

URBAN SOCIOLOGY

Attendance, Presentation,
Class Tests, Assignment, Midsem &
Endsem

2/12/24

Topic 1 - Urbanization as a Process

- 1.1 Overview
- 1.2 Sociological theories of urbanization & key concepts
- 1.3 Globalization, technology & growth of cities.
- 1.4 Urban infrastructure & governance.

Topic 2 - Contemporary Urban India

- 2.1 Urbanization in the Global South
- 2.2 Indian context & Urban informality
- 2.3 Urban development & sustainability in India
- 2.4 Major policies of Urbanization in India
- 2.5 Recent developments & emerging theories

Topic 3 → Sociology of Urban Environment

- 3.1 Urban Environmentalism
- 3.2 Cities & natural resources (case studies from urban ecological)
- 3.3 City, Ecology & Sustainability
- 3.4 Environmental justice movements in the cities.

Topic 4 → Structural Transformations in a city

- 4.1 Gentrification, Modernization & Built Environment
- 4.2 Migration, Poverty, Inequality & Social Stratification
- 4.3 Cities & Cosmopolitanism.
- 4.4 Future of Urban Sociology as a Discourse.

Topic 5 → Developing Methodological skills to understand cities.

(Pg 29) of my notes - Intro to Bourdieu (Routledge) might be useful!!

8/01/24

■ Urbanization as a Process : an introduction to urban sociology

Sociology is the scientific study of societies.
We study the relationships of people with societies.

- Study of social institutions. - marriage, family & kinship etc.
- Studying practices that degrade society - crime & corruption
- Studying religion, its links to society.
- Studying structures such as caste system

Urban sociology primarily focuses on life of the cities.

Q Why has it been considered a sub-discipline of sociology?

↳ Life in the city is very dynamic. (Eg: studying the effects of climate change in cities)

■ A City

→ A city is a built environment with spatial aspects.
Cities bring along with it certain spaces & resources.

City also consists some infrastructure

→ Health infrastructure

→ Administrative infrastructure

Definition: Suburbs are residential areas located on the outskirts of a city or a large urban area. They are typically less dense than the city center and are often considered a middle ground between rural and urban living.

1. Definition of a City:
 - A city is described as a "built environment."
 - It has a spatial aspect, meaning it is not just a place but also involves the arrangement and organization of spaces.
2. Characteristics of Cities:
 - Cities come with specific spaces and resources. These can include areas designated for various purposes like housing, business, recreation, etc.
 - Resources might include utilities, services, and facilities available to the residents of the city.

* Cities seek newer, resilience & sustainability (green infrastructure)

It is important that these built spaces are used meaningfully by its populace.

Q The consumption patterns of those in core cities might differ from those in the suburbs.

The term populace refers to the people living in a particular area, region, or country. It is often used to describe the general population or inhabitants of a place collectively.

Assimilation to new urban spaces fashions a new subjectivity.
The built environment inscribes a change in the self

Definition:

Cities are relatively large forms of human settlement, within which a wide range of activities are performed, which enable cities to become centres of power in relation to

outlying areas and smaller settlements.

- * The alienation experienced in the modern cities

Urban Sociology allows us to study the

- Relationships that happen within an urban society
- An investigation of urban culture.

- * Cities are complex & dynamic
- * Prof. Saskia Sassen's quote: - - -
- * Globalization
- * Mass media is one carrier of globalization.

Missed Classes

20/01/25
(The recordings are a bit difficult to understand)

What is the scope of urban sociology?

- * Theories are required in the collection of data, to put it into context.
- * Urban sociology helps understand the impacts of development.

repercussions on communities,
repercussions of migration → problems

of identity.

Not much talked about ↗ Spaces of the Global South (focus away from the West)

(We are rich in sustainability lessons)

We care about their own resources → Especially the indigenous communities. Tribal communities have knowledge in conservation of rivers of mountains → They worship nature

↳ Sacredness has a spirit of conservation

- Urbanization as a cultural form
 - ↳ Understanding of high & low culture

Instead.
Every community has its own culture.
culture governs the way we lead our everyday life.
- Caste & discrimination still exists in cities & urban centers. How does urbanization impact religion & class?
 - ↳ Eg: how does higher education impact views on religion.

