

GOVERNANCE OF URBAN SPACES

1

GOVERNANCE IS A MULTI DIMENSIONAL PHENOMENON

(SPECIALLY E. GOVERNANCE & M. GOVERNANCE)

IT IS A SUPER ADMINISTRATION

It is a process of decision-making, its implementation and Feed Back in Time. It covers Administration, Management, Coordination, Integration, Evaluation and Monitoring of Human, Nature, Networks, Structures and Society at Macro, Meso and Micro level of various land uses, urban spaces including Past, Present and Future Infrastructure.



R.G. GUPTA
POLICY/CITY PLANNER

Governance includes

- Various Actions Good or Bad
- Processes
- Institutions (Formal and Informal)

Governance is not necessarily exclusively by Govt. & its Organizations but also by Private Sectors, NGOs and Public at Large.

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Therefore, characteristics of good Governance are :

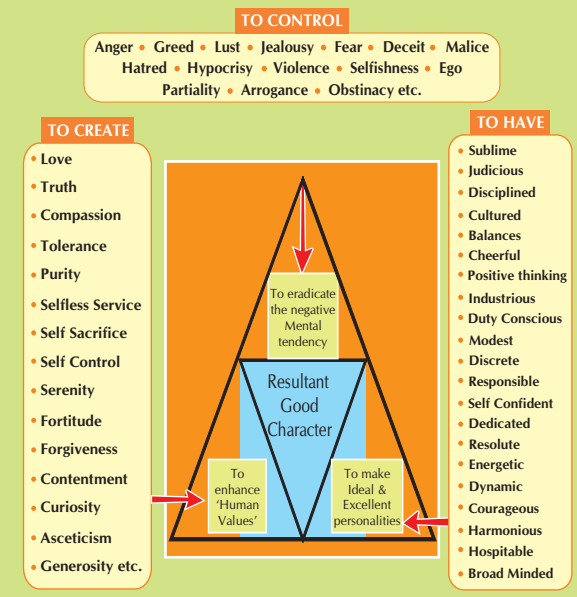
1. ACCOUNTABILITY – NOT TO DELAY ANY PROJECT.
2. TRANSPARENCY.
3. FOLLOW RULE OF LAW AT ALL LEVELS INC. BY POLICE & Investigating Agencies.
4. EQUITABLE & INCLUSIVE,
5. RESPONSIVENESS FOR EVERY ONE STARTING FROM THE HON'BLE MINISTER TO PUBLIC AT LARGE.
6. EFFECTIVE & EFFICIENT, (IF NOT THEN CHANGE OR MODIFY IT).
7. PARTICIPATORY AND CONSENSUS ORIENTED.
8. PAST-ACTIONS.
9. PRESENT STATUS.
10. PREDICTED CIRCUMSTANCES SPECIALLY OF FINANCE.
11. ACTION WITH GOOD CHARACTER ULTIMATELY PART OF CONSTITUTION; TO MAKE THE MEN HONEST
12. SPECIFIC IMPORTANT ELEMENTS ARE (A) DEFENCE OF THE COUNTRY, (B) EXTERNAL RELATIONS & POLICIES WITH OTHER COUNTRIES, (C) NATURAL RESOURCES (WATER, RIVERS, CANALS & OCEANS, FOREST, MINING, COAL, MOUNTAINS, DESERTS, (D) EXPRESS WAYS & HIGH WAYS, (E) RAILWAYS, (F) WATER WAYS, (G) AIR WAYS, (H) DISPUTES BETWEEN THE STATES, (I) SUPREME COURT, (J) CONTROL OF THE COUNTRY SHOULD BE BASED ON POLITICAL SCIENCE AND NOT ART, (K) QUALIFICATION OF A

MINISTER / MP/MLA SHOULD BE BASED ON SOME CRITERIA & CHARACTER OF THE LAST TEN YEARS; WITH RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT IN SOME FIELDS.

AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

TO MAKE THE MEN HAPPY IN TERMS OF THEIR LIVING, WORKING AND ENJOYING; WHICH IS POSSIBLE ONLY IF HE/SHE GETS PROPER PHYSICAL, SOCIAL, ECONOMIC, ECOLOGICAL, EMERGENCY AND CHARACTER INFRASTRUCTURE.

