IOSR Journal Of Humanities And Social Science (IOSR-JHSS)
Volume 23, Issue 9, Ver. 5 (September. 2018) 37-47
e-ISSN: 2279-0837, p-ISSN: 2279-0845.
www.iosrjournals.org

A Pioneer Step in Making Ajmer a Smart City: An Evaluation of Challenges and Responsibilities

*Ms Vrinda Prakash and **Ms Shikha Sharma
Lecturer, Sophia Girls' College Ajmer (Rajasthan)
Corresponding Author: Ms Vrinda Prakash

ABSTRACT: This paper revolves around the concept of 'Smart Cities' where Rajasthan is hoping to position at least 4-5 cities as its exclusive, smart and heritage cities with Ajmer being on the top of the list. The government of Rajasthan has signed a MoU with the United States Trade Development Agency (USTDA) to collaborate on Ajmer. The Central Government has also setup a task force to examine the plans for the city.
Historically, Ajmer is a very famous city with its Holy Pushkar and Sufi shrine drawing millions of pilgrims from around the world every year. The city recently launched a new website called "Amazing Ajmer". With Ajmer being talked about as developing smart city, there are still number of issues that need to be addressed before the city can be raised to world class standards like traffic, city congestion, pollution, health, sanitation, electricity, areas including mainly like railway station road, Madar gate, Kutchery road, Dargah bazaar, etc have crowded up. Dirty water flows in open drains in cramped neighborhoods, whereas main city areas get water for only one hour in every two days. Step wells and lakes have become garbage dumps. Illegal buildings and slums dot the heritage city. "While we are planning to bring 21st-century technology, we also need to sort out some 19th-century challenges in Ajmer", and if the plan works out "what will be the major challenges and the possible solutions to evolve Ajmer into a smart city while keeping its heritage intact".
This study focuses on highlighting the key roles of smart city concept, challenges, solutions and how it will benefit the Ajmer city people. The data has been collected from secondary sources like various newspaper, articles, journals, websites, etc

Keywords: Smart city concept, Sanitation, Traffic, City congestion, Ajmer, USTDA, ADA,

---

Date of Submission: 05-09-2018 Date of acceptance: 21-09-2018

I. INTRODUTION: TOWARDS URBANIZATION

The unprecedented level of urbanization and consequent growth in size and number of cities in India present both challenges and opportunities. Population residing in urban areas has increased from 11.4% according to 1901 census to 31.16% according to 2011 census.

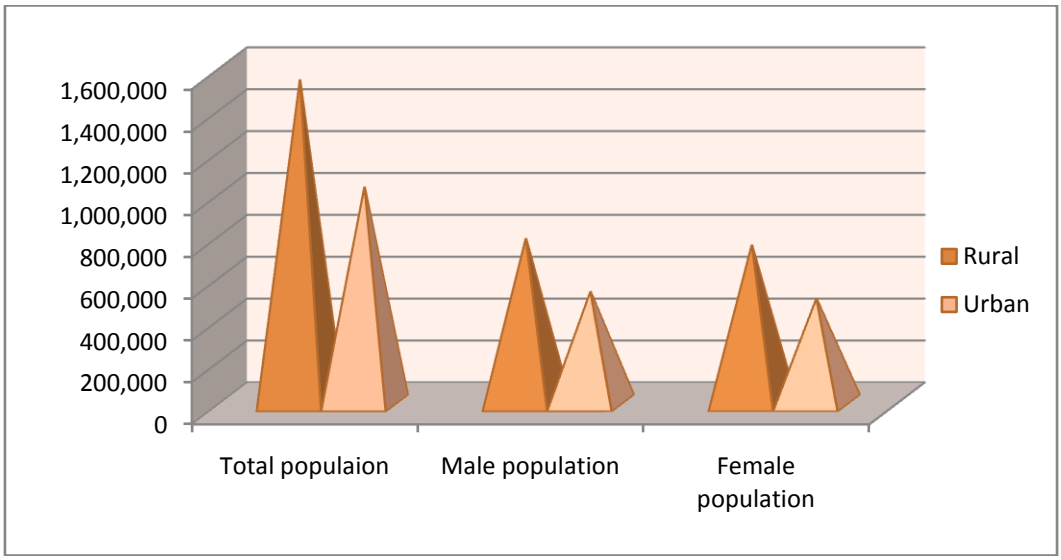


Figure 1: *Graph showing comparison between male and female population living in Ajmer district*