Theorizing Cities : Sociological Perspectives

- Definition of a city
- 'An inhabited central place differentiated from a town or village by its greater size, and by the range of activities practised within its boundaries, usually religious. Military political, economic, educational and cultural. Collectively, these activities involve the exercise of power over the surrounding countryside'.
 - German sociologist Ferdinand Tonnies (1855- 1936) was particularly concerned about the effects of city life on social bonds and solidarity.

He was interested in the transition of rural to urban areas.

* Communities in villages are homogeneous & have solidarity

Because of the smaller space & size of villages. Most of them share the same space of work of homestead of market

They are also bound by tradition & religion

Q: What happens in the transition to urbanization?

Eg: Bangalore was a village before. Most of the agricultural land have been repurposed into a city. The village community could not assimilate into the silicon valley. Bangalore had a mixed character of v & city. The transition affected the community.

Ferdinand Tönnies

■ Gemeinschaft → community bonds - based on traditional, close-knit ties, personal & steady relationships b/w neighbours and friends, and a clear understanding of ones social position.

■ Gesellschaft → associational bonds - short lived, transitory & instrumental in character

They come together to make ends meet, in the pursuit of economic activities

This is seen more in cities/urban spaces.

In 1887 German Sociologist Ferdinand Tönnies wrote a book called "Community & Society" where he discussed the changes that occurred when societies transitioned from smaller & traditional cultures to a larger industrial setting. He says that Gemeinschaft is a community bond that characterizes traditional societies. Gemeinschaft means a community in the rural village who have a unity of purpose, work together for a common good and the members are bound together by common traditions & a sense of homogeneity. As societies grow & become more industrialized & people start moving to cities, social ties become weakened & more impersonal. This type of a society is called Gesellschaft characterized by a city life where there is disunity, individualism and deals with an artificial construction of an aggregate of human beings. In Gesellschaft people are separated despite all uniting factors.

○ CHICAGO SCHOOL OF THOUGHT

Focused on the city of Chicago.

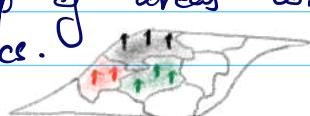
→ The school was founded in 1890, modelled after Johns Hopkins as a research university

University and Clark University, Specifically active from 1920-1940

- 3 generations of faculty members.
- The cities can be seen as **concentric rings**
 - inner city areas
 - larger established neighbourhoods
 - suburbs

- The first group: Albion Small (founder of the department), W. I. Thomas, Charles R. Henderson, Graham Taylor, and George E. Vincent.
- The second group: Ernest Burgess, Ellsworth Faris and Robert Park.
- The third group: Park, Burgess, Louis Wirth, and William Ogburn.

Key Arguments

- ① Cities do not grow up in random but in response to advantageous features of the environment.
Eg: shores of rivers, fertile plains, intersectional roads
- ② A city is a '**great sorting mechanism**' → selects the best suited people to live in certain regions during a particular milieum.
depending on their adaptive capabilities.
- ③ A city can be pictured as a map of areas with distinct and contrasting social characteristics.

- ④ Industries congregate at sites suitable for the raw materials that they need.


Robert Park & Ernest Burgess : Urban Ecological Studies

20/1/25

Maam's dictation ↴

The Concentric Zones Model

The Chicago School of thought is widely credited with institutionalizing urban sociology as a subfield. This group of sociologists studied the built urban environment in Chicago during the early 20th century and tried to understand the interrelations of urban structures and micro interactions in cities.

They focused around one integral question: How did an increase in urbanization during the time of industrial revolution contribute to the growing social problems.

Chicago expanded from a small town of 10,000 people in 1860 to a big urban metropolis of 3 million in the next half decade. Along with this expansion emerged many social problems such as the issue of homelessness & poor living conditions that many immigrants faced upon arrival in the city.

As like many modern cities due to this expansion the business district that occupied the city center started to become surrounded by slums & squatters which were further surrounded by working class homes. Urban theorists suggested that these spatially designed regions helped in formulating class relations within the modern city.

As a great sorting mechanism, it sorts based on who is most suited to live there.

→ Distinct neighbourhoods

→ like nature, the most important forces are that of competition

→ Competition puts people at advantage & disadvantage

gives rise to ecological zones in cities that gives rise to classes.

