An Analysis Of Smart City Mission And Its Approach In Housing Need Towards Slum Dwellers In India

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Abstract: Smart Cities Project has introduced by Indian government. During this mission the Indian government has set a goal of developing 100 smart cities by 2022. It is absolutely true that smart city varies from different city to city, country to country and it all depends on the culture and tradition in the particular state or city. The main aim of smart city mission is to promote sustainable and inclusive cities that help to deliver essential infrastructure and the respectable life to their people. Several literatures indicate that the SCM has ignored its self-claimed inclusive planning process. They have ruthlessly and disrespectfully evicted slum population from cities without adequate consultation. This paper will assess how inclusive the SCM planning process was in dealing with slums residents living in the town. Housing and inclusiveness are among those most critical features which expands housing options for all. Design methodology for this research will be based on examining secondary literature in the form of development. It also studied inclusiveness, citizen grievance redressal, citizen engagement, open/democratic participation and transparency, human rights, viewpoints, development policies, policies in India. This research helps to identify how fair and inclusive the SCM was in dealing with slum population living in the city and offer recommendations for inclusive smart city policy development. This research limits to various Smart City Mission's development and investigate slum sufferers' issues related to their displacement and evictions. This research will help to do sequentially streamline the smart city development process to ensue social justice to poor and weaker section of the society living in cities.

Keywords Smart city mission, housing need, slum dwellers, inclusiveness, eviction, infrastructure, India.

1. Introduction

There are policies framed under various verticals of developments like JNNURM, PMAY, SRA & RERA. But there is lack of policy implementation and inclusiveness towards slum development under Smart city Mission (SCM) development projects. Slum people do not get informed earlier in advance before the displacement from their land to the transitional place. They didn't get inform earlier by bulldozing authority to vacant the land. They are not treated fair from the SCM authority. They didn't provide proper arrangement to the families to live in at transitional area. They didn't consider about their hunger, convenience in terms of rent. As they got shifted from their land uninformed and they pay for their houses around 2000/- monthly rent with the 10000/- deposits which is quite big investment for them to handle. (The Times of India Correspondent, 2018). Treatment to the slum people should be fair and should consider their daily needs, convenience for work, social needs like schools, colleges, hospitals, post offices, polyclinic etc. Affected people/ sufferers are facing inconveniency in allotted small accommodation comparatively the previous one because they cannot accommodate their big families in provided cramped area by the SCM authority. Provision of one house for many families which were the social injustice to the slum people. They faced various problem in transition houses because of that they don't feel to live in the transitional space and i.e., sanitation, infrastructure, water supply, road network etc. In situ-redevelopment the displacement should not be so far from their old settlement, it should be nearby considering their daily routine of life and their employment convenience.

1.1 Smart city mission (SCM):

India's population recorded in census, 2011 is 1,210,854,977 with 623,724,248 males and 586,469,174 females. Increasing population day by day in cities results in degrading the lifestyle. Enormously increasing population growth in metropolitan cities is one of the hazards for resources. Between 2000 and 2010, the world population increased at a 1.23 percent annual rate, according to the United States. The states of Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh, and Bihar in India have the largest population. The growing population need food, cloth, shelter, employment, good infrastructure, hospitals, commercial and institutional space to survive with a sustainable lifestyle. (census, India 2011) On June 25, 2015, the Government of India initiated the Smart Cities Mission. The aim is to encourage safe and inclusive cities that provide essential infrastructure and a decent quality of life for their residents, as well as a clean and sustainable environment. The smart city plan (SCP) had two primary components – the 'Area Based Development/Interventions' which are to be limited to a specified area and the 'Pan City' interventions that are supposed to be implemented across the city. (Smart City, 2017b). The Smart Cities Mission aims to encourage