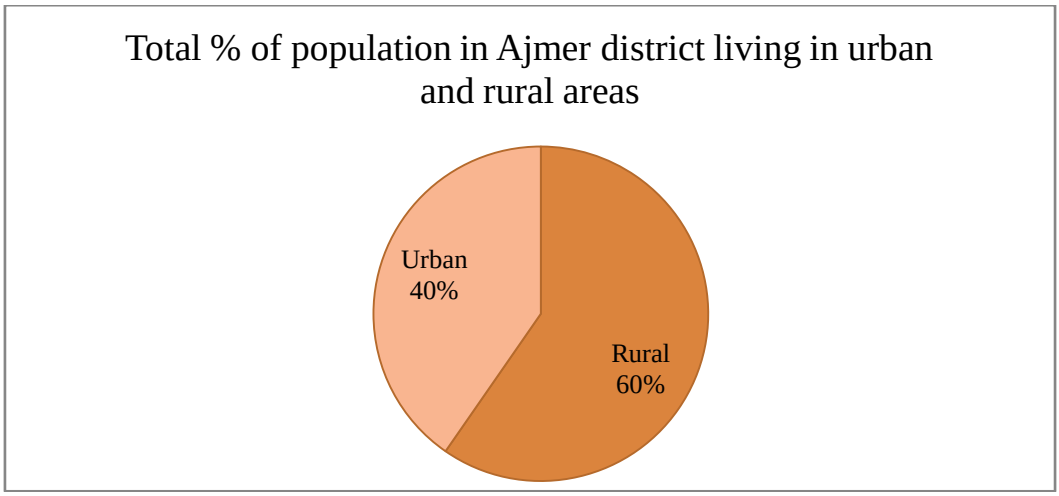


Figure 2: *Urban and rural population of Ajmer district in %*

India's government recognizes the importance of urbanization. Prime Minister Narendra Modi campaigned on a pledge to modernize the country and build 100 Smart Cities that would be focused on attracting investment. The phenomenal growth in urban population challenges traditional approaches to city management and urban lifestyles. To overcome these challenges, government at city and other levels are initiating Smart City Programmes and focusing on sustainable accelerated growth. These initiatives are directed at how the respective cities can transform themselves in different policy areas such as the use of alternative or renewable energy, use and management of natural resources, waste reduction and management, carbon emission, green areas, to desired sustainable socio-economic outcomes.Government is planning to provide clean and sustainable environment with services like adequate and clean water supply, sanitation and solid waste management, efficient urban mobility and public transportation affordable housing for poor, power supply and robust IT connectivity to its population.

SMART CITY: A NON-UNIQUE DEFINITION

The concept of smart city may mean different to different people. A city equipped with basic infrastructure to give a decent quality of life, a clean and sustainable environment through application of some smart solutions like assured water and electricity supply, sanitation, and solid waste management, efficient urban mobility, E-governance and citizen participation, safety and security of citizens. Smart city concept focuses on how to shape future internet based services and application from a smart city perspective. A Smart City according to (Giffinger, 2007) is "A City performing in a forward-looking way in economy, people, governance, mobility, environment, and living, built on the smart combination of endowments and activities of self-decisive independent and aware citizens". Hall (2000) has given a holistic definition and describes smart city as, ―A city that monitors and integrates conditions of all of its critical infrastructures, including roads, bridges, tunnels, rails, subways, airports, seaports, communications, water, power, even major buildings, can better optimize its resources, plan its preventive maintenance activities, and monitor security aspects while maximizing services to its citizens‖ A smart city (also smarter city) uses digital technologies or information and communication technologies (ICT) to enhance quality and performance of urban services, to reduce costs and resource consumption, and to engage more effectively and actively with its citizens.

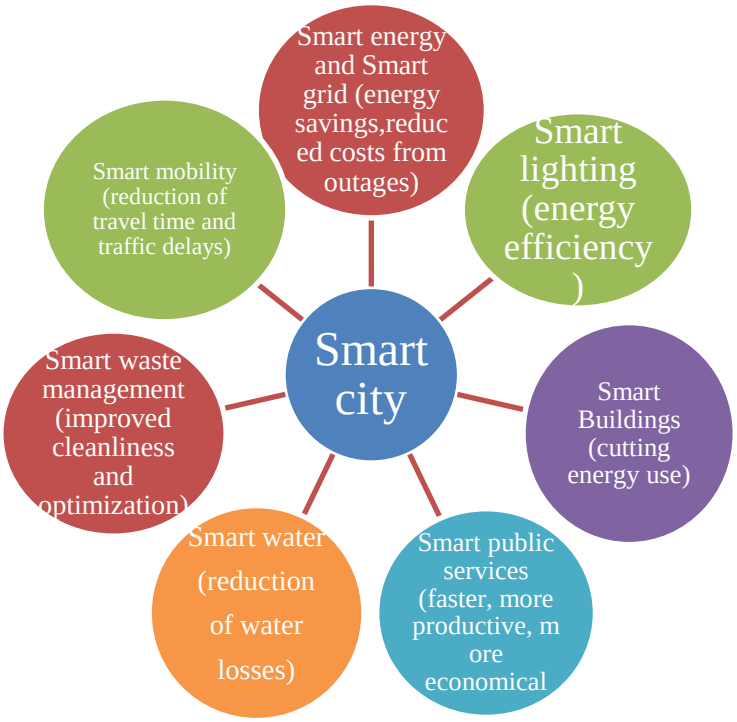


Figure 3: *Showing characteristics of a Smart City*

ANNOUNCEMENT OF SMART CITIES

Government of India has announced an ambitious 100 smart cities programme. State capitals, and many tourists, heritage cities are expected to witness a rapid upgrade of urban infrastructure and online services to citizens, enabled by Information Technology. Government of India had allocated INR 7060 crore for the Smart Cities Mission in its interim budget of 2014-15. The budget of 2015-16 has a provision of INR 6000 crore for the Mission and the development of 500 habitations under the National Urban Rejuvenation Mission (NURM). A government panel has approved the allocation of INR 2.73 lakh crore over the next 10 years for the development of 100 smart cities and 500 cities under NURM. This smart city mission will solve problems like:

