Civic Urban Amenities – A Social Innovation

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ABSTRACT: *Urbanization rate reflects on per-capita income. Population density makes urban amenities economically viable.The smart city agenda drives economic growth with local area development improving quality of life, and harnessing technology for smart outcomes, saying , 'SMART IS THE NEW GREEN'. Human urban ecology is about 'environment' and 'nature' of urban regions in relation to human activities and social patterns. E-waste is growing at an alarming rate of 3-5 percent per year globally, 6.8 kg on an average to every living person. Developed countries dump 50,000 tons e-waste into India, every year. An urban living should innovate itself as much as possible to find new avenues to earn and save wealth.*
Keywords: innovation, bank, solar installations, municipality, e-waste

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I.   INTRODUCTION:

Urbanization, a recent phenomenon, estimated that half the world's population lived in cities, in 20th century [1]. United Nations predicted that developing countries annual urban population growth will be more than 65 million people, between 2000 and 2030 [1].UN-HABITAT estimated that developing countries have more than one billion slum dwellers (32 percent of urban population), by 2007, and rises over to 2 billion over next 30 years[1].Urbanization rate reflects on per-capita income [1].Population density makes urban amenities economically viable[1].Doubling of population density roughly increases productivity by 5 percent [1].

II.   LITERATURE SURVEY:

UN-HABITAT unfurled the gospel of,' sustainable urbanization' as optimistic designs and consider cities as the axe for new global change, economic forces to entire nations, and central players on the world stage [2].Urbanization continues to be a source of development and the developing countries governments can use it as a powerful tool for transforming production capacities, income levels and living standards [2].The smart city agenda drives economic growth with local area development improving quality of life, and harnessing technology for smart outcomes, saying ,'SMART IS THE NEW GREEN'[2].Smart cities are proposed as isolated satellite cities of the 'neo-middle class', a class based spatial categorization of populations[2]. Atal mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation ensured that every household in the selected 500 cities has tap water supply and a sewerage connection [2]. But the mission still leaves 7000 such urban places in India without any financial support [2].Human urban ecology is about 'environment' and 'nature' of urban regions in relation to human activities and social patterns [2]. It is projected that 66 percent of global population will live in cities, by 2050 [2]. 28 percent of the slum population in ahmedabad lives on the land owned by the public authority [2]. Solid waste management problem is aggravated with the domestically generated and illegally imported e-waste of consumer electronics market contributes to the country's toxic waste stream, for inadequate policy initiatives[2]. E-waste is growing at an alarming rate of 3-5 percent per year globally, 6.8 kg on an average to every living person [2]. Developed countries export 50-80 percent of their e-waste to developing countries for recycling and disposal, for cheap labour and less stringent environment regulations [2].Developed countries dump 50,000 tons e-waste into India, every year [2]. Printed circuit boards(PCBs) e-waste contains precious metals ten times higher than in rich-content ores such as gold, silver, palladium, copper etc[2]. E-waste recycling is the reason for heavy metal penetration into soil, then absorbed by plants and thus, entering the food chain[2].70 percent e-waste processed in India originate abroad with delhi being the destination while Bangalore process domestic e-waste [2].Central pollution control board says that India recycles 1,46,000 tons e-waste annually[2]. 65 cities in India generate more than 60 percent of the country's e-waste with Mumbai(first) followed by Delhi, Bangalore, Chennai, Kolkata, ahmedabad, Hyderabad, pune, surat and Nagpur[2].In bangalore alone, annual obsolete rate of computers is 30K-40K due to hardwares and softwares compatibility, resulting in 37000 tons e-waste, in 2013 [2]. Bangalore e-waste recycling activities annually generate 1000 tons of plastic,300 tons lead,0.23 ton mercury,43 tons nickel and 350 tons copper[2]. About one million urban poor (low level literacy) including child labour, are involved in the manual recycling operations of e-waste [2]. India stores 75 percent of electronic items due to uncertainty of how to manage them

appropriately [2]. Municipalities are the responsibility of the state for local governance without any clear-cut constitutional obligation [3].There are 3000 urban level blocks in India [4].