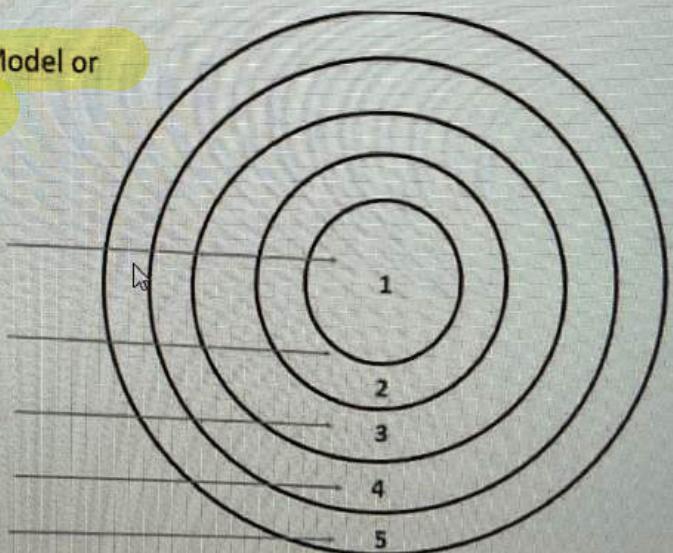
The socio-economic position of a social group decides the zone they settle in

The city takes the form of a Brain

The concentric zone theory was first published in 'The City' (1925)

Concentric Zone Model or Burgess Model

1. Central Business District
2. Transition Zone
 - Deteriorated Housing
 - Factories
 - Abandoned Buildings
3. Working Class Zone
 - Single Family Tenements
4. Residential Zone
 - Single Family Homes
 - Yards/ Garages
5. Commuter Zone
 - Suburbs



Burgess Zonal Hypothesis

Zone 1

- ① Central Business District: This is the city center, the innermost zone, having the highest land value. This zone earns the maximum economic returns. It has good accessibility because of the convergence & passing of transport networks through this path from the surrounding & even far places in the city. This part has tall buildings and high population density to maximize the returns from land. It also has a lot of commercial activities.

Zone 2 - Transition Zone

It is a mix of residential & commercial uses, located adjacent to the central business district & it has mixed land use. In this zone we see that a lot of infrastructures like older buildings are in transition. It has a high population density when industrial activities are at their peak.

Zone 3 - Inner Suburb / Working Class Zone

They might not be able to afford to live in the CBD, but are regular blue collar workers & labour for the CBD. This area is occupied for residential purpose and also known as the inner suburbs. It consists of houses built to accommodate factory workers who regularly offered their labour for the CBD. This area has a mix of new & old developments and generally requires urban redevelopment. This zone offers average living conditions & in many cases rental housing occupied by workers.

Zone 4 - Outer Suburbs / White collar Homes

Areas that are more peaceful. Bigger houses & newer developmental activities, occupied by the middle class. It offers better facilities to the residents like parks, open spaces, shops, large gardens, but this zone comes at an increased commuting cost. It has a large area of residential land. People living in this zone look for a better quality of life. → garbage less pollution air-light