- Irregular water supply
- Solid waste
- Traffic jam
- City congestion and transportation facilities
- Dirty water flow in open drains
- Cramped neighbourhood
- Encroachment
- Housing Problem

STEPS TO CHOOSE SMART CITY:

Smart city is giving the city chance to grow in its core infrastructure and different types of basic services which are required not only for smooth functioning of the city but also redirects the city to new horizons of sustainable development which will ultimately serve to a boost to economy. The conceptual underpinning for the research was established by performing a mapping exercise on the conceptualizations and definitions of the core concepts of a Smart Cities. Each Smart City aspirant was selected through a 'City Challenge Competition'. The distribution of Smart Cities will be reviewed after two years of the implementation of the Mission. Based on an assessment of the performance of States/ULBs in the Challenge, some re-allocation of the remaining potential Smart Cities among States may be required to be done by MoUD.

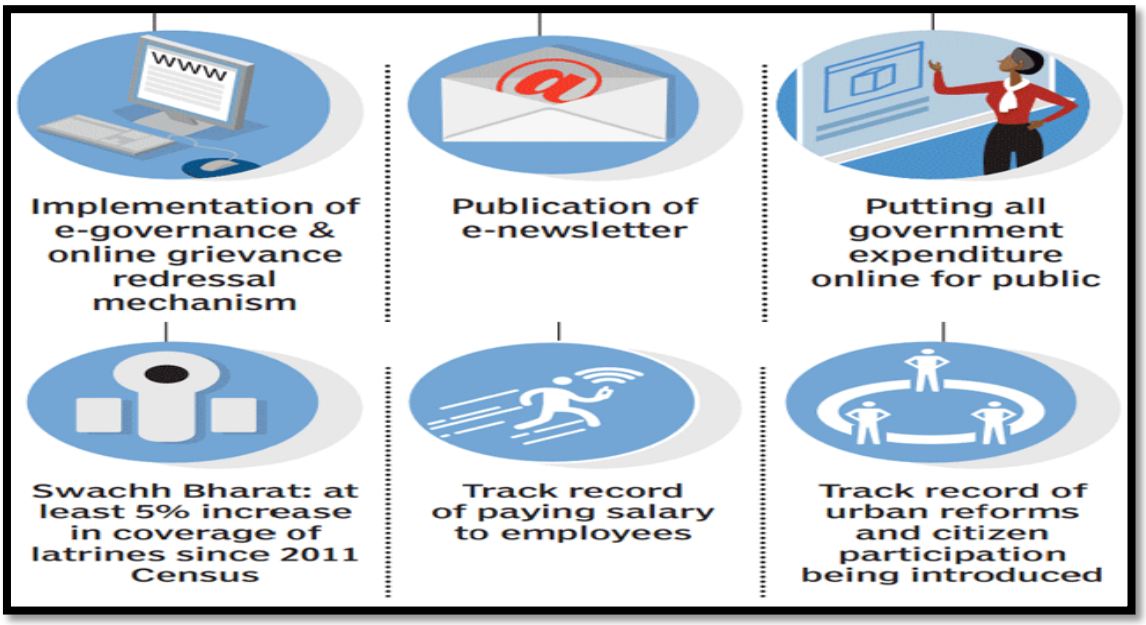


Figure 4: *Showing steps to choose smart city*

OBJECTIVES

1) To find out the challenges that will come through in making Ajmer a smart city.
2) To find out the solutions for the same.

METHODOLOGY

The data has been collected through secondary sources like various newspapers, articles, journals, websites like 'Amazing Ajmer' etc. Various media and project reports have been studies and analyzed later on.

STUDY AREA:

Ajmer is the 5th largest city in Rajasthan with the urban population of around 1,035,410, comprising of 534,688 male population and 500,722 female population. Ajmer is a low density city with a highly dense inner core, with population density of over 5,000 persons/sq.km. In terms of Literacy, Ajmer holds a better position in comparison to State literacy. The Averge literacy rate of Ajmer is 73.4 against the state literacy rate of 63.6. Male Literacy Rate is 93.26% and Female Literacy rate is 81.53%. The work force participation rate of Ajmer is 28.4 from which 46% is contributed by males and 9.1% by females as according to Population Census 2011.

US announced to aid India in developing its three cities, including Ajmer, as smart cities. The announcement was made by President of United States Barack Obama during the visit of Indian Prime Minister Narendra Modi(The Hindu, 2015). The city has been selected as one of the heritage cities for the HRIDAY-Heritage City Development and Augmentation Yojana scheme of Government of India. 40.08% of the total population lives in urban region of Ajmer. The city is located at a distance of 135 km from the state capital Jaipur and 391 km from the national capital New Delhi and is surrounded by the Aravalli Mountains. It is a pilgrimage centre for the shrine of the Sufi Saint Khwaja Moinuddin Chishti and is also the base for visiting Pushkar (11 km), an ancient Hindu pilgrimage city, famous for the temple of Brahma. Because of such importance Ajmer is an important tourist destination and one of the most important pilgrimage centre for different religion where tourists comes from various parts of the world. The city receives 15,000 pilgrims every day on an average and about six lakhs of devotees for various festivals performed here. Important tourist destinations includes Dargah Sharif, Adhai- Din- Ka Jhonpara, Akbar's fort, Anasagar and Foy sagar lake, Nasiyan (jain temple), Taragarh fort, ShahJahan's Mosque, etc.