III.   METHODOLOGY:

Social challenges need social innovation for solutions [5]. Social innovation cross-sectorial information and resource sharing empower society to solve social challenges [5]. Social innovation not only includes new products and services but also changes in behaviours, processes and routines [5]. Transitions are irretrievable transformation processes in a society's culture, structure and practices [5]. Transition management is a governance approach for collective engagement to achieve sustainability development objectives [5]. The shift of economic activity from industrial manufacturing to knowledge-centric service delivery made innovation necessary to long-term survival [5]. Social innovation designs produce social forms to affect social change towards sustainability [5].

A yoga instructor in the monthly maintenance amount instead of gym in apartment buildings.

Apartment interiors pollution eating plants, bonsai fashion.

Apartments kitchen waste pit harvesting manure revenue.

Census. Urban people write their details in a census data server, doing the job in minutes.

Dis-courage four wheeler ownership to encourage car rentals, given the 14 years time limit in urban commuting.

Economic criteria lifestyle modelling. In India, a temple purohit lives in a monthly salary 3500 rupees.

Enable auto - rickshaw meters with wi-fi ATM card payments. This gives bank managers auto-drivers' earning potential to sanction bank loans to buy an auto.

Encourage apartment culture in district headquarters also, for higher population density.

Matrimonial websites free to grooms, for brides' decision making skills.

Metro cards to btech first year students to encourage public transport.

Mobile phone sim cards sent in post after placing a request with the call center. It reduces the cost of service provider service centers. Inherit sim card for customer loyalty.

Municipalities pay uber and ola apps to reduce tariffs.

Municipal tax bills in emails and softcopy receipts save paper. Prime time television news reminds people of the time for municipal taxes.

Mumbai coast de-commissioning ships remodel into waste recycling plant.

Municipal public network internet in the taxes paid.

Museums and science libraries entry fee waived off to students.

NRI work-from-home start-up companies, including BPO companies and online training companies.

Public libraries lend engineering and graduation syllabus textbooks besides civil services books.

Public libraries go online.

Public sector banks increasingly use excel sheets to reduce number of branches and handle one lakh savings accounts in each of its branches.

Public sector banks nationwide single officer to issue demand drafts online. work optimisation.

Redesign a laptop motherboard such that a motherboard could be reused in tablets and then in mobile phones. Innovation pays more than manufacturing and recycling.

Research-from-home knowledge society.

Real estate companies install roof top solar RO and roof top solar water heaters in the apartment price.

Rooftop dish antenna replace individual antennas in apartments

Solar power plants in rajasthan deserts supply uninterrupted 24 hours electricity to delhi ncr.

Solid waste in delhi and other regions dumped into rajasthan deserts, reduces the urban ecological footprint, and the desert sun heat kills the bacteria growth in the waste.

Street vendors municipal fee waived off for the carbon emissions reduced by the urban rooftop installations.

Sky scrapers. Build 200 floors buildings in India, like rest of the world.

Tax exemption to the monthly maintenance amount in apartment buildings for low level jobs created.

To reduce urban e-waste, use google drives, youtube channels more frequently than pen drives and DVDs. Data storage server free of cost to citizens from the government.

Urban areas specialize in medical treatment. For example, pinakini express from Vijayawada to Chennai, each town in the route specialize in each disease treatment.

IV.   CONCLUSION:

Myself domiciled in delhi ncr has observed the urban lives in the national capital territory and formulated the above said innovations for a better urban living. An urban living should spend time more productively with minimum commutation times. An urban living working hours be from morning 7am to night 9pm.An urban lifestyle monitor health for a happy living. An urban living should innovate itself as much as

possible to find new avenues to earn and save wealth. The research is an attempt to find innovations for social betterment. TIME is MONEY.

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