



Smart City & Challenges in India (Special reference on Jaipur city)

¹Dr. Dharmender Singh Chauhan, "Associate professor". ²Shweta Gupta, "Research Scholar
Dept. of Geography University of Rajasthan Jaipur

Abstract: Because of the Indian population shifts to urban territories from rural areas, policymakers are thinking about the overcrowding, pollution, budget limitations, aging infrastructure, resource constraints and the requirement for continuing growth. Indian government make plan for the development and construction of 100 Smart Cities to fulfill the demands of its rapidly growing. This effort will include construction of new municipalities and renovation of existing cities as the rural population shifts into urban areas from rural areas.. Smart cities have various overtakes advantages & it a win – win situation for both, government & the citizens. Smart solutions can be helpful in controlling the ever increasing population in the cities. This paper focuses on the concept of smart city as the Government of India launched the smart city project for developing 100 smart cities in the country and also concentrates on the challenges as well as the key areas for development of smart cities in India.

ISSN 2454-308X



9 770024 543081

Keywords: Smart city, smart economy, urbanization, technology transfer, 100 New Smart Cities; Challenges.

Introduction: India is the 10th, largest economy in the world, even though standing 2nd position in the global population. For the best economic growth, India still needs to be focused much more that have been consistently growing sectors like Telecom, Infrastructure, Industries, Hospital Tourisms, IT, Foreign Direct Investments (FDI), Research & Development under PPP model, Foreign collaborated Higher Education systems, Service Industries, e – Governance in a more better way. In addition to all these, building of “100 New Smart Cities” in India could be boosting of much more economic growth on par with other countries across globe like China (Meixi, Zhenjiang), Abu Dhabi (Masdar), South Korea (Sangdo), Singapore, Malta and Russia (Skolkovo).

“Smarter cities use the system of systems to their advantage when supporting the needs of each citizen through social programs, healthcare and education.” – IBM Smarter Planet.

“Today, cities are in competition – same as companies. They are looking for ways to create jobs, drive profitable growth and productivity, become more efficient and - most importantly - increase the quality of life for residents. At Cisco, we are proud to partner with the City of Hamburg and Hamburg Port Authority to foster innovation and help embrace the opportunities offered by the Internet of Everything,” – CISCo for Smart City.

According to the State of World Population Report, for the first time in human history more than half of the world’s populations were in urban areas. Besides this according to Global Health Observatory (GHO) which is part of World Health Organization (WHO) revealed that by 1990, less than 40% of global population lived in a cities, but as of 2010, more than half of all people lived in an urban area. *By 2030, 6 out of every 10 people will live in a city, and by 2050, this proportion will increase to 7 out of 10 people.* India is also not exception in the urbanization, the urban population which was 2.96 billion in 2000 has been estimated to be 3.77 billion in 2010.

Concept of smart city: Smart Cities is the one of the most buzz words along with its sister technologies like Internet of Things (IoT), Mobile Robots, Big Data Analytics (BDA), Human Augmentation and Cloud Computing. The phrase “Smart Cities” has emerged in the past few years, yet conferences, companies, citizens, and cities around the globe have become enamored with the concept. Smart cities concept is the new paradigm shift in the new urbanization principles as well as post internet era. All the business corporate houses, software developers, practitioners, national politicians, policy makers,