Work on the Kishangarh Airport near Ajmer has been started and was inaugurated by Former Prime Minister Manmohan Singh in September 2013. At present the nearest airport is the Jaipur International Airport, about 132 km away, with daily flights to major cities in India. The Jaipur-Ajmer road will be made 6-lane (which is presently 4-lane). The Ajmer Development Authority (ADA) has already begun work on it. The road will see a makeover up till Ambedkar Circle and then at Pushkar road from both Vaishali Nagar and Ramnagar sides.

Figure 3: *Map of Ajmer district*

POTENTIALS OF GROWTH: AJMER CITY

POTENTIALS	SECTOR WISE INVESTMENTS
Major tourist destination	• Opportunity for Tourism industry • Religious and Spiritual Tourism • Hotels /Resorts/ Amusement Park • Tonga Safari from Foysagar to Pushkar • Adventure Water Sports in Anasagar & • Foysagar Lake • Rehabilitate & upgrade existing Tourist destinations
Educational hub	• Opportunity to develop knowledge city – well developed network of Industrial Training Institutes, Polytechnic Colleges and Engineering colleges
Service Industry	• Opportunity for IT industry development • Potential for other service based industry
Power Development	• There is a big scope for Solar power generation
Smart City	• An integrated Green Smart City can be developed at the lands available with ADA

CHALLENGES

1. Anasagar lake which is known to be the heritage of the city has now transformed into a pool of dirt and garbage, it receives untreated sewage from 14 drains as the city does not have proper sewage system.

2. Colonies have been constructed by the public and private sector on watershed and catchment areas. Dirty water flows in open draind in cramped neighbourhood stepwells and lakes have become garbage dumps. During monsoons conditions become worse and often face water logging problem and flooded drains.

Source: Field visits (Gulab Bari, 21st Sept, 2015)

3. Dargah Sharif (the shrine of Khwaja Moinuddin Chishty) area is waiting for its makeover which is presently surrounded by lanes bursting at their seams due to illegally constructed shops, restaurants etc. Traffic management is almost impossible and it is indeed a challenge to transform this area into a smart one.

Source: Google images (Dargah Bazar congested road)

4. Ajmer is dependent on surface water for its demands. But over the time this interlinked system was captured by illegal encroachment of land and unplanned residential growth, which did not allow the rainwater to properly accumulate in the previously designed reservoir. At present, Ajmer town is dependent on Bisalpur Dam, which is situated about 115 Km away from the city.In most of the parts of the city the water is supplied every alternate day for about an hour or an hour and half. This creates an insufficiency for drinking water especially during summers. The situations turn worst because of lack of maintenance and frequent leakages.
5. Solid waste management is big problem in way of making Ajmer a smart city. Due to absence of proper solid waste management lanes and roads are littered with waste and city is slowly becoming a house of garbage. According to the JNNURM ―The total waste generation for the ULB is estimated for base year (2006) and future upto 2021on a waste generation rate of approximately 250 gms/capita/day (based on CPEEHO norms) and is expected to grow higher.

Source: Field visits (21st Sept, 2015)

6. The city is densely populated, people have encroached roads and even the hilly areas of the city which has now become a major problem.

Source: Field visits (21st Sept, 2015)

7. Regular water supply for each day is not available in most part of the city. Ground water has depleted significantly from 19.1 mt to 18.1 mt in last 13 years. Water quality has also degraded due to absence of proper sewage system.
8. This requires new thinking about how to meet the request for public and other services and to achieve the improvement However, experiences from earlier and on-going Smart City initiatives have revealed several technical, management, and governance challenges arising from the inherent nature of a Smart City as a complex "Socio-technical System of Systems". While these early lessons are informing modest objectives for planned Smart Cities programs, no concrete framework based on careful analysis of existing initiatives is available to guide policy makers and other Smart City stakeholders.
9. Understanding the concepts of retrofitting, redevelopment and greenfield development by the policy makers, implementers and other stakeholders at different levels will require capacity assistance.
10. The Smart Cities Mission requires smart people who actively participate in governance and reforms. Citizen involvement is much more than a ceremonial participation in governance. Smart people involve themselves in the definition of the Smart City, decisions on deploying Smart Solutions, implementing reforms, doing more with less and oversight during implementing and designing post-project structures in order to make the Smart City developments sustainable. The participation of smart people will be enabled by the SPV through increasing use of ICT, especially mobile-based tools.
11. A smart city will be irrelevant to most of its inhabitants unless they can learn how to use new technology, like rural people says Adam Dennett, lecturer in smart city at UCL. Very few people can pull live data from an API or set up a new sensor network to monitor air pollution – but until more can, smart cities risk being "little more than a marketing tool for big business", he says.