safer from
noise

⑤ Zone 5 - Commuter Zones

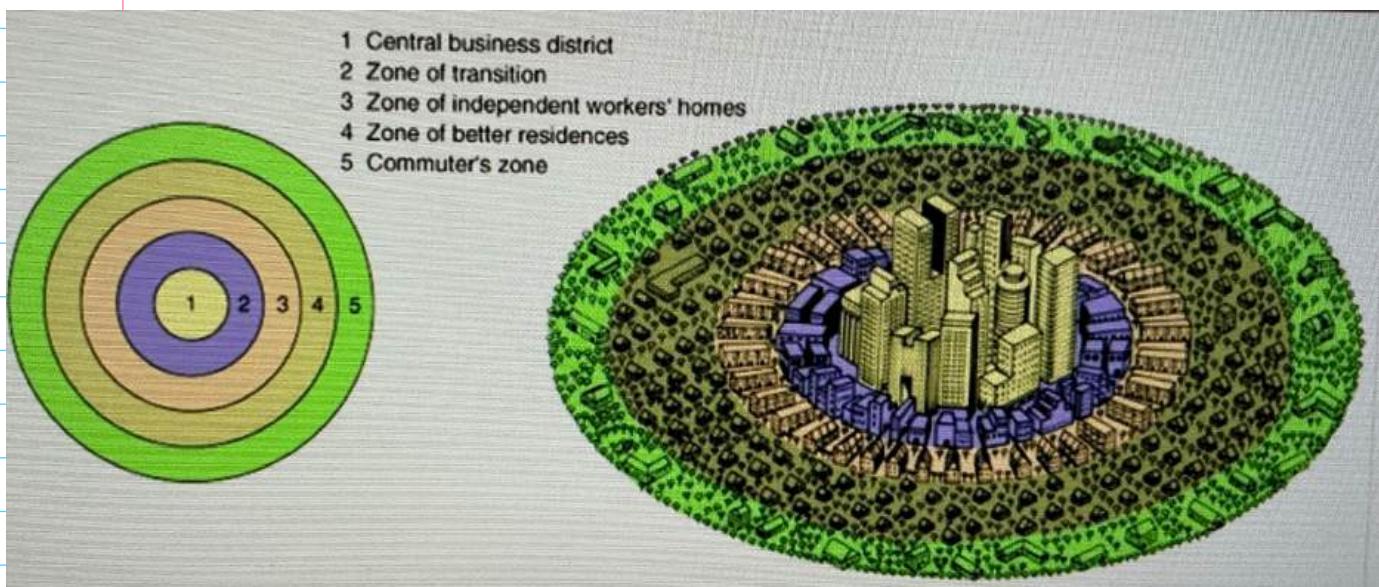
This is furthest from the CBD & has the highest commuting cost compared to the other zones. People living in this zone are high income groups who can afford large houses, who can pay commuting charges, who enjoy modern facilities like emerging shopping & entertainment infrastructures.

In this zone we usually find low rise development, large gardens, lesser population density & the highest quality of life.

Major Critiques of the Burgess Zonal Hypothesis

- It is difficult to designate zones for certain groups of people.
- Many cities don't conform to the ideal circular pattern.
- Local irregularities → ST
 - ① Contradicts the hypothesis & declares that no ideal pattern exists
 - ② The existence of severe distortions destroys the value of the hypothesis even though the tendency towards a theoretical ideal pattern may be admitted.

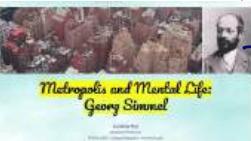
Especially in Global South Asian cities it is difficult to understand the constitutions of these zones. Several classes live parallel to each other.



his book.

20/1/2025

"The Metropolis & the Mental Life" - George Simmel



→ How is the metropolis influencing the psychological well-being of the people?

→ How does the city influence the individual?

There is a certain way in which everyone has to adapt to a new place when coming from a different place of origin.
↳ There is a sense of placemaking.

The city might be exerting a lot of impressions & sensations forcibly on us, quite different from the slow pace of the villages & towns.

Q: Is it possible for an individual to be a part of every incident/stimulus of the city?

Ans: We only try to be a part of those events that makes sense to us.

Eg: Some like to socialize, some don't, some party, some eat out.

We

Simmel says: Any rational individual would be sensibly & reasonably shutting himself or herself from those things that are redundant and will become part of something that is meaningful events. This itself is a form of adaptation.

This is done very rationally & consciously. City dwellers shield themselves from the uncomfortable & might show signs of being disinterested.

They focus on what they need to get by → Blaze outlook

We choose what would help our self growth

All these contacts are fleeting where interactions appear to be emotionless - An Urban desert.

Especially in the transition from the Gemeinschaft to the Gesellschaft.

what this
shows

→ None of us are inherently disinterested but we are forced to be, in order to preserve our individual selves.

- People do this to cope!! Show disinterest towards what you cannot/don't want to.

Metropolitan individuality

Maam's dictio[n]

In cities Simmel observes that the emphasis on personal relationships is on a decline. Instead of reacting emotionally the metropolitan type primarily reacts in a rational manner. The development of a protective rational barrier has a profound impact on individuals living in a metropolis. In one sense they become indifferent. This is called the "blase outlook" which leads to the creation of a population where individuals get a prolonged exposure to a range of stimulus manifesting mostly in the urban setting. The social attitude of people living in cities can often be designated as one of hesitation & reluctance. This is in stark contrast to the familiarity & vibrancy with which people from smaller towns greet one another that is facilitated by recognition & knowledge.

→ Cosmopolitan culture takes its own form & might not have any one source or origin.

When we talk about urbanisation we talk of population growth. But we also have to understand that every individual has the right to live in the city. How does this existence present itself in all its physicalities.

