

# Setting up Super Silicon Valley Smart City in India – A High-tech Innovation through Secured Governance

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Cities are the engines of economic growth. Every city must ensure a better quality of life for citizens by smartly adopting modern technology on all fronts: from its services and governance mechanisms to its interactions with citizens. Technology has certainly allowed us to increase the quality of our lives in terms of survival in the practical sense of the term (subsistence). The objective of this article is to promote and support High Technology Smart Cities starting from smaller Hubs on a Self sustained basis. “*SILICON VALLEY INNOVATION COMMITTEE*” is a networking platform for India Technology Professionals for their professional and self development and they contributing back to the community and India with their leadership, innovation, skills and resources. The committee will identify the value of smart city and advanced technologies and products and promote the diffusion of High-tech technologies and products through the implementation of a smart city development project in India. The new Innovative Mini HUB in India that brings together innovation capabilities in one location.

The committee aims to heighten or intensify the Indian Tech professional to contribute back to community in terms of skills, knowledge and leadership to make a difference. It would be an active resource that serves local and Indian origin communities with its skills and abilities. Moreover the committee will interact with educators and policy makers to continuously improve IT related education. It enables to provide mutual understanding and cooperation between this association and other associations in the United States and India. Even it work with and contribute to qualifying not-for-profit organizations in US and India. Besides, there are a number of private foundations and nonprofit organizations investors that offer gifts or grants to help communities build more livable and sustainable smart cities.

Many cities around the globe have successfully transformed into smart cities through the adoption of technology traversing areas such as transportation, energy, water management, environment, governance, public safety, housing, education, healthcare amongst others. Nearly 33.5% of India’s current population lives in urban areas and contributes 63% of India’s GDP. India is third largest country in the world in terms of Purchasing Power Parity (PPP) with value of *INR. 614.43 lakh crore (≈US\$9.49 trillion)*.

A smart sustainable city is an innovative city that uses modern technologies and other means to improve quality of life, efficiency of urban operation and services, and competitiveness, while ensuring that it meets the needs of present and future generations with respect to economic, social environmental aspects.

## **Innovation HUBs: An Engine of Economic Growth**



Innovation HUBs possess huge economic potential because of the wealth of innovative ideas they carry and their propensity to create jobs when these ideas develop into businesses. These Innovation HUBs provide co-shared work spaces where young people share ideas and develop homegrown solutions to problems with sustainable business models. Entrepreneurship and innovation are the drivers of value creation in the twenty-first century. In the geography of the global economy there are ‘hot spots’ where new technologies germinate at an astounding rate

and pools of capital, expertise, and talent foster the development of new industries, and new ways of doing business.

The presence of universities/research institutes with highly efficient technology transfer structures, the involvement and perseverance of extremely bright, energetic and curious

individuals driven to change the world with innovative ideas, a climate that tolerates risk-taking and failure, collaborative efforts that exist between Government, Business organizations and Non-profit organizations, presence of Infrastructure, diversity of people, idea sharing/openness and solid business structures have all been named as factors

### **Technological Ecosystem in Smart cities**

The creation of the smart city is not a technology issue. It has always been about livability: about enabling a greater number of people to live together in comfort and with efficient use of limited resources. Cities that achieve this goal can expect to attract a greater number of businesses and individuals that can boost the local economy and continue the virtuous circle of creating an appealing place to live and work.

Collaborative innovation in a smart city context requires an effective strategy for bringing together diverse stakeholders to develop solutions to the city's problems. From the ideal-typical perspective with the focus on governance, smart cities are defined as cities with smart collaboration. Governments around the world are facing complex problems, and solving them requires government agencies, non-profit and private organizations to work together. Creating an environment of collaboration can be considered one of the main differences between electronic government and smart governance concepts. Governance can be defined as interaction and collaboration between different stakeholders in decision-making processes.

### **Medical Tourism**

Smart healthcare uses the latest mobile and digital technologies to make advances in e-Health and m-Health systems while also driving the growth of medical tourist from other countries and connected medical devices. There is a philosophical change to smart healthcare too, with initiatives designed to encourage a broader view of health and wellbeing in domestic and foreign citizens using technology for health monitoring and diagnostics to pre-empt treatment.

### **Value through Technology Efficiency:**

Smart technologies can help cities address challenges like pollution, crime, transportation, congestion and many other issues. They can change the way cities interact with citizens, drive opportunities for deeper engagement and fuel the creation of innovative services that improve the lives of citizens. The key change is from focusing on technology to focusing on business, and creating technology strategies that increase revenue, decrease company operating expense or improve asset utilization. In essence, to create sustainable positive cash flow. That means using technology to change the customer experience – creating a seamless multichannel route to market, completely reengineering the business model, adding technology to products and services.

### **Developing and Implementing Smart Cities:**

As cities continue booming tirelessly, their challenges need to be carefully thought through so that population growth, economic development and social progress walk on the same path.

#### **1. Channeling Finance to the Smart Cities:**

Smart city stakeholders are evolving with different levels of focus and involvement at the central, state, and local levels. The foundations and non-governmental organizations are involved as financiers, and industry collaborators, and are also defining standards.

#### **2. Quick Approval and Clearance:**

Right now, stable government is in a unique position to propel smart city development. It has the power to align technology with policy, support research and innovation, and enable mass adoption of new tools and practices. The project is time bound and all clearances and approvals must be granted with minimum time so that the project sticks to the schedule.