12. The Smart Cities agenda contains risks as it remains unclear how the poor will be incorporated into the vision of modern growth – would the creation of vibrant growth engines translate into the elimination of poverty or does it risk further marginalizing the poor?
13. The most challenging task would be to enlighten citizens. The physical infrastructure can be created but we would need work with the people and make them aware about the importance of sanitation and cleanliness and most of the smart city programmes including all of their schemes. Only a city that can also address the issue of women's security successfully can truly be called smart.
14. There is urgent need to reform the current municipal system in all the cities becoming to be smart. Under the current system, corruption is rampant, and the welfare schemes are abused by corrupt politicians and officials. There is presently poor planning and even poor implementation of rules and regulations.
15. There are a number of latent issues to consider when reviewing a smart city strategy. The most important is to determine the existing city's weak areas that need utmost consideration, e.g. 100-per-cent distribution of water supply and sanitation. The integration of formerly isolated legacy systems to achieve citywide efficiencies can be a significant challenge.
16. The government does not need to allocate large sum of money for the maintenance of roads of existing cities as a first step. The local administration has enough funds to take care of the roads of cities. Pouring large sum of money to local administration by the government leads to the ultimate question that is system corrupt? Since the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JnNURM), launched in 2005 to modernize Indian cities and provide basic services for the poor, money has flowed from the Central government to build vital urban development projects. But many cities struggled to access finance due to weak municipal capacity.
17. Today, India is urbanizing at an unprecedented rate. Estimates propose that by 2030, almost 600 million Indians will be living in cities. Keeping in mind the population bang, the dearth of resources will be the biggest worry. Everything will have to be urbanized with sustainability at its core. Additional impetus needs to be given on planning for mobility, transportation requirements and future proof infrastructure.
18. Most of our cities don't have master plans or a city development plan, which is the key to smart city planning and implementation and encapsulates all a city needs to improve and provide better opportunities to its citizens. Unfortunately 70-80 per cent of Indian cities don't have one
19. It would be challenging to develop smart cities as our existing metro cities are not in a good shape.

Source: Clockwise: Delhi (field visit), Mumbai, Hyderabad, Mumbai (internet)

BUDGET - ACHIEVEMENTS - TARGETS

TOTAL INVESTMENT PLAN- AJMER CITY	
1. 1947.59 Cr for Smart and Pan City	2. 9 Cr for construction of Roads
3. 215.68 Cr for Pan city	4. 200 Cr in I year of the inception of the plan
5. 100 Cr. For every year for the next 3 years	6. 294 Cr got till now

- HRIDAY (Heritage City Development and Augmentation Yojana) - The Areas selected for the development extends from MartinDale bridge, covering railway station, Gandhi Bhawan Chowk, Madar Gate, Bus Stand, JLN hospital, Daulat Bag, Gaurav Path, Pragati Nagar, Civil lines, Viashali Nagar etc.
- AMRUT (Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation)- involves installation of sewerage lines and attaching treatment plants to drains in the city.
- HERITAGE city- heritage lights and pathways from Akbar fort till Soni ji ki nasiyanThe SPV for Ajmer namely AJMER SMART CITY LTD (ASCL) have been incorporated under the company's Act 2013.
- Modernisation of the main Railway Junction of Ajmer.
- Idea of 1300 mts pathway near Ana Sagar Lake has been conceived and for the first time in 37 years cleaning of the Ana Sagar Escape channel was done and 70% of the work has been completed.
- Ajmer received funds for the procedure to purchase cleaning equipments.
- Municipal Corporation's helpline service started and 4 sub offices got established.
- Boats and Scooters were started in Ana Sagar Lake after several years.
- Action plan was taken up for the development of Vijay Laxmi Park and Daulat Bagh.
- The master plan has been prepared by the Municipal Corporation for the next five years.
- But the question remains that CM. Vasundhra Raje has completed 4 years of her tenure and the Rajasthan govt. has made a movement which is as good as no movement, therefore how will the govt. complete the Smart City project in remaining time.