CHARACTER INFRASTRUCTURE

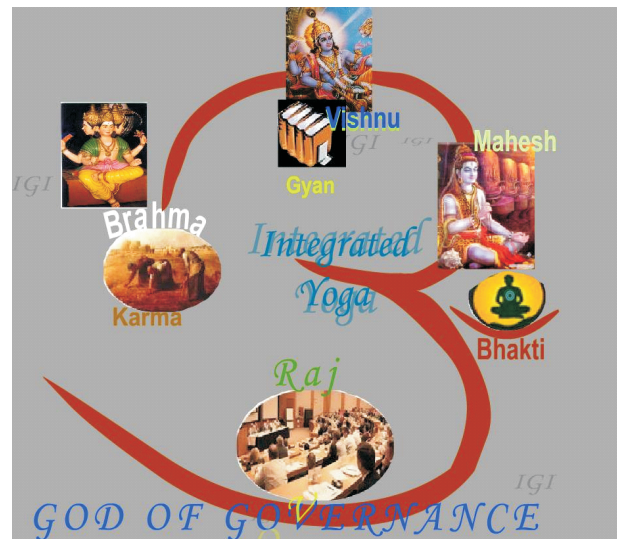


BASIC FOOTINGS TO BRING CHANGES IN THE SOCIETY

R.G. GUPTA

POLICY/CITY PLANNER

- B.Arch, IIT ROORKEE—1960 AND GOT GOLD MEDAL.
- IIT KHARAGPUR—1961; ASST. FOR CONSULTATIVE PRACTICE COMMITTEE.
- IIT DELHI—1981-82; RESEARCH IN TRAFFIC AND TRANSPORTATION
- P.G. DEGREE IN T&CP FROM SPA-DELHI 1963
- P.G. DIP IN "RDP" THE NETHERLANDS & STOOD FIRST.
- DDA—1965 TO 1994 (29 YEARS)
- HONORARY DIRECTOR OF AMDA—1992
- ADVISOR IN "NCR P.B." IN 1994-96
- DIRECTOR OF R.G.M.P. SINCE 1995
- FELLOW MEMBER OF ITPI.
- FELLOW MEMBER CHARTED ENGINEER.
- FELLOW MEMBER INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECT.
- ADVISOR IN "SLUM DEPPT. (DDA).
- CONSULTANT AND SPECIAL ADVISOR TO THE CHIEF MINISTER OF DELHI.
- MEMBER PLANNING OF THE 1ST PLANNING BOARD OF (GGSIPU).
- ADVISOR TO (DLPPC); ADVISOR TO (DAMB); ADVISOR TO (DTTDC)
- ADVISOR TO (DSIDC)
- CO-OPTED MEMBER OF BUREAU OF LEGISLATIVE STUDIES OF DELHI LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY



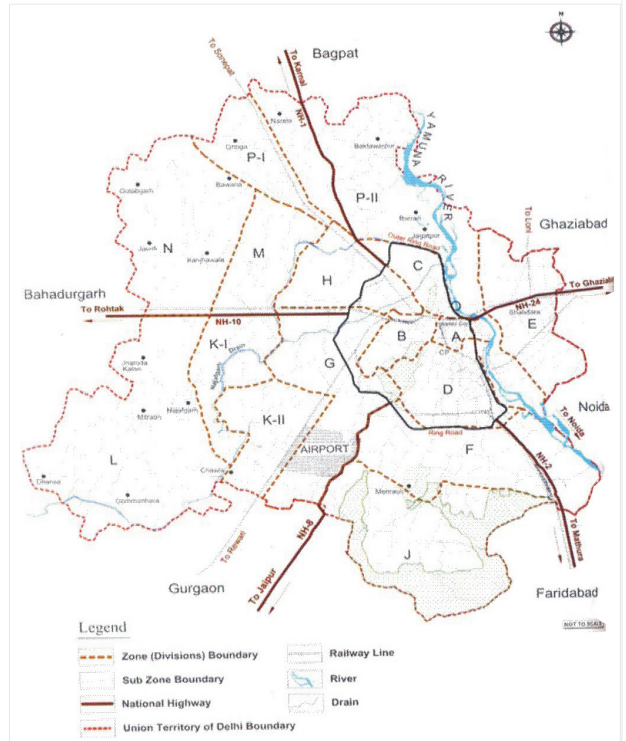
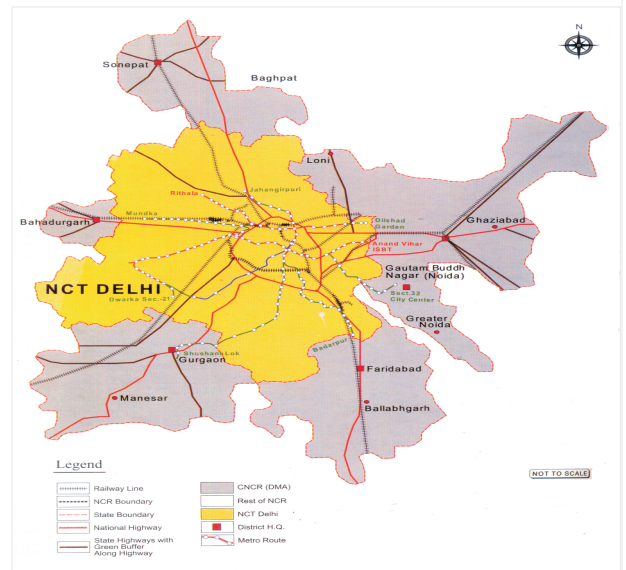
1. Urban Spaces includes (1) Housing, (2) Physical Infrastructure, (3) Circulation Infrastructure, (4) Social Infrastructure, (5) Economic Infrastructure, (6) Ecological Infrastructure, (7) Emergency Infrastructure, (8) Character Infrastructure; of Today and Tomorrow . It includes (i) Planning (Physical, Financial, Time and Direction) and (ii) Re-planning, (iii) Development, Re-development, (iv) Construction, Re-construction, (v) Management and (vi) Maintenance

