



नया उत्तर प्रदेश

विश्व का अदभूत प्रदेश, 'उत्तर प्रदेश'



घंटाघर, मेरठ

UTTAR PRADESH MAP



R.G. GUPTA
POLICY/CITY PLANNER



उत्तर प्रदेश विधानसभा



गोरखनाथ मंदिर, गोरखपुर



झांसी किला, झांसी



वाराणसी

किसानों के अच्छे दिन

उग्र में एक लाख तक का कर्ज माफ महाराष्ट्र में हो रहा विचार



श्री २१५ करोड़ लघु व कृषि विकास के प्रस्तावों और ४० लाख मीट्रिक टन गेहूँ खरीद के प्रतिबन्धित निर्णय पर श्री अश्विनी कुमार शर्मा का बयान

श्री अश्विनी कुमार शर्मा
 किसान रहत बाँट आया - कर्ज माफ़ी के निर्णय का विचार महाराष्ट्र में किसानों के लिए उग्र सकार किसान रहत बाँट जरी कर अवसरक बनती चुकली।
 ४० लाख मीट्रिक टन गेहूँ खरीद : किसानों से खरीदने ४० लाख मीट्रिक टन गेहूँ । मुख्यमन्त्री सुभाष शर्मा के आदेश किसानों को लॉटिंग - अवसरों के लिए भी दर स्वयं हीर जरी।
 कृषकों का अर्थोन्नत नही : एटी रॉडियो अर्थोन्नत जरी योग्य । लेकिन, यह दर सिर्फ़ सिविली के किसानक है।
 अन्य किसानों के लिए समिति : अन्य की अर्थोन्नत के प्रस्तावों को भी निरस्त। इनके लिए केवल प्रजाद नौबत को अवसरक में तैय करनीक बनती रहत।
 उग्रों के लिए सीमाओं का समुद्र : सिविली के लिए भी, दिना कर्ज को अग्रुवर्ग में बने समुद्र । सिविली सिविली सिविली लघु होय।
 अर्थोन्नत पर नसीब नही : अर्थोन्नत को खरने के लिए भी केवल प्रजाद नौबत को अवसरक में तैय करनीक बनती रहत।
 राजीवपुर में स्टैडिअम : राजीवपुर में स्टैडिअम बननेका का निर्माण । अंतरराष्ट्रीय स्तर का यह स्टैडिअम बनती स्टैडिअम के लिए होय।
 बुधुखानों पर नसीब नही : अर्थोन्नत बुधुखानों पर कोई नसीब नही । एवरीक के नदीनकाल पर कोई एवरीक नही होय।
 किसानों की को धनदात : एटीय विद्युत पर अर्थोन्नत को नौबतकाल दर्ज देने के लिए जीवन को धनदात प्रस्ताव।