economic growth and improve quality of life by assisting local area development. Established areas (retrofit and redevelop), including slums, would be transformed into better developed areas, thus enhancing the City's overall living capacity. (http://smartcities.gov.in) Studied three various cities development programs like Indore, Vadodara (Baroda) & Bhubaneshwar. There were many social problems in the implementation, including the forced relocation of slum dwellers without informing and educating them, which was a major issue. Working families have been displaced in large numbers despite promises of relocation. Several families were raising their children in the open under the scorching heat. They do not want to leave the place which they have made livable. Hence the smart city developments are heavily criticized for failing to deliver promises of improving social agendas and elevating citizen livelihoods (Colding and Barthel, 2017; Glasmeier and Christopherson, 2015; Martin et al., 2018; Viitanen and Kingston, 2014).(Gregory 2018) [2] In all cities the corporations have not been able to state the reason for evicting the residents from settlements. The other problems found were absence of community-oriented organizations/non-profits, lack of adequate information and involvement of local-residents in the planning and implementing of resettlement. Houses were demolished without notice to slum-dwellers for rehabilitation under the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana's in-situ slum redevelopment component (PMAY). As a result, families have been forced to live in tin-shed transit camps with few basic facilities.(City 2018). During the eviction process by businesses, it was discovered that there were inadequate transit houses to accommodate the affected families. They assigned many families to a single transit house. Some residents were also injured as a result of the forced eviction. They were dissatisfied, especially the victims of change. All the while, they said that the demolitions were being carried out in order to build LIG, MIG, and industrial buildings, and that the proceeds would be used to subsidise EWS housing (economically weaker sections). The more important task is to determine what citizens' real needs are, and then to take wise action, which is to frame the policy process in a way that is convenient for slum dwellers.(Gregory 2018)[2]. The many more illegal and forced things has been observed when gone through the related literature of the slum eviction and the displacement of the poor people from their land uninformed. It has been noticed that the sufferers affected their daily routine life very badly. Slum people and low-income people are not dealt respectfully by the government authority under the smart city mission project. (SCM)

1.2 History of slum policy in India since 1947

With several urban cities, India is the world's speediest developing country like others. (e.g., Mumbai, Delhi, Pune, Bangalore, Hyderabad, and Chennai). In India over the period of past two decades people are migrating from their native places (villages) and small towns to urban areas has increased vastly. And this is creating an adverse impact on metropolitan areas and it's resulting the slow growth especially in urban cities. Slums are the biggest problem in many urban cities in regard of population, health, safety, livelihood, quality of life, basic need and transportation. As per today's urban environmental value in India a lot of families which are residing in slum pockets are disturbed by city development projects which comes under the resettlement and rehabilitation

1.3 History of slum eviction in India

According to the Housing and Land Rights Network's (HLRN) latest study, "Forced evictions in India in 2017," this is only one of hundreds of slum demolition and eviction drives that take place across the country each year. According to the survey, 213 settlements evicted, resulting in the demolition of 53,700 homes and the eviction of 2.6 lakh residents from both urban and rural areas. This means that six houses were demolished every hour on average. The poor who were evicted were left to fend for themselves, and they were rarely compensated or given adequate rehabilitation. When the poor are evicted from public lands, no one knows where they go or whether they live. Residents of slums were often evicted, even though they had lived on the site for decades and had residency proof such as voter ID, Pan card and ration cards. According to the HLRN study, forced evictions contribute to the number of homeless people. The most common reasons for evictions reported by HLRN were for "street beautification," "smart city" programs, "making cities slum-free," and "having mega events. In 1947 after India's independence slums had been increased dramatically and the population rise triple than the previous. (UN-HABITAT, report, April 2007). In India slum condition are very unhealthy and poverty rising a lot, because of this hunger, unhealthy condition, diseases and illiteracy rate is increasing in Indian slums and urban condition is degrading day by day. (UN-HABITAT report, April 2007).

Slum dwellers are continually confronted with problems such as a lack of safe drinking water, constant slum relocation, sewage and waste treatment facilities, pollution, and unsanitary living conditions. Slum housing has many attributes, including high levels of noise, a lack of basic needs, and overcrowding. The Indian government has been unable to resolve the issues that are suffocating the entire population of Indian slums.