- ① Diversity of Social Life
- ② Rapid social & cultural change
- ③ Lack of communication / Impersonalism
- ④ Materialism
- ⑤ Individualism
- ⑥ Formal Social Control.

tangible instances
of physicality

① Diversity of Social Life → It emerges from the heterogeneity of the population
extreme Specialisation & the class structures existing in

larger communities. we have specialized knowledge but not diversified knowledge.

② Rapid Social & cultural change → It characterises urban life.
There is a growing decline in the significance of traditional values.

③ Impersonality & Lack of Communication → Urban societies are highly heterogeneous & specialised. There is an increase in division of labour. The urban community can live close together but without emotional ties.

④ Materialism → The growing significance & importance of material possessions. Consumption & ownership of material possessions.
→ Assets (Bank balance, resources)

⑤ Individualism → It might be difficult to make ends meet in a city.
We have to do jobs, it is difficult to be a part of city life & pursue specialized occupation.
So we focus more on ourselves.

⑥ Formal Social Control → In urban societies we have formal institutions to redress issues — police, courts etc.
Earlier dialogues & discussions allowed resolution within communities.
Now there are better mechanisms to address issues.
Constitutionally provided.

The major symbols of status are assets, salaries, bank balances, resources & modern infrastructures

In urban societies people become more individualistic, self centered and the primary emphasis is given on personal interests, attitude towards competition, in relation to economic goods & social position

The mechanisms of social control in an urban society is more formal & institutionalised

Eg: Responsibility for controlling behaviour is largely shifting to the

police, the courts & other agencies of government to enforce law & order.

Cities might vary in the extent to which they have established control mechanisms. Some cities might have lesser norms & social controls compared to others

20/01/25

MARXIST THEORY (David Harvey)

The bourgeoisie hold the means of production, exploiting the proletariat. Whenever commodity is produced exploitation of the labour class occurs.

The generation of profit / surplus value lead to class conflict.

Harvey → "Urbanisation is the process characterised by industrial capitalism"
→ The more industrial growth, the more people move to cities.

Commodity production is controlled by the Multinational Companies.

Land in the mega cities is a major point of contestation. The more land is owned the more surplus that one can accumulate strategically.

→ Modern Business Industrial firms came up with models of gentrification

Traditional industries give way to modern industries.

Acc to Harvey
The problem lies here → any kind of development is welcome until the point of debilitating the lives of its residents.

Purpose of the city
We should develop some emancipatory power so that we can do justice to those who are constantly being denied of their rights to live.

Capitalistic development should grant rights to the people to come up with this emancipatory power

Are we so preoccupied with being a citizen of the city that we forget our responsibilities towards others?

Peoples right to → be live with dignity

right to the city ⇒ An active right to make the city different.

For emancipation we have to think different.

Instill in ourselves a sense of accountability.

To be a part of the policy making. To come up with innovative models to bring about urbanisation policies.

We can see growth of cities — but are these the cities we want?
The right to the city is more than the individual right to access urban resources → it is the right to change ourselves by changing the city

fundamental rights & derivative rights

Morris Dictation
The original definition of rights to the city goes beyond basic human rights & access to resources. David Harvey tries to argue that a renewed access to urban life is one that empowers the city dwellers to shape the city through rights to participation & active civil engagement. He stresses on urban inclusivity that should come through commitments to address inequalities & accommodate diverse population facing socio-economical challenges

Lecture 6

22/01/2025

Hernando de Soto - The Mystery of Capital

Access to land & assets is one of the most critical aspects of struggle.

Especially in India where land rights are ambiguous. → especially in the case of squatters

- The existence of informal institutions is something that increases inequality.
 - Banks would only lend to people who have collateral.
- ∴ The problem is not the inadequacy of land & assets but its **misallocation**.
- ∴ Capital markets would fail due to the lack of ownership of assets by its citizens & lack of formal titling
- (Prevents the capital in these assets from being unlocked.)*
- Phenomenon especially seen in the global south:**
- This inability to convert assets to capital is the main stumbling block affecting developing countries.
- Eg: Many women in India fail to begin entrepreneurship due to not owning any capital.