SOLUTIONS-

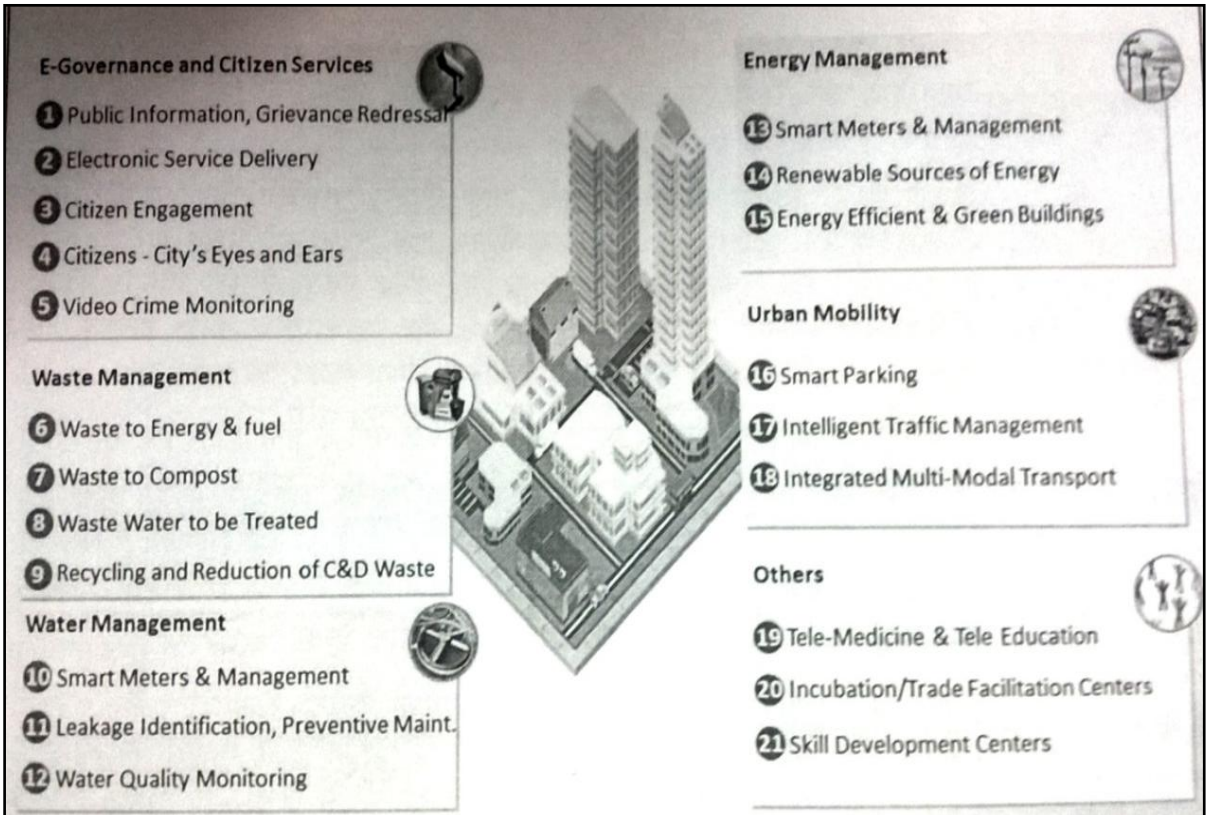
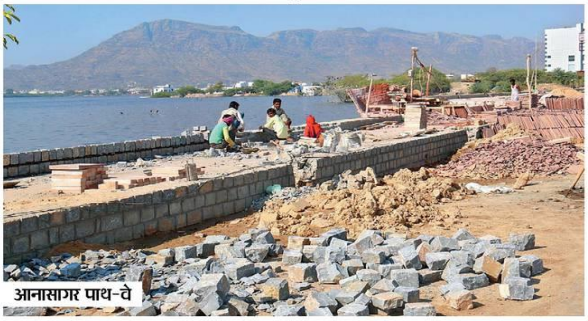


Figure 4: Showing Smart Solutions for a Smart City

स्मार्ट सिटी : 9 सौ दिन चले अढ़ाई कोस

केंद्र की नरेंद्र मोदी सरकार के साढ़े तीन साल और प्रदेश की वसुंधरा राजे सरकार के चार साल पूरे होने को हैं, लेकिन बहुप्रचारित स्मार्ट सिटी प्रोजेक्ट की चाल अजमेर में नौ दिन चले अढ़ाई कोस जैसी भी नहीं है। साढ़े तीन साल में अजमेर से सिर्फ एक काम होता नजर आ रहा है वो है-साइकिल शेयरिंग। आठ प्वाइंट बनने हैं। इनमें से चार बने हैं। तीन आरंभ नहीं हुए हैं। आनासागर चौपाटी पर जो शुरू हुआ वो लगभग फेल की स्थिति में है। शहर में चौपाटी, सुभाष उद्यान, सीसीटीवी कैमरे व सौंदर्यीकरण के जो काम होते दिखाई दे रहे हैं वे स्मार्ट सिटी के हैं ही नहीं। एक बड़ा सवाल यह पैदा हो गया है कि अपने शेष 12 से 18 महीने के कार्यकाल में दोनों सरकारें अजमेर को स्मार्ट सिटी की ओर एक दो कदम बढ़ा पाएंगी भी या नहीं? या फिर केवल ये एक सपना ही बनकर रह जाएगा। **निर्मल मिश्रा की रिपोर्ट।**


सुभाष उद्यान


आनासागर पाथ-वे

सिटी रिपोर्टर | अजमेर

अजमेर प्रशासन ने 1947.59 करोड़ के प्रस्ताव राज्य सरकार के माफत शहरी विकास मंत्रालय को भेजे। काम कराने के लिए अजमेर स्मार्ट सिटी कंपनी लिमिटेड का गठन हुआ। 6 दिसंबर 2016 को हुई पहली बैठक में कंसलटेंट फर्म नियुक्ति के प्रस्ताव पास हुए। 6 माह में दफ्तर की तलाश पूरी हुई।

4 जनवरी 2017 को कंपनी ने 1000 करोड़ के कार्य 25 जून से पहले पूरे करने का फैसला लिया। इसके लिए सात प्रोफेशनल्स की नियुक्ति भी की गई। 6 जनवरी को कंसलटेंसी के लिए इच्छिमा का नाम तय कर लिया गया। जिसे 722.61 करोड़ के कामों को पहली सूची में शामिल कर डीपीआर बनाने की जिम्मेदारी दी गई। काम में देरी के कारण 26 मई को कंसलटेंसी फर्म को टर्मिनेट कर दिया गया। अब तक नई कंसलटेंसी का इंतजार भी है।