1.3.1 Early Slums

After independence of India in 1947 the slum pockets created vastly in urban areas and there were two main reasons behind that is the partition of India and Industrial revolution. Previously there were slums found only around the mills and factories. Only workers used to come from their villages to earn money without their families

and they used to stay in one room tenements. They were staying in a provided cramped area resulting in health issues with workers. Instead of going beyond, slums density drastically increased by 18% in 1970s and even more rise by 1980 and covers the half of the entire city population in the fringe of the city (Joshua Arbury, 2006) [29]

1.3.2 Present scenario

In India slum pockets definition is nothing but a compact settlement and temporarily built structure of households in a very cramped areas with insufficient facilities like drinking water, electricity, roads, sewage in unclean environment. (NSSO 2003 Pg. 6). There are two types of slums identified i.e., notified and non-notified. Areas by the respective municipalities, corporations, local bodies or development authorities are treated as a notified slum. If 20 households lived in the area, then that slum is considered as a non-notified slum. On 1st March 2001 India's population recorded was 1027 million. Rural areas accounted 72 percent of India's population while urban areas accounted for 28 percent. In 1981 and 2011, 24% and 31 % respectively lived in the urban areas. Population increment living in urban areas is responsible on following three main factors:

i. The first consideration is the difference in natural increase rates between rural and urban areas. Between 1991 and 2011, population growth in rural and urban areas was on the order of 18 and 31%, respectively
ii. The second aspect is the transfer of people from rural to urban areas.
iii. The third aspect is the reclassification of villages as towns. (Dr. Abir B., Vandana A.) [28]

1.3.3 Role of Slum dwellers in evictions, displacement

Slum people have always been neglected by the Government, municipalities, corporations, local bodies or development authorities and hence these people suffer a lot, and they face unhealthy atmosphere and living conditions in transition due to demolition. Demolition happens under various reasons i.e., beautification of the city, construction of a government building or enterprise, extension of the airport, crime locations, governance, illegality, encroachment etc. and government says it is necessary for the development of city, state and country. Under this development of the city people should always get an opportunity to maintain their independence. A smart city ensures that its residents are actively involved in policy development, planning strategy, and implementation. Smart cities should, in principle, strike a balance between new technologies and conventional methods. Before attempting to reproduce any model, a thorough review is needed. Only true technical innovations that are compatible with local customs must be embraced, and they must be adopted on less strict grounds. There should always be a willingness to bend and prioritize the needs of the local community. In urban development all cities should be equal in terms of potential and opportunity for the people while also providing them separate choices in terms of lifestyle, culture, traditions. (Apurva Tomar, Noopur Gupta) [30]

1.3.4 Violation of human rights

The New Urban Agenda is weak on human rights to adequate housing. Although the term is mentioned, housing is viewed more as a commodity rather than a legally enforceable human right. The document is lacking with human right approach and social justice is a source of concern. People are forced to live in extremely poor conditions without access to basic services and largely without tenure security. These people often live-in fear of eviction, especially when the government does not consider resettling them because they didn't consider them as a "legal" inhabitant. They need formal documentation to show in case bulldozing happens. Usually, they didn't get notice before eviction and demolition take place. The main goal needs to shift from creating 'smart cities' to creating 'human rights habitats. Then only we can hope to achieve greater equality, social justice, and the realisation of everyone's right to live with dignity in urban and rural areas. (Shivani Chaudhry|August 16th 2018) [31]

1.3.5 Laws, Policy, Social Injustice

In the words of Abraham Lincoln, democracy is "government of the people, by the people, for the people". In India, this means that the urban poor need assistance from both political parties and civil society in order for their voices to be heard and their demands and concerns to be taken into account in public policy. There are multiple challenges that people face in securing their human right to adequate housing, which must be tackled at various levels – social, political, economic, and religious. Discrimination is experienced by people from low-income communities. People from certain castes and other traditionally marginalised communities are often excluded. In some Indian cities, for example, there is a stigma associated with being single, and most landlords would not rent to single women. Thus, government have to address it at different levels. They need to fight discrimination so that marginalised groups can enjoy their right to live with self-respect.. (Shivani Chaudhry|March 23rd 2017|) [32]