(Macam's Dictation)

Ownership of land and recognition of private property are very important issues in the developing countries as more people are seen migrating from rural to urban areas. In many cities of the developing countries there are no clear legal system for recognition of property rights and business. In such cases most of the migrants opt out of the legal system. They become extralegal using informal rules to protect their rights. This is known as **dead capital** by Hernando de Soto because they don't contribute to the economy. It is difficult to such settlements into capital. Ownership of assets therefore is not the land occupied but rather something that produces more capital.

i.e. it's the difference b/w Shelter & Title

C/o ownership ownership

Globalization, technology & growth of cities

~~challenges~~

- * The increasing environmental challenges are becoming a part of our everyday lives.
- * Another issue is increased isolation in cities.
- * Increasing crime & violence in cities

Definition

Globalization

A process of interaction & integration b/w peoples & governments of different nation states and is a process that is facilitated by international trade, investments & information & communication technologies.

↳ facilitated by cultural factors, communication systems & changing forms of leadership-

The boundaries between the world are getting blurred and new electronic technologies based on digitization have opened up the possibility of storing information in practically unlimited quantities. We are undergoing a fundamental change in the way we relate as individuals to the larger social field.

23/01/25

THE GLOBALIZATION DEBATE

David Held divided thinkers into three groups

- Skeptics
- Hyper-globalizers
- Transformationalists

↳ Skeptics believe that the present levels of economic interdependence are not unprecedented

Globalization lead to the loss of importance of the Nation States but still are in power.

→ Hyperglobalizers → globalization as a glaring reality whose consequences can be felt everywhere. It is producing a new global order.

→ Transformationalists → According to them, global order is being transformed but many of the older systems still prevail.

Governments still retain a good deal of power despite the advance of global interdependence.

Means Direction

① The skeptics ⇒ some theorists argue that the idea of globalization is overemphasized. The present levels of economic interdependence are insufficient. There might now be more contact b/w countries than in the past, but the current world economy is not sufficiently integrated to constitute a truly globalized economy. This is because a bulk of trade still occurs within three regional groups ① Europe ② Asia Pacific ③ North America rather than the genuinely globalized context. The countries of the European Union for example trade predominantly among themselves. Skeptics also reject the view that globalization is undermining the role of the national governments. According to the skeptics national govs continue to be the key players because of their involvement in regulating and coordinating economic activity -

② Hyper Globalizers

Hyper globalizers take an opposing position in arguing that globalization is a real phenomenon where consequences can be felt everywhere. Globalization is seen as a process that is indifferent to national

borders and produces a new global order. They argue that individual countries no longer control their economy because of the vast growth in world trade. Some hyper globalizers suggest that the power of the national governments are being challenged from above.

Q: When we talk about globalization what is the primary meaning? Is it an economic, cultural or political process?

③ Transformationalists

Transformationalists take a position b/w the skeptics & the hyper globalizers. They see globalization as a central force behind a broad spectrum of changes that are currently shaping the modern societies. They argue that although the global order is being transformed many of the older patterns still remain. For example the national governments still retain a good deal of power despite of the global interdependence. Unlike hyperglobalizers, transformationalists see globalization as a dynamic & open process that is subjected to influence & change.

Global migration, mass media & telecommunications are contributing to the diffusion of cultural influences

29/1/23

URBAN INFRASTRUCTURE & GOVERNANCE

: HOUSING

- In India 65 million people are housed in urban slums
- 1.8 million people are homeless
- 33,500 slums with 65.5 million people
- Housing shortage of 3 crore units in rural areas & 1.5 crore units in urban areas.

The Role & Function of housing - housing choices impact.

inadequate access to

- ① Infrastructure access (Trunk infrastructure - health, transport, schools)
- ② employment
- ③ health
- ④ education
- ⑤ poverty levels
- ⑥ maternal & child mortality
- ⑦ women's participation in the workplace

Affordable housing policies

Indian Gov defines AHH as ↗

Affordable housing refers to any housing that meets some form of affordability criterion, which could be income level of the family, size of dwelling unit or affordability in terms of EMI size or ratio of house price to annual income

Formal housing & Informal housing

Settlement
Formal housing that is categorized by any form of legal documents & compliance with building standards but is limited to the economically sound households of the country.

In contrast ↗

The Informal settlements are on the rise to absorb the urban poor. Informal settlements increased drastically after 1947 due to the advent of industrialization in post-independent India. Dense settlements of labourers started to grow up around mills & factories. This grew gradually with more migrants joining the settlement.