PART – ONE: RESTRICTED ONLY FOR URBAN SPACES OF DELHI

1 Legal Powers for Planning (Physical, Financial, Time and Direction) Case example of Delhi; and then applicable to other urban and rural settlements OF NCR

- 1.1 NCR Planning Act, 1985
 - 1.1.1 Section-7 of NCR Act
 - 1.1.2 Section-8 of NCR Act
 - 1.1.3 Section-27 of NCR Act;
 - 1.1.4 Section-28 of NCR Act
 There are many other important Sections also:
- 1.2 Policy Boxes in NCR Planning document
 - 1.2.1 Major changes in the Economic Policy, (5.1)
 - 1.2.2 FDI Guidelines Policy, (5.2)
 - 1.2.3 Scope of Common Economic Zone Policy, (5.3)
 - 1.2.4 Potential Growth Areas in HI-TECH Policy, (5.4)
 - 1.2.5 Special Economic Zones Policy, (5.5)
 - 1.2.6 Blue Tooth Technology Policy, (10.2)
 - 1.2.7 AVVID Technology Policy, (10.3)
 - 1.2.8 National Housing and Habitat Policy 1998 Policy, (11.1)
 - 1.2.9 Slum Population in NCR (2001) Policy, (11.3)

- 1.2.10 Slum and JJ Clusters in Delhi Policy, (11.4)
- 1.2.11 National Slum Policy (11.5)
- 1.3 D.D.Act- 1957
 - 1.3.1 Section-6 of D.D. Act
 - 1.3.2 MOUD wrote to DDA vide letter dt. 2nd January, 1979 to follow the Act
 - 1.3.3 Section-7 of D.D. Act
 - 1.3.4 Section-8 of D.D. Act
 There are many other important sections also.
- 1.4 MCD Act – 1957; Functions of the Corporation
- 1.5 Planning Powers given by MPD-2021 AD to MCD (Lot of powers have been given but implementation has to be done)
- 1.6 Slum Act – 1956;
- 1.7 DUAC Act – Many Sections are required to be modified.
- 1.8 Forest Act-1927.
- 1.9 Protection of monuments/Act.
- 1.10 Airport Act restrictions;
- 1.11 Police Act- 1978.
- 1.12 Fire Protection Act; 1986.
- 1.13 All plus points of the Constitution and desirable changes like 73rd & 74th Amendments.



MOST IMPORTANT ELEMENTS OF DEVELOPMENT



It is linked with the next page →

cont...

2 VARIATION IN HUMAN AND NATURAL RESOURCES IN SOME COUNTRIES

POPULATION, LAND, WATER & FOREST IN COUNTRIES.

