ① Community at the core — based on Public Private Partnership
- ② Move from Less (Sustainable use of resources)
- ③ Cooperation & Competitive Federalism (selecting cities through competition giving flexibility in implementation)
- ④ Integration, Innovation & Sustainability
- ⑤ Technology as means & not the goal
- ⑥ Convergence → Social & Financial convergence.

How

1. 500 Crs from Center, matched by State
2. Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV)

Refer PPT

Provides Employment opportunities including ↑ in entrepreneurship.

NITI Aayog, publishes a report.

→ on the impact of smart cities

1. Only 8% of India's total pop & 22% of urban population would be benefiting from the smart cities mission
2. There is a complete rights based standards & monitoring indicators
3. Absence of a strong gender equality & non discrimination approach.
4. Inadequate participation & information
5. Threat of forced eviction, land acquisition & displacement.
6. Risk of digitization & threats to privacy.
7. Slow rate of implementation & lack of monitoring mechanisms

→ All of these limitations suggest that cities have to be progressive & not smart.

→ Some examples from India tell us that despite recognizing that a large % of population lives in under serviced & inadequate settlements, none of the shortlisted cities have adopted a human rights approach that safeguards rights to housing.

→ While many of the Smart Cities have announced housing for the low income groups, the amount of construction is grossly insufficient to meet the needs of affordable housing.

→ The Proposals are also silent on the number of homes to be demolished & people evicted under various schemes.

→ Real smart cities will actually have to take much greater risks with technology, devolve power, tackle inequalities & redefine what is meant by smart itself.