Housing Policies

- * 1952 - The Subsidized Housing Scheme for the Industrial workers & the Economically weaker sections.

→ dispersed loans to the industrial workers, employers

→ the targeted beneficiaries were the employees who were working in the mines & factories in the private sector, with a significantly low monthly income.

post
independent
period

* 1954 - The Low Income Housing Scheme

- Provided loans to upto 80% of the construction cost of the dwelling unit
- This loan was made available not only to the (individuals) industrial workers but also to the trunk infrastructures such as roads, hospitals, educational institutions, non profit organizations & for their employees.

* 1956 - The Slum clearance & Improvement programme

- This programme was designed to clear & rehabilitate slum dwellers into government created housing stock

However there were lot of problems.

→ they were relocated too far away!!

Eg: Relocation of slum dwellers were not appropriate.
Also the buildings made for them were in poor condition.

* 1972 (EIUS) Environmental Improvement of the Urban Slums

- Realization that providing housing stock alone could not tackle a lot of the problems of slums

- Housing for the poor must accomodate concerns about basic amenities, environment, sanitation & water supply, sewerage & toilet facilities & provisioning of basic services like paving of streets

30/1/25

Q- What changed in attitudes towards housing policies in the 21st century?



In the 20th the effects of climate change started to manifest especially to the vulnerable in the cities. These missions wanted to come up with sustainable urban habitat.



2005 (JNNURM)

Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission

It was introduced in 2005 which acknowledges that the cities are the primary centers for sustainable growth & development.

It aspires to create economically productive, efficient & equitable cities.

Note: Right now class based discrimination dominates cities over caste based discrimination. Instilling superiority complex in the rich - But according to the SDC we need to bridge income inequality.

(a) Basic services for the Urban Poor (BSUP - 2005)

To upbring & improve the conditions of slum settlements assuring access to basic amenities such as water & sanitation and social infrastructure such as health, education & social security.

(b) Integrated Housing & Slum Development Programme (IHSDP - 2005)

IHSDP seeks to tackle housing issues for people, excluding people who were targeted under the BSUP.

* National Urban Housing & Habitat Policy (NUHHP - 2007)

Master plans are coming up to construct energy efficient, quality assured housing stock which ensures basic safety net during times of natural disasters etc. Particularly against cyclones, floods, earthquakes etc.

* Rajiv Awas Yojana (2011) & Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (2015)

This scheme mostly focused on informal settlements which was succeeded by the PMAY in 2015 & the motto of these policies was the fact that no individual in India should be devoid of a shelter.

Refer
PPT

INDIA'S GLOBAL COMMITMENTS TOWARDS SUSTAINABLE URBANIZATION

- ① SDG's (Goal 11)
- ② UN Habitats' New Urban Agenda.
- ③ UN - Habitat (2020)
- ④ Paris Agreement

→ Wicked problems → complex interconnected social problems

→ Critical issues in Affordable Housing

- ① Scarcity of land
- ② Scarcity of marketable land parcels
- ③ Titling issues (formal land rights through titles)
- ④ Rising costs
- ⑤ Regulatory constraints.

9/2/25

Gujarāt → Smart Cities SCHOLAR

Smart city mission was launched in 2015, to set up 100 smart cities across the nation.

→ Urban renewal & retrofitting programme meant to make cities more sustainable & inclusive.

→ Objectives

- * Sustainable urban development
- * Improved quality of life
- * Information Communication Technology
- * Economic growth
- * Efficient urban mobility
- * Citizen Participation

Q: How did "smart city" enter Indian discourse?

Details (Refer the ppt)

Incomplete!!

- Proposals are prepared for the selected cities by the State
- Proposals compete in a nationwide Smart City Challenge
- If selected, center allocates Rs 500 crore, with this amount matched by the respective state
- Each city creates a Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV's)

→ To bring sustainable development.

→ Smart Citizenship. - Eg: Smart water meters

OXFAM Digital Divide Report 2022 ⇒ 20% of population has poor or no connectivity to digital services

→ Smart Environment - Land being a scarce resource (leads to evictions)

→ Smart Governance - Integrated Command & Control Center (ICCC)
⇒ Big Data for governance.

data is not apolitical
Leads to disproportional policing & policy making
a discriminatory

Public Private Partnership (PPP)

- Smart Infrastructure → quick communication & accessibility
→ high speed expressways, corridors, highways
but not for cycles or public transport.