#### **3. Co-Ordination among Multiple Stakeholders:**

Many areas of government agency activities are characterized by fragmented and overlapping delegations of power to administrative agencies. Such delegations may produce redundancy, inefficiency, and gaps, but they also create underappreciated coordination challenges. The single window system will streamline these tedious and time-consuming processes and help developers will be able to increase supply, which will not only address the country's massive housing shortage, but also increase the government's revenue collections through increased stamp duty and registrations.

#### **4. Retrofitting Existing Cities:**

Retrofitting essentially means adding features to the existing set up to make it more efficient. Many upcoming Smart Cities in India are in this category and Silicon Valley companies would

have lots to offer by having good presence in India and take up Make in India incentives to ensure their growth.

## 5. Human Resource

Smart knowledge sharing system is a novel approach aimed at developing effective and practical intelligent systems used in decision making and problem solving. Knowledge management refers to a set of processes used by organizations to discover, develop, explain and dispense knowledge that can be reused, recognized, and learned within the organizations. These processes are often associated with human resource means like workers, staff required to implement the project. There is a huge need of skilled workers and professionals.

## 6. Availability of Utility Services:

Smart cities need uninterrupted access to electricity and water. Considering the power generation and distribution systems in the existing states and union territories, this seems to be a challenge in meeting the growing energy demands. States must resort to non-conventional energy resources to meet the energy shortage.

## Satellite Cities

A satellite town or satellite city is a concept of small cities and towns appeared spontaneously near or around Metropolis city. Satellite towns are smaller municipalities that are adjacent to a metropolitan area and enroute of major transportation links of regions. It can be defined as: 'A city designed to house the overspill population of any major city, but located well beyond the limits of that city, and operating as a discrete, self-contained entity'. Conceptually, satellite cities would be self-sufficient communities outside their larger metropolitan areas.

## Secured Governance (SG)

"Secured Governance is a novel concept offers strategy to get all the basic infrastructure development with a negligible investment by the entrepreneurs. It is a concept of developing Techno Economic Corridors connecting HUBs which will act as growth centre for individual sectors. Public capital investment enhances private land value that public – private partnerships in developing toll roads positively impacts adjacent property values. A value capture strategy will be used for finance infrastructure development and allow local governments to share in the land value gains The local governments will effectively recover infrastructure investment costs through this value capture mechanism. SG compliments the present PPP (Public Private Partnership) developmental model, by ensuring balanced participation of the private and public sector taking advantage of value and valuation of infrastructure thereby yielding higher returns.

- Harnessing the Untapped Potential of the Nation.
- Defining Growth through Convergence of Multiple Sectors.
- Infrastructure Development with Minimal Govt. Investment.
- Setting up Hubs, Mini Hubs and Nano Hubs Nationally.



A huge capital investment will be required at the initial stages as the cost of this capital expenditure would cost the exchequer a huge amount. Significant funding would be required as development has to be done from scratch for all the utilities such as water, waste, power etc. Many foreign firms including US investors are welcome and invest here or are planning to make an entry through Silicon Valley

Innovation Committee in India.

The potential of island for smart city development depends on the effectiveness of blue economic governance both at the national and the global level. It refers to the provisions, regulations and mechanisms surrounding access, management and control of islands and the smart city related activities. Even, smart city development could create a positive impact and ensure to bring Social and economic benefits to local communities of Islands.



**It was notable to experience and understand Contributions of Dr. P. Sekhar towards Creation of a unique Development mechanism for national Development "Secured Governance". Secured Governance with Techno – Economic corridor will help in boosting the economic growth not only developing nations but also will help extensively in Developed countries.**  
**Goodwill Ambassador & Former Mayor of Beverly Hills, California**

Smart Tech HUBs or Super Silicon Valley smart city not only host people from different areas of the IT landscape and other skilled population, they encourage them to gather and stay in that city. From various skilled employees, web designers and digital marketers to developers and angel investors, a growing company needs to have access to the best talent in all aspects of the sector. It also needs to be able to establish itself in a culture where people are connected and where networking is of paramount importance and intrinsic to work life.

The SILICON VALLEY INNOVATION COMMITTEE enhances even high-tech, entrepreneurial firms may be small in size, and they often play a large role in developing innovative products and thus spurring economic growth. The committee is widely believed as providing a nurturing environment for new business start-ups and growth of technology related existing industries. The Committee will encourage entrepreneurship promotion and education schemes designed to find, assist and train new technology entrepreneurs. However a strong connection between committee and industry creates an environment that promotes business-sense in academia and greater technological understanding in the business world.

### About the authors



Dr. P. Sekhar is a respected development thinker and an author of well-documented series of 65 plus books on Secured Techno-Economic National Growth. He has spent over four decades in R&D based technologies and related human and national development initiatives. He has done Research leading to Ph.D. from MU having done work in Nuclear Physics in BARC and Solid State Electronics in TIFR with International publications.



Dr. Venkata Rayapati is the President of Silicon Valley Innovation Committee a premier organisation of Silicon Valley companies. He has over twenty years of experience in Cyber Security, Wireless Video, and Artificial Intelligence. He holds Ph.D. in Electrical and Computer engineering from the University of Montreal. Dr. Rayapati has published more than 30 plus papers in various reputable International Journals and Conferences.



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