

ROLE OF GOVERNMENT IN SMART CITY

Umesh Kumar Pandey¹, Bhavana Narain²

MATS School of IT, MATS University, Raipur, Chhattisgarh (India)

ABSTRACT

In the past few years India has made significant growth in the clean technology market. Issues such as water problem, global warming, climate change, and pollution have created the need to adopt cleaner technologies, while the need for energy to power India's economic growth is in progress. In order to provide a balance between economic growth, development and the environment; cleaner production strategies coupled with clean technologies and Water and Waste Water Management, Electronic Waste disposal and Recycling is responsible to increase resource efficiency. The Government of India has stated that it has a target of creating maximum of smart cities by 2020. In this paper we have discussed about the areas which are to be considered and given prime focus for making smart city. We have focused on objectives of Indian government and limitations which Government is facing for making city smarter.

Keywords: Smart;Governments;City

I. INTRODUCTION

There is no universally accepted definition of a Smart City. It vary from people to people. The conceptualisation of Smart City, 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, Europe. Even in India, there is no one way of defining a Smart City.

Smart city professionals from over 30 countries share their vision and knowledge with each other. The event contains keynote speeches, interactive round table sessions, inspiring labs, excursions, dinners, breakfast meetings and lots of networking opportunities the Smart City Event is the place to be.

II. FEATURES OF SMART CITY

Some typical features of comprehensive development in Smart Cities are described below.

- Promoting mixed land use in area-based developments
- Housing and inclusiveness
- Creating walk able localities
- Preserving and developing open spaces
- Promoting a variety of transport options
- Making governance citizen-friendly and cost effective
- Giving an identity to the city
- Applying Smart Solutions to infrastructure and services in area-based development

III. MYTHS OF INNOVATION POLICY

- Governments should stimulate applied innovation in industry.
- Governments should (only) act to fix market failure.

2nd International Conference on Recent Innovations in Management and Engineering

IIIT College of Engineering, Greater Noida

(ICRIME-17)

24th June 2017, www.conferenceworld.in

ISBN: 978-93-86171-50-4

- Governments should stimulate innovation by 'picking winners' in business.
- Governments should make sure there is enough venture capital available for entrepreneurs.
- Governments should offer tax benefits to innovative companies, for example by 'patent box' police.

According to Prime Minister Narendra Modi, there are five key instruments that make a "smart" city: the use of clean technologies, the use of information and communications technology (ICT), private sector involvement, citizen participation and smart governance. There are good examples of new practices for each of these pillars.

IV. LIMITATIONS WHICH GOVERNMENT IS FACING FOR MAKING CITY SMARTER

Climate change is increasing and so cities must learn to develop resilience to them, especially those more vulnerable due to their location e.g. in coastal regions. City planners and developers need to consider how best to site and build infrastructure to limit the risks, and all cities will require rapid action plans that set out how to cope and limit long-term damage in the face of any disruption of major infrastructure.

Growth is a big challenge, we are the fastest growing city in the Netherlands and I think the jobs in Utrecht even grow faster than the inhabitants. So, growth and mobility, extra homes for us that is really the challenge of this government.

Costs and funding seem to be another challenge: It is the costs. Converting an existing city is a lot more expensive than building a new city that complies with all the requirements for being fully smart. Breaking up the old streets causes much disturbance for commerce and transportation. Especially historic cities are difficult to optimize. Owners of historic buildings often cannot get planning

V. CONCLUSION

The real challenge before the Government is to build inclusive smart cities for all its residents, irrespective of whether they are rich or poor. In a country like India, the process of making a city smart should be people centric. The idea should be to make cities work for the people. In order to fulfill the vision of Prime Minister for Smart Cities, the Ministry of Finance has allocated Rs.7060 corers in the Union Budget for the year 2014-15

REFERENCES

- [1]. Smart Cities, Lok Sabha Secretariat Parliament Library And Reference, Research, Documentation And Information Service (Laradis) Members' Reference Service Reference Note . No.28 /Rn/Ref./November/2014
- [2]. Marc Garriga-Portolà, The Role of Open Government in Smart Cities, Open Government, Volume 4 of the series Public Administration and Information Technology pp 205-216, 2014