आधारभूत ढांचे के तहत होने थे ये काम

5.57 करोड़ की लागत के सीवरेज प्रोपर्टी चैंबर, 7.50 करोड़ की लागत से वेस्ट वाटर ग्रूज, 9 करोड़ की लागत से घर-घर से वेस्ट कलेक्शन, 250 करोड़ की लागत से आनासागर एस्केप चैनल को ढंक कर सड़क निर्माण एवं विभिन्न सर्किल का निर्माण, 10 करोड़ की लागत से वैडिंग जोन, 10 करोड़ से दुकानों के सामने फुटपाथ निर्माण, 20 करोड़ की लागत से विभिन्न स्कूलों में स्मार्ट क्लासेज, 20 करोड़ की लागत से रिकल डवलपमेंट सेंटर, 100 करोड़ रुपए की लागत के मल्टी लेवल पार्किंग, 50 करोड़ की लागत से शहर के विभिन्न स्थानों पर सीसी टीवी कैमरे लगाने, 5 करोड़ की लागत से शहर में आपात प्रबंधन व्यवस्था के कार्य शामिल हैं।

जो काम चल रहे हैं, इनमें कोई स्मार्ट सिटी योजना का नहीं

5 अक्टूबर 2014
पीएम मोदी और अमेरिकी राष्ट्रपति बराक ओबामा की संयुक्त घोषणा- भारत के तीन शहर अजमेर, वाराणसी तथा विशाखापट्टनम स्मार्ट सिटी के रूप में चयनित।
परिणाम-जीते

2 जनवरी 2015
शहरी विकास मंत्रालय का ऐलान- देश के 98 शहरों को स्मार्ट सिटी बनाएंगे। चयन प्रतियोगिता के आधार पर। हर साल बीस शहरों का होगा चयन।
हम-हम पिछड़े, अजमेर का नाम नहीं आया

खास बात
अमेरिका में हुई घोषणा के आधार पर हमें वाइल्ड कार्ड एंट्री मिलनी चाहिए थी।

19 सितंबर 2016
शहरी विकास मंत्रालय द्वारा देश के बीस और शहरों की घोषणा। इसमें हमारा नाम भी।

अमृत योजना
- सीवरेज लाइन बिछाने का काम
- सीवरेज लाइन प्रोपर्टी चैंबर्स, वाटर सप्लाई
- बरसाती नालों को ट्रीटमेंट प्लांट से जोड़ना

हेरिटेज सिटी
- अकबर के किले से सोनी जी की नसियां तक हैरिटेज लाइट, पाथ वे निर्माण- वॉल पेंटिंग, इमारतों पर वाइट ऑफ कलर

रेलवे स्टेशन
- मॉल निर्माण • स्टेशन में प्रवेश द्वार
- आधुनिकीकरण

हृदय योजना
- आनासागर झील पर पाथ वे- 13 सौ मीटर- 11 सौ मीटर में 70 फीसदी काम हो चुका।
- सुभाष उद्यान- स्विमिंग पूल- कुश उद्यान के काम

राज्य सरकार की योजना | • अभय कमांड कंट्रोल सेंटर- 40 करोड़ जनता को लाभ नहीं मिल रहा।

साइकिल शेयरिंग स्टैंड


लवकुश उद्यान

सौंदर्यीकरण के काम | अजमेर स्मार्ट सिटी लिमिटेड की रेपोसल एपएड एकिल ने इनमें अमृत व हृदय योजना के 25 जून तक होने वाले कामों 86.08 करोड़ के कामों में मुख्य सड़कों पर वॉल पेंटिंग एवं हैरिटेज 15 करोड़, शहर में ओपन जिम तथा एक्सरसाइज पार्क 10 करोड़, कुछ सरकारी भवनों में वाटर हार्वेस्टिंग, साइकिल शेयरिंग 06 करोड़, शहर में 4.50 करोड़ की लागत की नई मिनी बसें, शहर में 33 करोड़ की लागत से लाइटों को एलईडी में बदलने, जयपुर रोड का सौंदर्यीकरण 5 करोड़, सुभाष उद्यान में कल्चरल पार्क 12.50 करोड़ तथा स्ट्रीट लाइटिंग के 75 लाख के कार्य शामिल हैं।जून 17 के बाद शुरू होने थे 722.61 करोड़ की लागत के काम शहर में स्मार्ट सिटी प्रोजेक्ट की सही शुरुआत 25 जून तक होने थे। इसके पहले शहर में प्रस्तावित इन कामों की विस्तृत प्रोजेक्ट रिपोर्ट तैयार कर निविदा संबंधी कार्रवाई पूरी कर ली जाएगी। इनमें 20 करोड़ की लागत से सार्वजनिक कला एवं संरचना के काम, 5-5 करोड़ के सूचना केंद्र में ऑडिटोरियम एवं पर्यटक सूचना केंद्र, 30 करोड़ के मिट्टी से संबंधित काम, 8.75 करोड़ से पाथ वे निर्माण, 11 करोड़ की लागत से म्यूजिकल फाउंटेन व वाटर स्पेक्टर्स, 20 करोड़ की लागत से हैरिटेज आइलैंड, 25 करोड़ की लागत से एम्यूजमेंट पार्क, जिसमें 15 करोड़ की लागत से फव्वारे, पौधरोपण, जॉगिंग, साइकिल ट्रैक, बच्चों का मनोरंजन पार्क, 10 करोड़ की लागत से निजी व सार्वजनिक भवनों पर सोलर ऊर्जा संयंत्र, 11 करोड़ की लागत से शहर में स्मार्ट मीटरिंग के काम होने थे।