2. Review of Literature

Dameria, R.P., et al., discussed about "Understanding smart cities as a glocal strategy: An analysis of the differences between Italy and China. " Smart city has been dubbed a global phenomenon because it encompasses both global and local elements. They're also a global phenomenon because they occur all over the world and share many of the same characteristics and interdependencies. The aim of this research is to gain a better understanding of smart cities as a global phenomenon, considering their universal characteristics as well as the local factors that influence their implementation. The current study proposed a novel method for analysing smart cities, based on qualitative data analysis, to aid in a deeper understanding of this global trend that promises tremendous benefits for people and increasing revenues across all five continents, but not equally distributed. The paper compares and contrasts Italy and China in particular to show that smart city is a global urban policy shaped by both global and local factors. The findings and methods can be applied to other cities and countries. The differences between the theoretical vision and the practical implementation of smart cities are highlighted in this paper. The importance of local factors in determining the priority of smart initiatives and the smart city implementation path cannot be overstated. The central or local smart city implementation route, as well as the smart strategy. [1]

Gregory, T., et al. (2018), Studied "Towards the smart city 2.0 Empirical evidence of used smartness as a tool for tackling social challenges. From this paper it had been observed that the smart city for failed to tackle people-oriented agendas and authentically respond to the needs of residents, but concrete empirical evidence of this potential is visibly lacking. In parallel, researchers have brought attention to the emergence of the so-called 'smart city 2.0'. This paper framed as a decentralized, people-centric approach where smart technologies are employed as tools to tackle social problems, address resident needs and participation. This paper examines Aizuwakamatsu Smart City in Fukushima, Japan to demonstrate how a smart city can be framed and implemented as a tool for tackling endogenous social challenges. Findings respond to resident needs, improve livelihoods, and widely share smart city benefits. [2]

Jason, R., et.al. (2012), studied "Smart Cities Literature Review and Analysis". Chourabi, et al. suggested an eight-faceted integrative framework for understanding the notion of smart cities and evaluating the components of smart city initiatives. The first part of this paper establishes a historical context for cities facing economic and population change. It continues with steps to contextualise smart cities, including a short review of governance papers and books. We present the Chourabi Framework as well as other suggested models for explaining the concept of smart cities. The paper examines various smart city initiatives through the lens of the Chourabi Framework to develop a perspective on how they meet the framework's criteria in a number of cities. We wrap up by laying out some of the issues raised by this final city initiative review, as well as how a model could be used to create future smart city initiatives.[3]

Khushboo, G., et.al. discussed about "The Indian perspective of smart cities." Since industrial revolution (IR) it is found that cities are an engine of economic growth. Inspired by leading smart cities such as Stockholm, Barcelona, New York, Vienna, and Toronto, India is planning to build 100 smart cities in various parts of the country. These international cities incorporated efficiency into buildings, infrastructure, and social spaces using technological advancements, increasing the livability, workability, and sustainability of these places. It presents perspectives on smart cities from both citizens and city officials. According to the findings, citizens place a premium on living, followed by mobility, the environment, governance, and the economy, whereas city officials place a premium on living, followed by the environment, the economy, mobility, and governance. [4]

Marsal-Llacuna, M.L. (2015), studied about the "Building Universal Socio-cultural Indicators for Standardizing the Safeguarding of Citizens' Rights in Smart Cities." This research investigates the prospect to use standards as recommender instruments for designing urban policy. This study investigates the potential use of social standards for refocusing the smart cities initiative on citizens and establishing a citizen-centered approach. As a result of the indicators for public services and quality of life—Sustainable community growth, ISO 37120 would be a more useful social norm for tracking and obtaining citizens' rights in smart cities. [5]

