

Public-Private participation and Role of Citizen in Smart City

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Abstract: The "smart city" is an umbrella for cities that use information technology to improve services and provide better quality of life for its citizens. Citizen participation is often highlighted as an important part of the smart city concept. Participation can be political – influencing political decision making, but also non-political where citizens participate to help the city solve its problems.

Keywords: "Smart cities", electronic participation, transparency.

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I. Introduction

"Smart city" has been coined as a term to describe urban development based on improvement of quality of life, better services, reduced environmental footprint and sustainability. Technology is an important part of the "smart city" concept.

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Smart cities projects address many applications areas within areas like communication, culture, energy, environment/climate, health, tourism, and transport. "Smart cities" are closely related to "smart buildings" and "smart devices" but neither cities, buildings nor devices are smart in themselves. The whole concept relies on the smartness of the city administration, politicians and the citizens to utilize technology in "smart" ways. Definitions often include administrative aspects like good governance and city management, where citizen participation plays an important role. One popular definition is:

"Projects of smart cities have an impact on the quality of life of citizens and aim to foster more informed, educated, and participatory citizens. Additionally, smart cities initiatives allow members of the city to participate in the governance and management of the city and become active users".

"A smart city is a municipality that uses information and communication technologies to increase operational efficiency, share information with the public and improve both the quality of government services and citizen welfare.

II. Smart City Features

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

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 walk able 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