Smart Planning for Urban Renewal in City Planning and Community Development

Ch. Takashi Kobayashi (Professor, School of Political Science and Economics, Tokai University)
Mem. Yasuo Hibata (Emeritus Professor, Keio University)
Mem. Bolormaa Battsogt (Graduate School of Political Science, Waseda University)

In the previous urban planning, functions of city are extended as a premise of the growth of population. However, in depopulating society, the most important issue facing the urban renewal is reducing functions with proper balance between city and surrounding.

The previous studies to defrag and to reduce the society functions are, for example, Compact City theory and Growth Management theory However, the discussions and practices for those theories are clarified that it is difficult to manage urban growth and its scale regardless of a relation between other regions and cities. On the other hand, it expects the construction of smart city based on concept of smart grid system to optimize the power supply and demand in the city. And then, it would autonomously, cooperatively and dispersively make the whole city optimization so as to manage the Internet. However, even if it is possible to optimize the individual indicators such as power consumption and CO2, it does not mean that it would be able to optimize the whole city. The whole optimization for comprehensive planning are required with political decision-making.

Moreover, legislative, concentrative and confrontational planning systems that have the premise of future images are not functioned for reducing society due to the reaction against reducing the scale of the city projects. People are realizing partial optimization by using information technology. Therefore, smart planning technology is required, that combines planning adjustment techniques and communication techniques for partial and whole optimization.

This paper is the construction of concept for that. Introductory chapter shows the back ground and purpose of this study. First chapter attempts to verify the view of social function reduction on the long-range population projections. Second chapter try to analyze the view of individuals' images to information societies and to confirm the needs for relation acknowledgment in individual decision-making. Third chapter assume to abstract the solving process and to assume the required functions in regional societies. Forth chapter describe a conceptual model for Smart Self-Governance stand on the network theory and about changes of the social condition that shows growth and reduction. Fifth chapter examine to analyze the situations of solving problems in the regional societies by using regional ICT system and crowdfunding platform in Japan, in view of relations among information societies and individuals.

In the result, it shows the possibility of Smart Self-Governance. The implication is that the individuals are capable of solving regional problems by positioning and identifying oneself in their society by grasping the social conditions through ICT systems.