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| **Will the real smart city please stand up? Intelligent, progressive or entrepreneurial?**  **Robert G. Hollands** |
| **1. Componente Temático** |
| **1.1 Referencia Bibliográfica** |
| Robert G. Hollands (2008) Will the real smart city please stand up?, City, 12:3, 303-320, DOI: 10.1080/13604810802479126 |
| **1.2 ¿Quién produce el texto? (texto académico, de ONG, de organismo internacional, etc.), autor, organización, entidad**  Autor: Robert G. Hollands is a Professor of Sociology, School of Geography, Politics and Sociology, University of Newcastle, UK. E-mail: Robert.Hollands@ncl.ac.uk |
| **1.3 Tesis centrales y argumentación?**  to what extent labelled smart cities can be understood as a high-tech variation of the ‘entrepreneurial city’, as well as speculates on some general principles which would make them more progressive and inclusive. (Hollands, 2008, p. 303)  en qué medida las ciudades inteligentes etiquetadas pueden entenderse como una variación de alta tecnología de la 'ciudad emprendedora', así como también especula sobre algunos principios generales que las harían más progresistas e inclusivas.  **Argumentos principales:**  Hollands argumenta que la idea de "ciudad inteligente" se ha convertido en una etiqueta vacía y un término de marketing para las empresas tecnológicas y de consultoría, que utilizan el concepto para atraer inversores y aumentar sus beneficios.  El autor sostiene que las iniciativas de "ciudades inteligentes" se centran en el uso de la tecnología para resolver problemas urbanos y mejorar la eficiencia, sin abordar adecuadamente cuestiones clave como la equidad, la justicia social y la sostenibilidad ambiental.  De igual forma argumenta que la perspectiva empresarial que impulsa el concepto de "ciudad inteligente" tiende a ser elitista y a ignorar las necesidades y perspectivas de los grupos sociales más vulnerables y marginados de la sociedad urbana.  Por último propone que la idea de "ciudad inteligente" debería ser reemplazada por enfoques más amplios y holísticos que aborden los desafíos urbanos desde una perspectiva de justicia social y sostenibilidad ambiental. |
| **1.4 Referencias teóricas y conceptuales del texto** |
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| **2. Componente Metodológico** |
| **2.1 Estructura del texto (introducción, sección teórica, sección de contexto** |
| **Introducción**: establece el marco teórico y el objetivo del artículo.  **Cuerpo:** desarrolla el análisis y se presentan los argumentos a favor de las tesis planteadas. **Conclusión**: resume las principales ideas y brinda una respuesta a la pregunta planteada en el título.  En términos generales, se podría dividir el cuerpo del artículo en tres secciones que abordan los tres tipos de ciudad inteligente propuestos por el autor:   * la ciudad inteligente inteligente, * la ciudad inteligente progresista y * la ciudad inteligente empresarial. |
| **2.2 Datos: Fuente de los datos: ¿quién los produce?** |
| El autor utiliza principalmente fuentes secundarias como otros estudios académicos, libros y reportes de organizaciones internacionales para respaldar sus argumentos y análisis sobre las estrategias y enfoques de las ciudades inteligentes. También se apoya en algunas fuentes primarias como entrevistas realizadas por el autor a expertos en el campo de las ciudades inteligentes. |
| **2.3 Herramientas metodológicas (entrevistas, estadísticas, revisión de prensa, revisión normativa, cualitativo, cuantitativo, etc.)** |
| Revisión y análisis crítico de la literatura existente sobre el tema de las ciudades inteligentes.  Análisis de discurso y semántica en su enfoque crítico de los términos y conceptos utilizados en el discurso de las ciudades inteligentes. |
| **Conclusiones** |
| Las ciudades inteligentes se han convertido en un término de moda en la política urbana y el desarrollo económico, y están siendo promovidas en todo el mundo como una estrategia para el éxito y la competitividad urbana.  Existe una tensión en la definición de ciudades inteligentes entre las perspectivas "progresista" y "empresarial", lo que refleja una tensión más amplia en el desarrollo urbano contemporáneo entre el "progreso" y el "crecimiento"  La visión empresarial de las ciudades inteligentes ha sido ampliamente adoptada por los gobiernos locales y las empresas, pero también ha sido objeto de críticas por su énfasis en la tecnología y el marketing, en detrimento de una visión más amplia de la ciudadanía y la justicia social,  La visión progresista de las ciudades inteligentes, por otro lado, se enfoca en la participación ciudadana, la justicia social y la sostenibilidad ambiental, pero ha sido criticada por su falta de claridad y coherencia en términos de estrategias concretas de implementación (Hollands, 2015, p. 314). |

Elaboración de la Ficha de Lectura por: Luis Enrique Guerrero Ibarra, ESAP. Bogotá.

**Abstract:**

Debates about the future of urban development in many Western countries have been increasingly influenced by discussions of smart cities. Yet despite numerous examples of this ‘urban labelling’ phenomenon, we know surprisingly little about so-called smart cities, particularly in terms of what the label ideologically reveals as well as hides. Due to its lack of definitional precision, not to mention an underlying self-congratulatory tendency, the main thrust of this article is to provide a preliminary critical polemic against some of the more rhetorical aspects of smart cities. The primary focus is on the labelling process adopted by some designated smart cities, with a view to problematizing a range of elements that supposedly characterize this new urban form, as well as question some of the underlying assumptions/contradictions hidden within the concept. To aid this critique, the article explores to what extent labelled smart cities can be understood as a high-tech variation of the ‘entrepreneurial city’, as well as speculates on some general principles which would make them more progressive and inclusive.