1 MY JOURNEY IN PUBLIC SERVICES

1. TECHNICAL QUALIFICATIONS AND AWARDS (1956-2016) 60 years.
 (i) IIT ROORKEE; (ii) IIT KHARAGPUR; (iii) T&CP; SPA (iv) RDP, Netherlands; (v) IIT DELHI; (vi) Co-opted Member BLS of Delhi; (Delhi Vidhan Sabha) (vii) (Lok Sabha) as Chairman of Joint Committee; (viii) IIT GAUHATI; (ix) Consultant in Urban Planning & Infrastructure Development; (xi) **BHAMASHAH RATAN AWARD**
2. SERVICES IN OTHER OFFICES WHILE WORKING IN THE MAIN OFFICE OF THE DDA.
 (i) DTC (ii) Slum Department DDA; (iii) Director T&T during Asian Games; (iv) DSIDC; (v) DTTDC; (vi) DLPPC; (vii) DAMB; (viii) CRR; (ix) NTPRC; (x) Teaching of law; (xi) Secretary Planning of Delhi Govt.; (xii) HUDCO; (xiii) NBCC; (xiv) RITES; (xv) MCD; (xvi) GDA; (xvii) MDA; (xviii) Member Secretary New Delhi parliamentary committee.
3. FEW IMPORTANT ARTICLES ON POLICY/ CITY PLANNING USEFUL FOR EVERY ONE. (i) Quality of Education Specially for Politicians; (ii) Unauthorized Colonies in Delhi.; (iii) Present and Past Plans of Delhi by DDA.; (iv) Development of River Yamuna.
4. GOVERNMENT SERVICES ON TECHNICAL MATTERS.
 (i) In Delhi Development Authority (about 30 years) A. Commissioner (Planning).; (ii) Advisor as "Policy/City Planner"
5. ADVISOR AT SENIOR LEVELS.
 (i) NCR-PB (1995 – 1998); (ii) Ex. Advisor to Chief Minister, Delhi (iii) NBCC; (iv) Goa.; (v) Daman and Diu; (vi) Pondicherry; (vii) Andaman & Nicobar (viii) Imphal; (ix) GGSIPU; (x) Central Board of Secondary Education; (xi) City Expert Planner; MCD (xii) R.G.M.P.Pvt Ltd. (xiii) UICT.
6. GOT PUBLISHED MORE THAN 4 BOOKS AND HUNDREDS OF PAPERS. (More than 400 Numbers.
7. MEMBERSHIP OF MANY ORGANIZATIONS/ INSTITUTES AND GOT MANY ARTICLES PUBLISHED IN MAGAZINES AND JOURNALS AND IN NEWSPAPERS.
8. IMPORTANT SPECIFIC PROJECTS OTHER THAN IN DELHI (4 Nos.) (i) Bhutan, (ii) Noida, (iii) Greater Noida, (iv) Dhaka-Bangladesh
9. SOME UNIQUE PROJECT OF DELHI OTHER THAN IN DDA (4 Nos.)
 (i) River Yamuna; (ii) Kanjhawla Growth Centre; (iii) Vikas Bhawan / ITO Complex; (iv) Construction of Housing in collaboration with HUDCO.
10. TV INTERVIEWS MORE THAN 200 TIMES.
11. Master Plan and Policy Documents.
 (i) Record of about 60 Plans of Delhi, CNCR & NCR
12. Country/Cities Visited in the last 50 Years. (47 IN NUMBER)
13. Names of some Personal Articles (MORE THAN 200 IN NUMBERS) SOME EXAMPLES OF GOOD PROJECTS ARE GIVEN UNDER :-

1. Cattle Resettlement Colonies, 2. Rebuilding & Improving Slum Areas, 3. 2nd Entry to the New Delhi Rly. Station, 4. Creation of Lakes In Delhi, 5. Regularization of Unauthorized colonies., 6. Dimensions of Squatters Settlements, 7. Wholesale Markets in Delhi, 8. Mini Master Plan for development of Rural Delhi, 9. 658 Hect. Complex in the South of Hindan Cut. 10. Development of River Yamuna, 11. Commercial Centres, 12. Dheerpur Project, 13. Integrated Freight Complex Cum Wholesale Markets at Gazipur, 14. International Horticultural Marketing (RAI), 15. Sardar Patel Gramodya Yojna, 16. Kanjhawla Growth Centre, 17. Development of Villages, 18. Socio Economic Survey in JJ Clusters, 19. Re-development of I.T.O Complex, 20. Assembly of Land, 21. Wholesale Market -cum- Auction Centre for Flowers, 22. Lal Dora & Extended Lal Dora, 23. Delhi Details of Gaon Sabha Land in Rural Villages, 24. Lal Dora & Extended Lal Dora, 25. High Rise Buildings, 26. Preparation of Ward plans 2009, 27. Design of Vidhan Sabha, 28. Rural Development in Delhi, 29. Dimensions of GREEN Areas in 50's, 30. Shelter for the Poor in The Fourth World Vol.1 and Vol.2, 31. Master Plan of Guwahati 1996, 32. GOA 2001 A.D., 33. D.D.A. The First and The Best Authority of The World July 2011, 34. Shifting of Capital from Kolkata to New Delhi 2011, 35. World Education Summit, 36. Harki pauni ki tarz par bane indraprastha ki pauni. and Many More.....

Self VIEW

2 उत्तर प्रदेश (ONE OF THE MAIN STATES OF INDIA) - MAXIMUM POPULATED AND DENSIFIED NOT ONLY IN THIS COUNTRY BUT IN 234 COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD.

SURROUNDED BY 8 STATES & 1 SAARC COUNTRY; WITH THE ADVANTAGE THAT IF THIS IS IMPROVED; ALL OTHER STATES WILL BE IMPROVED.



The State has maximum density with many (+) & (-) points.