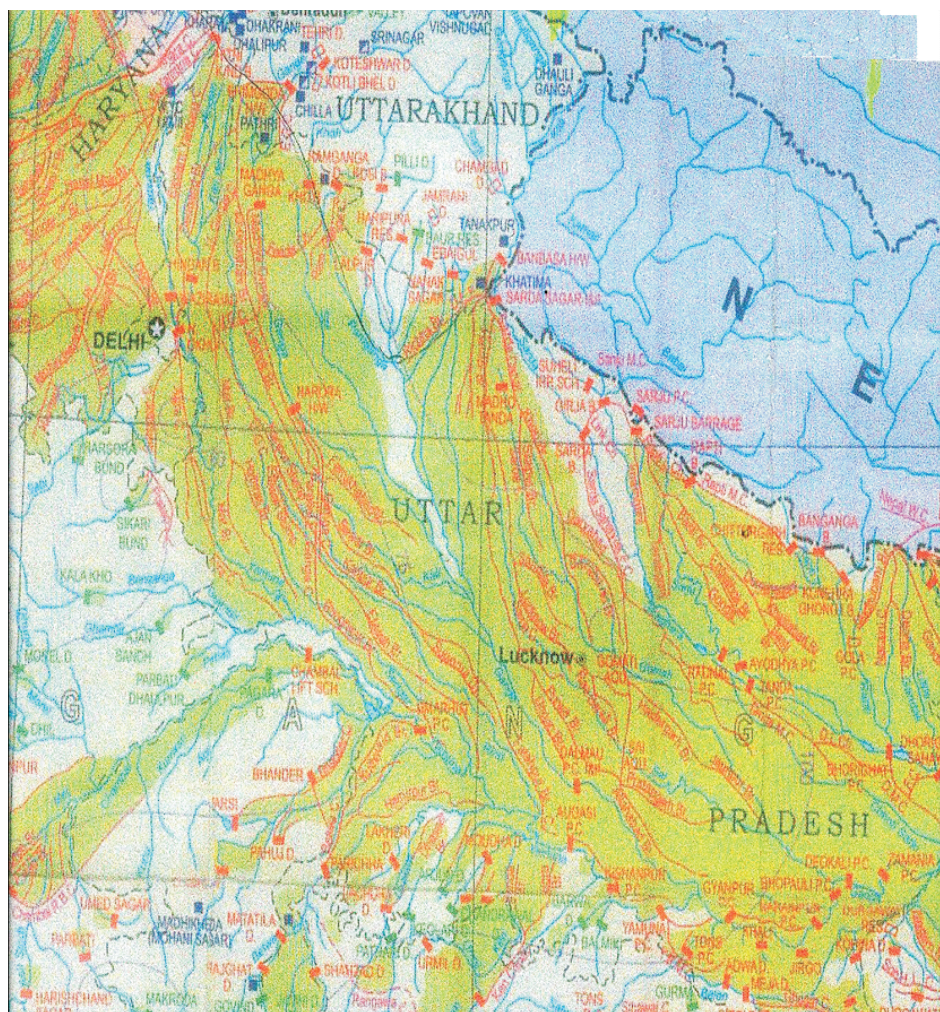
Sl.N.	Name of the country	Population in Million	Land (in '000 sq.km.)	Water (in '000 sq.km.)%	Forests (in '000 sq.km (%age)
1.	China	1310	9,326	271 (2.90%)	2,054 (22.02%)
2.	India	1184	2,973	314 (10.56%)	678 (22.80%)
3.	United States	309	8,456	55 (0.65%)	3,034 (36.87%)
4.	Indonesia	234	1,826	93 (5.09%)	847 (46.40%)
5.	Brazil	193	8,456	55 (0.65%)	4,715 (55.75%)
6.	Pakistan	170	779	25 (3.20%)	18 (2.31%)
7.	Bangladesh	164	134	10 (7.46%)	9 (6.71%)
8.	Nigeria	158	911	13 (1.42%)	103 (11.30%)
9.	Russia	141	16,996	79 (0.46%)	8,086 (47.57%)
10.	Japan	127	375	3 (0.80%)	249 (66.40%)
11.	Mexico	108	1,923	49 (2.55%)	249 (12.94%)
12.	Philippines	94	298	2 (0.67%)	68 (22.81%)
13.	Vietnam	85	325	4 (1.23%)	134 (41.22%)
14.	Germany	81	349	8 (2.29%)	111 (31.81%)
15.	Ethiopia	79	1,120	7 (0.62%)	127 (11.33%)
16.	Egypt	78	995	6 (0.60%)	0.70 (0.07%)
17.	Iran	75	1,636	12 (0.73%)	111 (6.78%)
18.	Turkey	72	771	10 (1.29%)	212 (27.49%)
19.	Congo, Democratic Republic	67	2,268	78 (3.43%)	224 (9.89%)
20.	France	65	640	3 (0.47%)	161 (25.15%)
21.	Thailand	63	512	2 (0.39%)	144 (28.14%)
22.	United Kingdom	62	242	3 (1.23%)	29 (11.98%)
23.	Italy	60	294	7 (2.38%)	102 (34.69%)
24.	Burma (Myanmar)	50	658	21 (3.19%)	313 (47.57%)
25.	South Africa	50	1,220	0 (0%)	9 (0.80%)
26.	South Koera	50	89	0 (0%)	62 (69.66%)
27.	Spain	46	500	5 (1.04%)	185 (37.04%)
28.	Ukraine	46	604	0 (0%)	96 (15.90%)
29.	Columbia	45	1,039	100 (9.62%)	606 (58.32%)
30.	Tanzania	45	886	59 (6.66%)	344 (38.86%)
31.	Kenya	41	569	13 (2.28%)	35 (6.14%)
32.	Argentina	40	2,737	30 (1.10%)	327 (11.95%)
33.	Sudan	39	2,376	130 (5.46%)	664 (27.93%)
34.	Poland	38	304	8 (2.63%)	92 (30.26%)

