
ROUND TABLE DISCUSSION ON

SMART CITY: BEYOND DEVELOPED AND DEVELOPING

There may be many ways to define and identify a country in international platforms. After cold war world is divided among first world countries, second world countries and third countries. Afterwards, it was divided based on growth and called developed and developing countries. Akin like countries cities were also divided among various categories like metro cities, non-metro cities, tier-1, tier-2 and tier-3 cities. Everywhere core issues (listed below) remain the same which the residents demanded and municipal corporations tried to deliver it.

- 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,



- viii. Sustainable environment,
- ix. Safety and security of citizens, particularly women, children and the elderly, and
- x. Health and education.

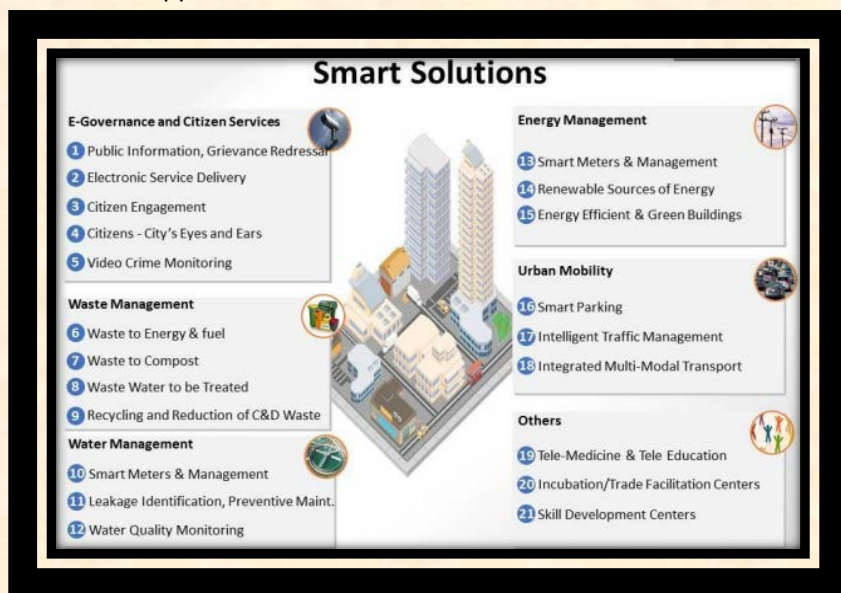
Increasing urban population is like achilles' heel for the municipal corporations and governments. All core issues are sector in itself and handled by different departments. To cover and solve all urban issues in a planned, consolidated and strategic manner, use of term "smart city" will not be a hyperbole. Now, it is new differentiation among cities.

There is no universally accepted definition of a smart city. It means different things to different people. The conceptualisation of Smart City, 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 a smart city 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. The four pillars of comprehensive development are: -

- A) Institutional infrastructure.
- B) Physical infrastructure.
- C) Social infrastructure.
- D) Economic infrastructure.



This can be a long-term goal and cities can work towards developing such comprehensive infrastructure incrementally, adding on layers of ‘smartness’. In the approach of the Smart Cities Mission, the objective is to promote cities that provide core infrastructure and give a decent quality of life to its citizens, a clean and sustainable environment and application of ‘Smart’ Solutions. The focus is on sustainable and inclusive development and the idea is to look at compact areas, create a replicable model which will act like a light house 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, catalysing the creation of similar Smart Cities in various regions and parts of the country. As far as Smart Solutions are concerned, an illustrative list is given below. Cities have been allowed to add more applications based on their needs.



Accordingly, the purpose of the Smart Cities Mission is to drive economic growth and improve the quality of life of people by enabling local area development and harnessing technology, especially technology that leads to Smart outcomes. Area based development will transform existing areas (retrofit and redevelop), including slums, into better planned ones, thereby improving liveability of the whole City. New areas (greenfield) will be developed around cities in order to accommodate the expanding population in urban areas. Application of Smart Solutions will enable cities to use technology, information and data to improve infrastructure and services. Comprehensive development in this way will improve quality of life, create employment and enhance incomes for all, especially the poor and the disadvantaged, leading to inclusive Cities.

