



## THE ROLE OF SMART CITIES IN ACHIEVING THE VIKSIT BHARAT BY 2047

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**DOI - 10.5281/zenodo.13949400**

### **ABSTRACT:**

*The lofty target set by the Indian government to create a "Developed India" (Viksit Bharat) by 2047 calls for a comprehensive and revolutionary approach to urban development. One promising way to accomplish this is through smart cities, which use technology to enhance productivity, sustainability, and quality of life. This essay will examine how important smart cities are to achieving Viksit Bharat by 2047.*

**Keywords: Smarts city program, Vision Viksit Bharat 2047, Developed India**

### **INTRODUCTION:**

The concept of "smart cities" has become increasingly popular recently, both domestically and internationally. The challenges that smart cities have in managing resources, developing infrastructure, and accommodating population expansion are growing as urbanization picks up speed. Smart cities seek to improve the quality of life for its citizens by addressing these issues and utilizing cutting-edge technologies. India, with its expanding population and fast urbanization, has set out on a bold ambition to turn its cities into smart centers. And this is made clear in this research study that looks at the major technologies,

difficulties, and possible advantages of smart cities in India.

Vision Vikit Bharat 2047 is a lofty objective to turn the country into an affluent, developed, and inclusive society. Building sustainable, effective, and citizen-focused cities is essential to realizing this ambition. Smart city initiatives are a viable way to achieve this goal because of their emphasis on technologically advanced solutions. The possible contribution of smart city initiatives to Vision Vikit Bharat 2047 is examined in this study report.

### **UNDERSTANDING SMART CITIES AND VISION VIKSIT BHARAT 2047:**

**Smart Cities:** Smart cities are urban places where people use technology to

make their lives more efficient, sustainable, and enjoyable. To better manage resources, infrastructure, and services, this involves combining diverse technologies like big data analytics and artificial intelligence.

**Vision 2047 of Viksit Bharat:** This vision is to establish a new India free from injustice, poverty, and regress. It sees the country as having a robust economy, a thriving democracy, and a society that is just and equal.

**Meaning of Viksit Bharat:** "Viksit Bharat." The government's vision, known as Viksit Bharat 2047, aims to make the country a developed entity by the year 2047, when it celebrates its 100th year of independence.

**Viksit Bharat is supported by four pillars:** Annadata (Farmers), Mahilayen (Women), Garib (Poor), and Yuva (Youth).

#### **OBJECTIVES OF THE RESEARCH PAPER:**

Objectives of a Research Paper on the Role of Smart Cities in the Vision Viksit Bharat 2047.

1. Assessing the Alignment of Smart City Initiatives with Vision Viksit Bharat 2047.
2. Examining the Potential Contributions of Smart Cities to National Development.
3. Identifying Challenges and Opportunities in Smart City Implementation.

4. Proposing Recommendations for Policymakers and Stakeholders.

#### **LITERATURE REVIEW:**

Mishra, Kumari, Janaki Krishna and Dubey (2022): In the study, they first talked about the state of smart cities both domestically and globally. While urban development is robust and well-organized in developed nations, smart city development in developing nations like India faces a number of obstacles, including untimely investments, stakeholder coordination at the local, state, and federal levels, schedule constraints, and job displacement. These issues led the authors to conclude that, in order to advance smart city development, policy makers ought to give this topic more attention.

Schuch de Azambuja (2021): identified problems influencing the development of smart sustainable cities by conducting a thorough study of 169 publications in the literature. The outcomes offer an extensive catalog of 57 motivators and 63 obstacles categorized based on five essential aspects of a smart sustainable city; they encompass the three sustainability pillars (societal, environmental, and economic) in conjunction with urban infrastructure and governance. According to the findings, multi-stakeholder participation is one of the key problems and "governance" is the most crucial area for SSC development.

Johnson, L., & Kumar, A. (2021): The adoption of green technology and renewable energy, as well as sustainable agriculture and water management, have all been extensively studied in India with regard to sustainable development strategies..