Source: List of Countries by Forest Area - Wikipedia

- Land varies from 89,000 sq.km. to 17,000,000 sq.km.
- Water from 0 to 314,000 sq.km. (India Maximum)
- 12 countries namely (i) United States, (ii) Indonesia, (iii) Brazil, (iv) Russia, (v) Japan, (vi) Vietnam, (vii) Italy, (viii) Burma (Myanmar), (ix) Spain, (x) South Koera, (xi) Columbia and (xii) Tanzania have forest in more than 33% of their total area.

THE MOST IMPORTANT EXERCISE IS TO SAVE NATURAL RESOURCES OF THE WORLD. SHORTAGE OF WATER AND CONTROL ON CLIMATE MAY LEAD THIRD WORLD WAR.

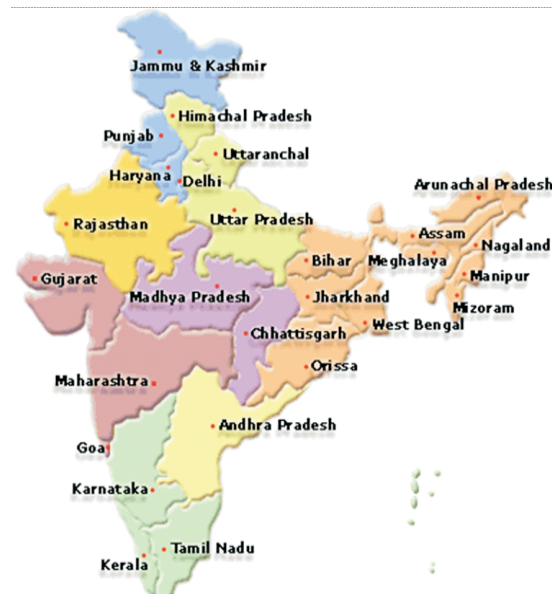
**WATER RESOURCES
CENTRAL BOARD OF IRRIGATION & POWER
STATE – HARYANA, DELHI & U.P.**



3 SOME CHARACTERISTICS OF STATES OF INDIA.

S.No.	State/UTs	Population (in Millions)	Area (in '000 sq. km.)	Literacy (in %)
1	Andhra Pradesh	84.66	275	67.55
2	ARunachal Pradesh	1.38	8378	66.95
3	Assam	31.16	94	73.18
4	Bihar	103.80	135	63.82
5	Chhattisgarh	25.54	14	71.04
6	Delhi	16.75	14	86.34
7	Goa	1.45	4	87.40
8	Gujarat	60.38	196	79.31
9	Haryana	25.35	44	76.64
10	Himachal Pradesh	6.85	56	83.78
11	Jammu & Kashmir	12.54	222	68.74
12	Jharkhand	32.96	79	67.63
13	Karnataka	33.38	191	75.60
14	Kerala	61.13	39	93.91
15	Madhya Pradesh	72.59	308	70.63
16	Maharashtra	112.37	308	70.63
17	Manipur	2.72	22	82.91
18	Meghalaya	2.96	22	75.48

S.No.	State/UTs	Population (in Millions)	Area (in '000 sq. km.)	Area in ('000 sq. km.)
20	Mizoram	1.09	21	88.49
21	Nagaland	1.98	17	80.11
22	Orissa	41.94	156	73.45
23	Punjab	27.70	50	76.68
24	Rajasthan	68.62	342	67.06
25	Sikkim	0.60	71	82.20
26	Tamil Nadu	72.13	130	80.33
27	Tripura	3.67	10	87.75
28	Uttar Pradesh	199.58	238	69.72
29	West Bengal	91.34	89	77.08
30	A&N Islands	0.37	8	86.27
31	Chandigarh	1.05	1	86.43
32	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0.34	5	77.65
33	Daman & Diu	0.24	1	87.07
34	Lakshadweep	0.06	3	92.28
35	Pondicherry	1.24	4	86.55
	ALL INDIA	1210.03	3369	74.04%



3.1 Names of 15 states where literacy rate is more than 80%.

1. Kerala, 2. Lakshadweep, 3. Mizoram, 4. Tripura, 5. Goa, 6. Daman & Diu, 7. Puducherry, 8. Chandigarh, 9. NCT of Delhi, 10. Andman & Nicobar Island, 11. Himachal Pradesh, 12. Maharashtra, 13. Sikkim, 14. Tamil Nadu and 15. Nagaland.