Mrs. Petkar Arati., et.al. (2015), discussed about "Urbanization is phenomenon which is observed all over the world weather nation is developed or developing. Main cause being migration and increase in population, it has various impacts on the city structure. One of the most significant impacts is seen on the housing sector as residential land use is predominant over other land uses. This study analyses the urbanization trends in India, causes of urbanization and its impacts on housing sector. Impact of rapid urbanization on housing sector is observed as dominant and need more attention while preparing development plans, regional plans.[6]

Omkar, P., et.al. (2014), Studied about an "Analysing and Rating Smart City Development in India." India's recent stand on Smart City Development and involvement of various high-income countries; initiates the talk of ideal variables for smart city evolution by our own standards. With a vision of Urban Governance for general livability, it becomes imperative to study these parameters and ensure the evolution of our own concept of a Smart City. Our spatial planning models based on unique factors such as Human Diversity, Physical-Social networks and ICT impact on urban fabric, City resilience, etc. make it all the more interesting to evolve a blueprint for Planning a Smart City. The paper focuses on infrastructural developments in India for Smart Urban Growth. The

research aids us in formulating a general course of action for Urban Planning implications affecting the Infrastructure Sector, among others, and thus having a major impact on the climate, social, and economic structure. The study further finds the scope of progress, encouraged from various government policies for successful implementation of Smart City Development. It helps to work out on future scenario of improvements and deliberations to Indian standards in consideration with the scenario of other countries. [7]

Weinstein, L., et.al. (2009 December) discussed about the "The Changing Right to the City Urban Renewal." This article looks at how housing rights are changing in Shanghai and Mumbai as they undergo urban renewal. We look at the policies and regulations that regulate housing security and tenure, how electoral and non-electoral contestations affect policy implementation, and the opportunities and strategies for housing activism in each context. According to our findings, political competition has allowed Mumbai to build a more protective, albeit precarious, regime than Shanghai. Housing rights regimes in both contexts have resulted in fragmented urban citizenship rights by distributing protections to urban residents unevenly and inconsistently, despite substantial differences. Finally, residents and civil society groups in Shanghai and Mumbai use a variety of methods to resist demolitions and urban renewal, despite the fact that the forms of housing activism vary. They become active urban citizens as a result of articulating their housing rights and asserting new claims on the city. [8]

Angelidou, M., et.al. (2014) Smart city policies: She uses a spatial approach in her paper to clarify the factors that differentiate policies for the creation of smart cities, in order to provide a clear picture of the strategic choices that must be taken when designing such a strategy. The paper starts with an analysis and categorization of four strategic choices with a spatial reference, based on recent smart city literature and experience. Each strategic option is discussed in terms of its benefits and drawbacks. A number of suggested or implemented smart city strategies fall somewhere in the middle of the available strategic options. Furthermore, only strategic decisions with a spatial reference have been discussed in this paper. [9]

Kumar, N. M., et.al. (2018) discussed about Smart cities in India: Features, policies, current status, and challenges, Smart cities are the modern urban concepts that are essential for people to have quality life. It is a way of thinking about combining different technologies to achieve smart and sustainable practices. This paper explained broad methodology and 3-C concept with described smart city's core attributes. It includes study of the SC concept in India, with a focus on the characteristics, selection, and evaluation criteria, and policies. This paper concluded with an overview of smart cities in India, focusing on their characteristics, policies, status, and challenges. [10]

Gupta, K., et.al. (2020) discussed about Risk priorities and their co-occurrences in smart city project implementation: Evidence from India's Smart Cities Mission. In this paper identified eight risk categories for both the area-based and pan-city projects i.e. (a) Financial, (b) Partnership and Resources, (c) Social, (d) Technology, (e) Scheduling and Execution, (f) Institutional, (g) Environmental, and (h) Political. Resulting various strategies implemented at various scales to manage smart city projects. This research provides a constructive and progressive outlook on current Indian SCM. This study adds to the literature on SC project implementation by providing a comprehensive risk analysis in a developing country to assist SC managers in prioritising identified risks in relation to project scale. This paper results in collecting and analysing post-implementation data from SCM experts and practitioners in India will provide more insight. Second, this research focused solely on the co-occurrence of SC risks. [11]