Ministry of New and Renewable Energy, Government of India, (2022): Previous research on social sustainability has primarily focused on inclusive development initiatives, such as India's Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), and assessed how it affects rural employment and poverty reduction.

#### **SCOPE OF THE STUDY:**

A research paper can provide valuable insights into the role of smart cities in India's development journey and offer recommendations for policymakers and stakeholders.

#### **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY:**

This research study uses Secondary data analysis for analyzing existing data collected from government reports, statistical databases, and academic research on smart cities, urban development, and India's economic growth and government vision for Viksit Bharat.

#### **LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY:**

Lack of Longitudinal Data:  
Assessing the long-term impact of smart

city initiatives requires longitudinal data, which may be limited or unavailable for studies with a 2047 horizon.

#### **VIKSIT BHARAT 2047:**

PM Narendra Modi's goal of achieving Viksit Bharat by 2047 was outlined by Finance Minister Nirmala Sitharaman in the Interim Budget 2024. The administration is aiming for development that is all-encompassing, all-around, and all-inclusive, she stated in her speech announcing the interim budget for 2024.

The government will focus on 4 major groups, namely 'Garib' (Poor), 'Mahilayen' (Women), 'Yuva' (Youth) and 'Annadata' (Farmer).

The whole Budget 24-25 outlined the detailed plan for attaining Viksit Bharat, or Developed India. Finance Minister Nirmala Sitharaman outlined in Budget 2024-25 consistent efforts on the following 9 priorities to create plenty of chances in accordance with the plan outlined in the interim budget to realize Viksit Bharat 2047.

#### **KEY ROLES OF SMART CITIES:**

##### **1. Sustainable Urban Development:**

**Energy Efficiency:** Energy consumption and greenhouse gas emissions can be decreased with the help of smart grids, renewable energy sources, and energy-efficient buildings.

**Waste Management:** By maximizing garbage collection and recycling, smart

waste management systems can lower pollution and the deterioration of the environment.

**Water Conservation:** Smart water management technologies can ensure efficient water use and prevent water scarcity.

## **2. Improved Quality of Life:**

**Transportation:** Intelligent transportation systems can reduce traffic congestion, improve public transportation, and promote sustainable mobility.

**Healthcare:** Through telemedicine and remote monitoring, smart healthcare systems can improve access to high-quality care, especially in rural areas.

**Education:** Smart education initiatives can improve learning outcomes, provide access to quality education, and bridge the digital divide.

## **3. Economic Growth:**

**Innovation and Entrepreneurship:** Smart cities can foster innovation and entrepreneurship by providing a conducive environment for startups and businesses.

**Attracting Investments:** Smart cities can attract foreign investments and create job opportunities, contributing to economic growth.

**Smart Governance:** Efficient and transparent governance in smart cities can improve the business environment and reduce corruption.

## **4. Social Inclusion:**

**Digital Inclusion:** Smart cities can bridge the digital divide by providing

access to technology and digital services for all citizens.

**Inclusive Development:** Smart city initiatives can be designed to address the needs of vulnerable populations, such as the poor and marginalized.

## **CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES:**

While smart cities offer significant potential, there are several challenges to overcome:

**Funding:** Investing in smart city infrastructure requires substantial financial resources.

**Technology Adoption:** Overcoming resistance to new technologies and ensuring their effective implementation.

**Governance and Leadership:** Developing effective governance structures and leadership to drive smart city initiatives despite these challenges, India has the potential to become a global leader in smart city development. By leveraging its technological capabilities, investing in human capital, and fostering a culture of innovation, India can realize the vision of Vikasit Bharat through smart cities.

## **CONCLUSION:**

Smart cities are accelerators for equitable, economic, and sustainable urban growth rather than just technical fixes. India can address its urgent urban issues, enhance the standard of living for its people, and support the global vision of a sustainable and inclusive future by embracing smart city

initiatives. The successful use of smart city techniques will greatly accelerate the path towards Viksit Bharat by 2047.

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