BY 2021 AD, THEIR LITERACY RATE MAY REACH BETWEEN 90 TO 100%. PLEASE IMPORIVE THE QUALITY OF EDUCATION WHICH IS GOING DOWN.

3.2 Names of 18 states where Decadal Growth is more than National Average i.e. 17.64

1. Manipur (18.65), 2. Gujarat (19.17), 3. Uttrakhand (19.17), 4. Haryana (19.90), 5. Uttar Pradesh (20.09), 6. Madhya Pradesh (20.30), 7. NCT of Delhi (20.96), 8. Rajasthan (21.44), 9. Jharkhand (22.34), 10. Chhattisgarh (22.59), 11. Mizoram (22.78), 12. Jammu & Kashmir (23.71), 13. Bihar (25.07), 14. Arunachal Pradesh (25.92), 15. Puducherry (27.72), 16. Meghalaya (27.82), 17. Daman & Diu (53.54), 18. Dadra & Nagar Haveli (55.50).

ALL THESE STATES SHOULD ENSURE THAT DECADAL GROWTH RATE SHOULD NOT BE MORE THAN 20. THIS IS A DIFFICULT JOB, BUT HAS TO BE DONE, OTHERWISE THERE MAY BE TOO MANY SUB-STANDARD AREAS NAMELY – (I) UNAUTHORIZED RESIDENTIAL COLONIES, (II) UNAUTHORIZED REGULARIZED RESIDENTIAL COLONIES, (III) UNAUTHORIZED INDUSTRIAL COLONIES, (IV) CENSUS TOWNS, (V) URBAN VILLAGES, (VI) RURAL VILLAGES, (VII) SLUM AREAS, (VIII) RESETTLEMENT COLONIES AND (IX) JHUGGI CLUSTERS.

3.3 Statistics of the other states

3.3.1 Density of States and UT persons per sq.km. (National average 382 P/Sq.Km.)

Different States have different density. For example: (1) Goa (394), (2) Assam (397), (3) Jharkhand (414), (4) Punjab (550), (5) Tamil Nadu (555), (6) Haryana (573), (7) Dadra & Nagar Haveli (698), (8) Uttar Pradesh (828), (9) Kerala (859), (10) West Bengal (1029), (11) Bihar (1102), (12) Lakshadweep (2013), (13) Daman & Diu (2169), (14) Puducherry (2598), (15) Chandigarh (9252), (16) NCT of Delhi (11,297) and less than national average (17) Maharashtra (365), (18) Tripura (350), (19) Karnataka (319), (20) Gujarat (308), (21) Andhra Pradesh (308), (22) Orissa (269), (23) Madhya Pradesh (236), (24) Rajasthan (201), (25) Chhattisgarh (189), (26) Uttarakhand (189), (27) Meghalaya (132), (28) Jammu & Kashmir (124), (29) Himachal Pradesh (123), (30) Manipur (122), (31) Nagaland (119), (32) Sikkim (86), (33) Mizoram (52), (34) Andman & Nicobar Islands (46) and (35) Arunachal Pradesh (17).

3.3.2 Decadal Growth Rate (National average 17.64)

Decadal growth rate also varies from 55.50 to -0.47. States & UT with more than national average are (1) Manipur (18.65), (2) Gujarat (19.17), (3) Uttarakhand (19.17), (4) Haryana (19.90), (5) Uttar Pradesh (20.09), (6) Madhya Pradesh (20.30), (7) NCT of Delhi (20.96), (8) Rajasthan (21.44), (9) Jharkhand (22.34), (10) Chhattisgarh (22.59), (11) Mizoram (22.78), (12) Jammu & Kashmir (23.71), (13) Bihar (25.07), (14) Arunachal Pradesh (25.92), (15) Puducherry (27.72), (16) Meghalaya (27.82), (17) Daman & Diu (53.54) and (18) Dadra & Nagar Haveli (55.50) and States & UT with less than decadal growth rate are (19) Chandigarh (17.10), (20) Assam (16.93), (21) Maharashtra (15.99), (22) Karnataka (15.67), (23) Tamil Nadu (15.60), (24) Tripura (14.75), (25) Orissa (13.97), (26) West Bengal (13.93), (27) Punjab (13.73), (28) Himachal Pradesh (12.81), (29) Sikkim (12.36), (30) Andhra Pradesh (11.10), (31) Goa (8.17), (32) Andman & Nicobar Island (6.68), (33) Lakshadweep (6.23), (34) Kerala (4.86) and (35) Nagaland (-0.47)