Sajjad, H. et.al. (2014) Living Standards and Health Problems of Lesser Fortunate Slum Dwellers: Evidence from an Indian City. The researcher looked into the reality of slums around the world, particularly in developed countries, as an expression of urbanisation and unplanned urban development. Rapid urbanisation and population growth, particularly in developing countries like India, are becoming increasingly problematic. The majority of Indian cities have seen massive growth, especially in terms of population. The paper derived slum condition index (Slum CI) of notified and non-notified slums for assessing relative status of living conditions and health status of slum dwellers in a fast-growing city. Not only the slums requiring attention but also priorities required for the development of healthy smart city. The slum condition index can be used to evaluate welfare programmes and relative slum status, as well as provide a holistic framework for a healthy city. The paper concluded the living conditions and health in notified and unnotified slums in a rapidly expanding city. Slum condition index, as a composite index of its four components (HECI, SCI, ECI, and HCI), has proven to be a useful tool for determining priorities for the construction of a healthy and smart city. [12]

3.   Findings

i. There is a no guidelines framed for slum dweller's housing need under SCM authority.
ii. Negligence is found in justful treatment, resettlement, social life of Slum people from the SCM authority.
iii. They didn't inform earlier in advance before the displacement and bulldozing from their land to the transitional place.
iv. Affected people faced inconveniency in allotted cramped accommodation and also allotment of one house for many families which were the social injustice to the slum people.

v. They faced various problem in transition houses because of poor sanitation, infrastructure, water supply, electricity and road network etc. also resulting in loss of their livelihood.

vi. Smart city is lacking in focused on the policy makers, implementers, surveyors and stakeholders in smart city mission planning.

vii. There is a big need to boost of resident involvement. In the transition understanding and acknowledgement should raise in the sufferers to build up a smart city and smart nation.

3.1   Social and implementation issues

i. Under India's Smart City Mission (SCM), no specific guidelines for slum dwellers' housing needs have been established.

ii. The guidelines state - development activities inclusive, citizen-engaging, and grievance-redressing.

iii. The SCM guidelines - purposes - to create role model cities in India to inspire other cities.

iv. Need to study to what extent the SCM have complied with its own stated guidelines in the actual ground with slum residents.

v. To govern India's 100 smart cities, a united policy structure with an integrated vision is required.

vi. It is important to show how a smart city can be set up and executed as a tool for resolving origin of social issues in slum pockets

4.   Conclusions

In India smart city is not focusing on the people who are staying in the slums also negligence is occurring on their basic need. Strongly works on "ICT" projects in some cities but ignorance in slum resettlement after under any evictions. Researcher work helps to know the theory of smart city and used to evaluate the components of smart city initiatives. Slum-dwellers are opposing development projects across the nation because of dislocation from their land. There is a need of unique way to analyse the slum people requirement at city, state, or country level to give better living standard with consideration of local elements. Smart City Mission guidelines clearly states that about the inclusiveness, citizen grievance redressal, citizen engagement, open/democratic participation and transparency but it fails on the actual groundwork. At the stage of smart city policy making in India, critical research on smart city should be focused on the people concerns with their acceptance related relocation and overlooked livelihood. From above literature examines these questions, raises major concerns, and concludes that the goals can be achieved with the honest engagement of citizens and all stakeholders involved. There is growing awareness that the country and citizens would benefit hugely. Government should realize that the people living in settlement have same 'right to the city' as everybody else as citizen of the cities in India. These are the people who all are supporting to the society enormously in terms of street and sewer cleaning, domestic work at houses, driving buses, construction work etc. But they didn't get the suitable space to live with their family. It results in refusing them from lot of human rights, like sanitation, cleanliness, drinking facility, fair treatment, non-discrimination, and the freedom in society and livelihood habitation. "A Smart City cannot be imagined by removing slum dwellers, who contribute significantly to the lavish lifestyle enjoyed by city dwellers. As a result, proper rehabilitation, and other basic amenities, such as land and a source of income, should be given to them first,"

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