SMART CITY MISSION OF INDIA TO DEVELOP 100 CITIES AS SMART CITIES - A REVIEW AND FUTURE PROSPECTS

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Abstract: The government of India had launched smart city mission on 22nd June 2015 to develop 100 cities as smart cities. In this paper complete study has been done on the smart city mission from its inception to the present state. It discusses the need for this mission its relevance and importance. It also provides complete details on the criterion used for the selection of the city as a smart city. The study also focuses on the various projects undertaken to build the city as a smart city. The study also has done an in-depth analysis of the projects related to smart city projects and how resources would be arranged for these projects. The author has put the complete program as project management cycle and try to analyze the various stages of the program as a project management stage.

Keywords: Smart City Projects, Milestones, Demographic Change, Project Management.

1. INTRODUCTION

The Smart city is the concept came into picture in twenty first century and last two decades lot of emphasis has been given to convert cities into smart cities. The smart city is considered to be the ideal city with all modern facilities for the present and future requirements. It's not only provide the best infrastructure, but also has state of the art technical platform and information technology, which plays a vital role in all aspects of life as shown in Figure 1.

Figure 1: *Source:* **https://yourstory.com/2016/08/ smart-cities-challenges-opportunity**

As per Business Dictionary definition "Smart city is a developed urban area that creates sustainable economic development and high quality of life by excelling in multiple key area; economy, mobility, environment, people, living, and government. Excelling in these key areas can be done so through strong human capital, social capital, and/or ICT infrastructure.

According to India, Smart City can be defined as "Citywhich offers sustainability in terms of economic activities and employment opportunities to a wide section of its residents, regardless of their level of education, skills or income levels"

Need for Smart Cities

There is a demographic change all over the world, people are moving from villages to cities, in 2007 the world urban population has surpassed the world rural population. The aim of a smart city is to provide the best facilities to its inhabitants with keeping in mind the future development and requirements.

As per 2011 Census of India, about 63% of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) has been contributed by 31% of India's current population which lives in urban areas. With the globalization the opportunities in

urban areas have increased tremendously and it has been estimated that by 2030 about 40% of the population would be living in urban areas and would be contributing 75% of India's GDP.

The fundamental infrastructure elements in a smart city would include:

- Adequate water supply throughout the year

- Assured electricity supply with a minimum breakdown of power

- Sanitation, including solid waste management

- Employment opportunities for all

- Efficient urban mobility and public transport

- Affordable housing, especially for the poor

- Robust IT connectivity and digitalization

- Good governance, especially e-Governance and citizen participation

- Sustainable environment

- Safety and security of citizens, particularly women, children and the elderly

- Health and education for all at the affordable price, and

- Recreational facilities

Criteria for Selection of Smart City in India

In most of the countries their main cities have been selected to be converted into smart cities. The Indian Government has decided to develop 100 cities as smart cities. They also came with well-defined criteria for the same.

The Process of Selection of Smart Cities

Each aspiring city competes for selection as a Smart City in what is called a 'City Challenge'. There are two stages in the selection process. After the number has been indicated to the respective Chief Secretaries the State/UT will undertake the following steps.

Stage 1 of the competition: Shortlisting of cities by States, the State/UT begins with shortlisting the potential Smart Cities on the basis of conditions precedent and

scoring criteria and in accordance with the total number allocated to it. The first stage of the competition will be intrastate, in which cities in the State will compete on the conditions precedent and the scoring criteria laid out.

Stage 2 of the competition: The Challenge round for selection in the second stage of the competition, each of the prospective 100 Smart Cities prepares their proposals for participation in the 'City Challenge'. This is a vital stage as each city's Smart City proposal is expected to contain the model chosen, whether retrofitting or redevelopment or Greenfield development or a mix thereof, and additionally include a Pan-City dimension to Smart Solutions.
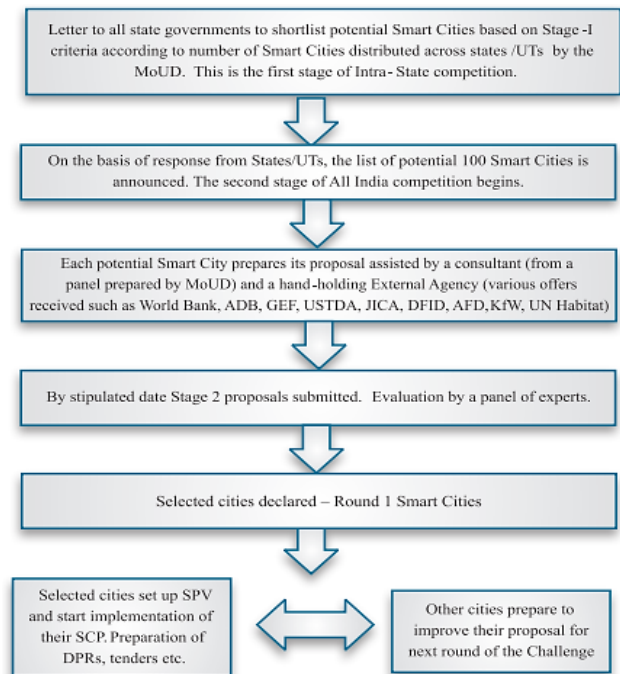

Figure 2: *Source*: **http://smartcities.gov.in**

Hurdles in the Smart City Projects

Some of the main hurdles in these projects is the involvement of people. People don't know the importance of these projects, which results in poor response towards these projects. Another issue is to remove the old structures and give way for new structures, especially in older cities which were planned way back not considering the present and future requirements. Another issue is the encroachment of land which act as a road block for most of the projects related to smart city projects.

2. CONCLUSION

This study concludes that there is a rapid need for the smart city projects, even United Nation is putting a lot of emphasis on the development of smart cities and town planning. The Indian government has taken a right step in converting its 100 cities in the smart cities. Some of the countries have converted their main cities into smart cities. With the rapid advancement of technology the smart cities can provide the complete solutions and support for all the grievances of the residents of the city. Although, there are some hurdles in completing these projects, but the proper involvement of state and local government these hurdles can be removed. This study can be further extended by including the various projects required for converting the city into the smart city.

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