3.3.3 Sex Ratio: Female per 1000 Males with a National Average of 940: 18 States with more than National Average namely – (1) Lakshadweep (946), (2) West Bengal (947), (3) Jharkhand (947), (4) Assam (854), (5) Tripura (961), (6) Uttarakhand (963), (7) Karnataka (968), (8) Goa (968), (9) Himachal Pradesh (974), (10) Mizoram (975), (11) Orissa (978), (12) Meghalaya (986), (13) Manipur (987), (14) Chhattisgarh (991), (15) Andhra Pradesh (992), (16) Tamil Nadu (995), (17) Puducherry (1038), (18) Kerala (1084)

States & UT with less than National Average are (19) Nagaland (931), (20) Madhya Pradesh (930), (21) Rajasthan (926), (22) Maharashtra (925), (23) Arunachal Pradesh (920), (24) Gujarat (918), (25) Bihar (916), (26) Uttar Pradesh (908), (27) Punjab (893), (28) Sikkim (889), (29) Jammu & Kashmir (883), (30) Andman & Nicobar Island (878), (31) Haryana (877), (32) NCT of Delhi (866), (33) Chandigarh (818), (34) Dadra & Nagar Haveli (775) and (35) Daman & Diu (618)

3.3.4 Literacy Rate (National Level – 74.04%)

National average literacy rate as per 2011 Census is maximum 74.04% and above and minimum 63.82%. There are 24 States & UT whose literacy rate is more than 74.04% are (1) Kerala (93.91), (2) Lakshadweep (92.28), (3) Mizoram (91.58), (4) Tripura (87.75), (5) Goa (87.40), (6) Daman & Diu (87.07), (7) Puducherry (86.55), (8) Chandigarh (86.43), (9) NCT of Delhi (86.34), (10) Andman & Nicobar Islands (86.27), (11) Himachal Pradesh (83.78), (12) Maharashtra (82.91), (13) Sikkim (82.20), (14) Tamil Nadu (80.33), (15) Nagaland (80.11), (16) Manipur (79.85), (17) Uttarakhand (79.63), (18) Gujarat (79.31), (19) Dadra & Nagar Haveli (77.65), (20) West Bengal (77.08), (21) Punjab (76.68), (22) Haryana (76.64), (23) Karnataka (75.60), (24) Meghalaya (75.48)

States & UT with less than National average are (25) Orissa (73.45%); (26) Assam (73.18%); (27) Chhattisgarh (71.04%); (28) Madhya Pradesh (70.63%); (29) Uttar Pradesh (69.72%); (30) Jammu & Kashmir (68.74%); (31) Andhra Pradesh (67.66%); (32) Jharkhand (67.63%); (33) Rajasthan (67.06%); (34) Arunachal Pradesh (66.95%) and (35) Bihar (63.82%).

3.3.5 National Female Literacy Rate as per 2011 Census is 65.46.

There are 10 States & UT whose Female Literacy Rate is less than National Average. They are (1) Orissa (64.36), (2) Chhattisgarh (60.59), (3) Madhya Pradesh (60.02), (4) Andhra Pradesh (59.74), (5) Arunachal Pradesh (59.57), (6) Uttar Pradesh (59.26), (7) Jammu & Kashmir (58.01), (8) Jharkhand (56.21), (9) Bihar (53.33), (10) Rajasthan (52.66)

There is no doubt that Females literacy varies from 30.97% (minimum) in the district Alirajpur in Madhya Pradesh State and 98.28% (maximum) in district Serchhip in Mizoram State i.e. A gap of 67.31%

3.3.6 High level Educational Institutions in India

- 3.6.1 42 Central Universities; State-wise
- 3.6.2 498 Universities ; State-wise
- 3.6.3 69 Deemed Universities; State-wise
- 3.6.4 14 Indian Institute of Technology;
- 3.6.5 13 Indian Institute of Management;
- 3.6.6 11 Indian Institute of Information Technology, Design & Manufacturing
- 3.6.7 14 National Institute of Fashion Technology
- 3.6.8 9 Departments of Bio-Technology
- 3.6.9 17 Department of Science & Technology Centres
- 3.6.10 8733 Industrial Training Institutes; State-wise
- 3.6.11 96 Indian Council Agriculture Research (ICAR)

4 DEVELOPMENT OF MEGA(4), EMERGING MEGA (6) AND METRO CITIES (50) BASED ON 2021 PREDICTION

MEGACITIES.