Some of the typical features of comprehensive development in Smart Cities are: -

1. 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. The States will enable some flexibility in land use and building bye-laws to adapt to change;
2. Housing and inclusiveness - expand housing opportunities for all;
3. Creating walkable localities –reduce congestion, air pollution and resource depletion, boost local economy, promote interactions and ensure security. The road network is created or refurbished not only for vehicles and public transport, but also for



- pedestrians and cyclists, and necessary administrative services are offered within walking or cycling distance;
4. 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;
 5. Promoting a variety of transport options - Transit Oriented Development (TOD), public transport and last mile para-transport connectivity;
 6. Making governance citizen-friendly and cost effective - increasingly rely on online services to bring about accountability and transparency, especially using mobiles to reduce 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;
 7. 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;
 8. 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.

The strategic components of area-based development in the Smart Cities Mission are city improvement (retrofitting), city renewal (redevelopment) and city extension (greenfield development) plus a Pan-city initiative in which Smart



Solutions are applied covering larger parts of the city. Three models of Area-based smart city development are: -

1. Retrofitting will introduce planning in an existing built-up area to achieve smart city objectives, along with other objectives, to make the existing area more efficient and liveable. 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.
2. Redevelopment will effect 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 Urban Local Bodies (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.

3. Greenfield development will introduce most of the Smart Solutions in a previously vacant area (more than 250 acres) using innovative planning, plan financing 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,
4. greenfield developments could be located either within the limits of the ULB or within the limits of the local Urban Development Authority (UDA).
5. Pan-city development envisages application of selected Smart Solutions to the existing city-wide infrastructure. Application of Smart Solutions will involve the use of technology, information and data to make infrastructure and services better. For example, applying Smart Solutions 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 waste water recycling and smart metering which can make a huge contribution to better water management in the city.

The smart city proposal of each city is expected to encapsulate either a retrofitting or redevelopment or greenfield development model, or a mix thereof and a Pan-city feature with Smart Solution(s). It is important to note that pan-city is



an additional feature to be provided. Since smart city 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 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.

First time, a MoUD programme is using the 'Challenge' or competition method to select cities for funding and using a strategy of area-based development. This will capture the spirit of 'competitive and cooperative federalism'.

The Smart Cities Mission requires smart people who actively participate in governance and reforms. Citizen involvement is much more than a ceremonial participation in governance. Smart people involve themselves in the definition of the Smart City, decisions on deploying Smart Solutions, implementing reforms, doing more with less and oversight during implementing and designing post-project structures in order to make the Smart City developments sustainable. The participation of smart people will be enabled by the SPV through increasing use of ICT, especially mobile-based tools.

- Total 48 firms have been shortlisted for smart city proposal.
- Total 93 consulting firms have been shortlisted to work in 9 different regions.
- Smart city mission will cover 100 cities.



- Smart city mission duration will be of 5 years (FY2015-16 to 2019-20).
- Total 9 advisories have been issued for the same.

Selection process by 'City challenge' competition is an innovative approach and different from conventional DPR based approach. This challenge is divided in two stages. The screening is divided in three parts i.e. Screening by Ministry of Urban development, Assessment by Expert Committee and Review by Apex Committee.

Each potential Smart City will be given an advance of Rs. Two crores for preparation of SCP. In the first year, Government proposes to give Rs.200 crore to each selected smart city to create a higher initial corpus. After deducting the Rs. Two crore advance and A&OE share of the MoUD, each selected Smart City will be given Rs. 194 crores out of Rs. 200 crores in the first year followed by Rs. 98 crores out of Rs. 100 crores every year for the next three years.

Three level monitoring will be done for proper implementation of the project. At city level, civil society members will also join the board part from administration. At state and national level, it will be also monitored.

Success of any project depend on its implementation. Although, planning and conceptualization are also important. Todays, discussion outcome will be shared with Apex committee for efficient implementation.

