

EMERGING OF TWO TIER-CITIES IN RAJASTHAN: A NEW HOPE AND CHALLENGES AHEAD

Suthar Pinku

P.D.F., Dept. of Geography, Jai Narain Vyas University, Jodhpur (Rajasthan)

Abstract

In the hope of better living standards and opportunities, emigration of Mankind is ongoing since time immemorial from one habitat to other, from caves to river banks, so on and so forth. Despite very bright future there are some challenges ahead to be taken in to account like lack of Nature resources (clean water and air), Un-interpreted Power supply, lack of world class amenities, raising crimes, waste disposal etc. All these point are to be addressed for sustainable growth. Development is the need but sustainable development should be there with proper utilization of nature resources and replenishing them for the utilization of future generation and maintaining the nature eco-system. By addressing the key area emphasized in this article we can not only trap the vast potential of our tier-II cities but also will be able the give a better earth to our future generations.

Key words: *living standards, opportunities, information technology, development.*

Introduction

In the hope of better living standards and opportunities, emigration of Mankind is ongoing since time immemorial from one habitat to other, from caves to river banks, so on and so forth. Accordingly, Human settlement can be classified in several ways based on varies parameters like number of peoples living together and civic amenities available to them. The concept of well developed cities is not new to India in Historic times the **Indus valley civilization** can be termed as developed city with all the civil amenities taken care of with consideration of nature and ecosystem even at that time when the people around the world where learning the art of hunting and agriculture.

If we talk of modern India there is one major turning point in the development process of the country as a whole and that is 15th August 1947 (The Independence Day). Before independence Britishers had developed the infrastructure and industries of India, as per their needs with no concern for local public. All the raw material from Bihar, MP and other States was transported to harbor cities like Mumbai, Kolkata and only initial processing industries were established there to make them ready for shipping to UK. This mind set has caused major problem and that is the mineral resources rich area where deprived from there legitimate benefits resulting in the constant flow of population from all around country to harbor cities like Mumbai, Kolkata for better employment opportunities and better living facilities but it was more unfortunate that even after Independence the focus was on of developing major cities only due to need of rapid development and industrialization all this caused a severe stress on basic civil amenities in Tier-I cities of this country and on the other hand very little development of rest of India.

In last one decade there is a remarkable growth in connective between varies city coupled with exponential growth of information technology tier-II cities are emerging all over India. This will reduce the load on Tier-I cities. India has a population of 1.27 billion plus, and growing. To accommodate rapid urbanization, the Government of India has allocated US\$ 1.2 billion in fiscal year 2014-15 to build 100 new smart cities, and to develop satellite towns around existing cities. Hence, with the focus on holistic development The present Central Government of India is developing country with a smart concept which includes smart cities

and out of them lot of tier –II cities are also covered. As per media reports, there are about 8 Tier I cities, 26 Tier II cities, 33 Tier III cities and over 5,000 Tier IV towns, while there are more than 638,000 villages in the country.

Population-based classification of Indian Cities

The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) classifies centers into 6 tiers based on population. The table below shows the classification of centers (tier-wise):

Population classification	Population (2001 Census)
Tier-1	100,000 and above
Tier-2	50,000 to 99,999
Tier-3	20,000 to 49,999
Tier-4	10,000 to 19,999
Tier-5	5,000 to 9,999
Tier-6	less than 5000

Tier-II cities of Rajasthan: - An ocean of opportunities:

As tabled above **Bikaner, Jaipur, Jodhpur, Kota** are the **Tier-II cities in Rajasthan**. All the four cities are well connected and capable to contribute in urban development of India. Population wise Jaipur, Jodhpur and Kota has already crossed the 10 lakh bench mark and developing with leaps and bonus in the major hub of Rajasthan State. With the development of varies industries like IT, mining, manufacturing, tourism etc. The share of Rajasthan in GDP of India will invariably be increasing in times to come and these major cities with proper amenities will act as the sources for the development.

The challenges ahead

Despite very bright future there are some challenges ahead to be taken in to account like lack of Nature resources (clean water and air), Un-interpreted Power supply, lack of world class amenities, raising crimes, waste disposal etc. All these point are to be addressed for sustainable growth. Some of the Point to be considered for Better Development are mentioned below:

Better Energy: Improvement in grid, Energy storage, Improvement in meters. Network. Batteries / Invertors / UPS. Power distribution / monitoring. Voltage regulators. Thermostats, etc.

Better Transportation: Electric Vehicles / Hybrids. Charging stations. Advanced safety control systems. Advance driver assistance systems. Battery technology. Biofuels / LPG / LNG. Hydrogen fuel cells. Metros. Urban transport systems. Autonomous vehicles, etc.

Better Environment: Water and waste water management. Co-generation. Battery recycling. Biofuels. Air pollution control. Green buildings. Solar applications. Wind applications. Water heating systems. Waste management / recycling, etc.

Better ICT & Communications: Information and communications technology. Security. Surveillance. Disaster Management. Data Management. Geographic Information System (GIS). Better devices (Routers / Modems, etc.). Biometrics. Traffic control systems, etc.

Better Buildings: Improvement in heating/cooling systems in buildings. Better appliances. Energy saving devices. Security systems. Water harvesting, etc.

Better Health: Medical devices and products. Healthcare institutions. Hospital equipment and furniture. Ambulances. Insurance companies, etc.

Better Education: Classroom latest technologies. Educational institutions. Educational games and gadgets. E-learning applications and products. Interactive whiteboards. Laboratory / training equipment. Teaching systems, etc.. Others point to be concerned: Urban planning. Landscaping. Composites. Financial institutions. Healthcare institutions. Educational institutions. Battery manufacturing. Technologies and machineries. T&M. R&D, etc.

Conclusions

Development is the need but sustainable development should be there with proper utilization of nature resources and replenishing them for the utilization of future generation and maintaining the nature eco-system. By addressing the key area emphasized in this article we can not only trap the vast potential of our tier-II cities but also will be able to give a better earth to our future generations.

References

Kapil F. K.,1990., *Rajputana states, 1817–1950*. Book Treasure.

<http://censusindia.gov.in>

<http://www.rbi.org.in>

Tara Boland-Crewe, David Lea, *The Territories and States of India*, p. 208.

[World Heritage List](#).