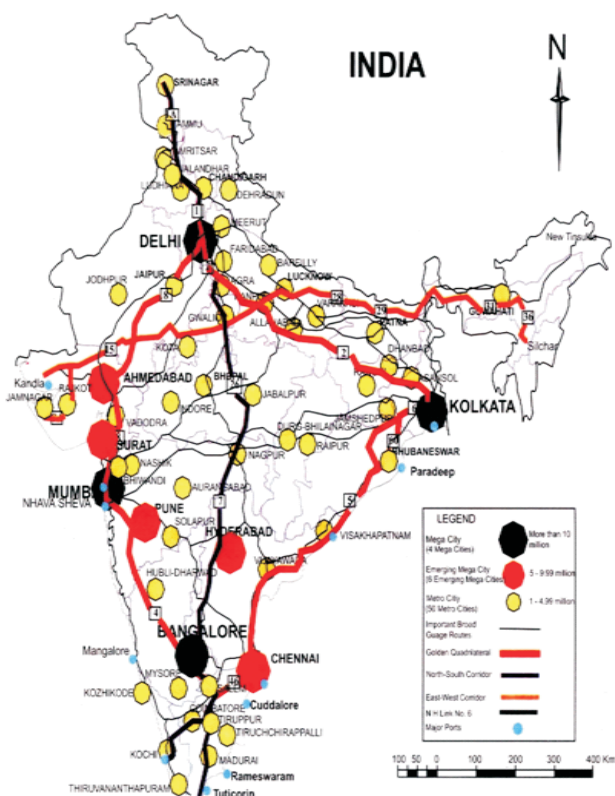
1. Greater Mumbai (27.97M); 2. Delhi (30.13M); 3. Kolkata (18.97M); 4. Bangalore (10.86M);

EMERGING MEGACITIES.

5. Chennai (9.61M); 6. Hyderabad (10.07M); 7. Ahmedabad (8.47M); 8. Pune (8.55M); 9. Surat (9.63); 10. Jaipur (5.43M);

METRO CITIES

11. Kanpur (4.87M); 12. Lucknow (4.08M); 13. Nagpur (3.49M); 14. Patna (4.05M); 15. Indore (2.85M); 16. Bhopal (2.74M); 17. Vadodra (2.61M); 18. Coimbatore (2.58M); 19. Agra (2.63M); 20. Ludhiana (2.52M); 21. Nasik (2.91M); 22. Faridabad (3.09M); 23. Visakhapatnam (2.19M); 24. Jammu (4.50M); 25. Kochi (1.93M); 26. Meerut (2.17M); 27. Asansol (2.10M); 28. Srinagar (2.49M); 29. Rajkot (2.34M); 30. Jamshedpur (1.96M); 31. Amritsar (2.01M); 32. Varanasi (1.63M); 33. Jabalpur (1.68M); 34. Dhanbad (1.83M); 35. Tiruchchirappalli (1.29M); 36. Aurangabad (2.02M); 37. Madurai (1.47M); 38. Allahabad (1.58M); 39. Chandigarh (2.03M); 40. Solapur (1.71M); 41. Vijaywada (1.45M); 42. Durg-Bhilai Nagar (1.70M); 43. Ranchi (1.70M); 44. Guwahati (1.48M); 45. Jodhpur (1.43M); 46. Raipur (1.60M); 47. Gwalior (1.27M); 48. Bhubaneswar (1.69M); 49. Kozhikode (1.06M); 50. Salem (1.26M); 51. Jalandhar (1.39M); 52. Thiruvananthapuram (1.03M); 53. Bhiwandi (1.55); 54. Tiruppur (1.78M); 55. Mysore (1.20M); 56. Hubli-Dharwad (1.16M); 57. Kota (1.20M); 58. Bareilly (1.18M); 59. Jamnagar (1.41M); 60. Dehradun (1.09).



Source: The Metropolitan Agglomerations and the proposed grouping of Urban Areas in India (Page-25)—AMDA

IF THESE 60 CITIES ARE DEVELOPED PROPERLY WITH PHYSICAL, SOCIAL, ECOLOGICAL, ECONOMICAL AND EMERGENCY INFRASTRUCTURE TO URBAN SPACES INCLUDING THEIR CATCHMENT AREAS, AND GOVERN PROPERLY THEN INDIA CAN ACHIEVE A PLACE IN THE CATEGORY OF VERY GOOD DEVELOPED COUNTRIES.

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