कुल योजना है

1947.59 करोड़ स्मार्ट व पान सिटी के लिए	9 करोड़ 17.31 रोड होंगे स्मार्ट सिटी क्षेत्र में खर्च।
215.68 करोड़ होंगे पान सिटी क्षेत्र में खर्च।	200 करोड़ मिलेंगे पहले साल
100-100 करोड़ अगले तीन सालों में मिलते रहेंगे।	294 करोड़ अब तक मिली राशि

25 जून तक पूरे होने थे उन कामों का ये हाल

काम	संख्या	मौजूदा स्थिति
• साइकिल शेयरिंग	08	04 बनें, साइकिलें नहीं
• ओपन एयर जिम कुल	07	निविदा जारी
• स्मार्ट पार्किंग	04	एक भी नहीं बना
• स्मार्ट क्लासेज	00	सरकारी स्कूलों में एक भी नहीं
• एलिवेटेड रोड	01	253 करोड़ निविदा प्रक्रिया जारी
• डिविडिंग मशीन	01	निविदा प्रक्रिया जारी
• चौपाटी	02	निविदा प्रक्रिया
• स्मार्ट घरें	00	कंसलटेंसी की तलाश

Source: Dainik Bhaskar (Ajmer) E-paper, 30th Nov, 2017

II. CONCLUSION

It is important to understand that a city has to become smart in all fours aspects i.e Institutional, Physical, Social and economic. The nodal centre should be always the citizens and their welfare fo any Smart city. Ajmer city cannot be a smart city without working on the basic amenities of pure drinking water, electricity supply, better housing facilities, better mobility, better healthcare faculties, which will be based on sustainable model. Recommendations given in the paper like creating big data plan, planning for short term, coordination between different stakeholders, working on traffic problems, solid waste management are important for Ajmer city to evolve into a Smart city. ICT is a very good medium which will help to enhance the performance of existing system by minor up-gradation of the systems like connecting the system to computers. Smart city is a fuzzy idea until Smart city action plans are created and they are turned into reality in allotted time frame without wastage of resources. Smart city concept is changing the world on a simple condition of sustainability. If the Smart city model is sustainable, it will be successful in changing the landscape and lives of the people on large scale. Bringing affordability with Smart city concept is a real challenge. How long will Ajmer take to be evolved into a Smart city is the question that still remains unanswered.

REFERENCES

[1]. Bank, W. (2000). Reforming Public Institutions and Strenghthening Governance. Retrieved from World Bank: http://www1.worldbank.org/publicsector/Reforming.pdf
[2]. Census. (2011a). Census of India. Retrieved from Census Commissioner of India.
[3]. Census. (2011b). Population Projections for States. Retrieved from Census Commissioner.
[4]. Caragliu, A., Del Bo, C., & Nijkamp, P. (2011). Smart Cities in Europe. Journal of Urban Technology.
[5]. Cochia, A. (2014), Smart and Digital City: A Systematic Literature Review. Department of Economics, University of Genoa, Genoa, Italy.
[6]. California Institute (2001), Retrieved from:http://smartcommunities.org/concept.php.
[7]. GOI.(2015).Heritage City Development and Augmentation Yojana. Retrieved from: http://hridayindia.in/wp-content/uploads/2015/01/hriday-brochure.pdf
[8]. IBM (2010). Smarter thinking for a smarter planet. Retrieved from: http://www.ibm.com/smarterplanet/us/en/overview/ideas/
[9]. Hall, P. (2000). Creative cities and economic development. Urban Studies
[10]. Dr.V.Nath., Urbanization Urban Development & Metropolitan Cities in India, Neha publisher and distributor
[11]. Ajmer Development Authority Department
[12]. http://www.blueoceanmi.com/blueblog/smart-cities-in-india-implementation-challenges/Sfsf
[13]. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Smart_city
[14]. http://www.academia.edu/3672753/Cities_and_Smartness_A_Critical_Analysis_of_Opportunities_and_Risks
[15]. http://www.cstep.in/uploads/default/files/publications/stuff/eea96a2b03f66aa73f0cdc744712d793.pdf
[16]. http://www.dnaindia.com/money/report-india-us-strategic-meet-to-discuss-smart-cities-digital-india-2127133
[17]. http://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ajmer
[18]. http://www.smartcitiesprojects.com/
[19]. http://www.ndtv.com/topic/smart-cities
[20]. http://economictimes.indiatimes.com/topic/smart-cities
[21]. http://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/topic/smart-city
[22]. http://smartcitiescouncil.com/category-news
[23]. http://www.theguardian.com/cities/smart-cities
[24]. http://zeenews.india.com/tags/smart-cities.html
[25]. https://realty.economictimes.indiatimes.com/realty-check/the-top-10-implementation-challenges-for-smart-cities-in-india/776
[26]. http://smartcities.gov.in/content/innerpage/cities-profile-of-20-smart-cities.php

Ms Vrinda Prakash.'' A Pioneer Step in Making Ajmer a Smart City: An Evaluation of Challenges and Responsibilities." IOSR Journal Of Humanities And Social Science (IOSR-JHSS). vol. 23 no. 09, 2018, pp.37-47.