- उत्तर प्रदेश के 18 ऐतिहासिक शहर है :- (1) आगरा एवं फतेहपुर सिकरी (2) अलीगढ़ (3) इलाहाबाद (4) अयोध्या (5) चित्रकूट (6) फैजाबाद (7) गोंडा (8) गोरखपुर (9) गढ़मुक्तेश्वर एवं ब्रजघाट (10) झांसी (11) कानपुर (12) ललितपुर (13) लखनऊ (14) महामाया नगर (15) महाराजगंज (16) मिर्जापुर (15) मेरठ, सरधना एवं हस्तिनापुर (16) मथुरा एवं वृंदावन (17) सीतापुर (18) वाराणसी

PLANNING & RE-PLANNING, DEVELOPMENT & RE - DEVELOPMENT CONSTRUCTION & RE-CONSTRUCTION, MAINTENANCE & RE-MAINTENANCE; MANAGEMENT & RE-MANAGEMENT

OF (1) MEN / WOMEN, (2) NATURE, (3) NETWORKS, (4) STRUCTURE, (5) SOCIETY; WITH ALL THE LAND USES WITHIN EXISTING AND PREDICTED RESOURCES

U.P. is a big state; therefore it may have more Capitals than one;

Main Capital – Lucknow with the Chief Minister

Sub-capitals – (i) Meerut, (ii) Jhansi, (iii) Varanasi, (iv) Gorakhpur.

Each with Deputy Chief Minister with powers next to Chief and much more than other ministers.

3 FUNCTIONS OF THE CAPITAL

MAIN CAPITAL will have all the functions as at present + some limited functions not only with Central Govt. (Delhi) but also with **5 BRICS Countries** (1) Brazil, (2) Russia, (3) India, (4) China, (5) South Africa) And **8 SAARC Countries** (1) Afghanistan, (2) Bangladesh, (3) Bhutan, (4) India, (5) Maldives, (6) Nepal, (7) Pakistan, (8) Srilanka

+

With thousands of cities

PROPOSED ADDITIONAL FACILITIES

U.P. should have one or more **International universities** including work on Research and development; **large Medical centers** equivalent to AIIMS.

Maintenance of all **historical monuments & religious places** along with development of tourist centres with many hotels, motels & restaurants.

+

Many more functions (Primary, Secondary & Tertiary)

Each SUB-CAPITAL will control the following basic actions of :

PLANNING, RE-PLANNING, DEVELOPMENT, RE-DEVELOPMENT, CONSTRUCTION, RE-CONSTRUCTION, MANAGEMENT, RE-MANAGEMENT.

Maintenance, Re-Maintenance of all the districts (under their control) in terms of monitoring the plans including Policy plans of Urban and Rural areas.

The main Capital and four Sub-Capitals will be connected by the Following mode of transport and other main uses.

- (i) Existing & proposed Airports (International, National & Domestic) in each of these five Capitals / Sub capitals and their cities.
- (ii) Express Highways / National Highways / State highways each with minimum 8 lanes for fast moving traffic; with Road Over Bridges; Road Under Bridges; Foot Over Bridges and Foot Under Bridges and Intersections of roads at different levels without disturbing traffic; with adequate public conveyances; facilities and restaurants.
- (iii) Fast passenger trains with good aesthetics and historically railway stations – unique in look.
- (iv) Goods trains on separate tracks, if possible; with adequate storage and dry ports at suitable places.
- (v) Water transport; if possible not only for heavy and bulky goods but also for recreation, religious and health purposes.
- (vi) Tourist centers with facilities of Tramways to see Monuments & religious structures and for picnics.
- (vii) One additional High court in Lucknow and four Special Courts in four sub-Capitals along with other provisions as per requirements.
- (viii) Commercial centers in terms of Central Business District; Sub Central Business Districts; District Centers **with the help of:**
 - (i) Public Private Partnership with more contribution by private sector.
 - (ii) Transparency with discussions from time to time and with Websites.
 - (iii) Good Profits from the Project; to be used for residential accommodations for poor people and for desired Social services.
 - (iv) **Complete Physical Infrastructure:** a) Water ((Ground & Surface) with treatment plants; b) Sewerage with treatment plants; c) Proper Drainage of different sizes

- covered / uncovered; d) Power (Generation, transmission, distribution, and metering, e) power from solar energy – this should be increased from time to time; f) SOLID AND LIQUID WASTE MANAGEMENT WITH FULL CONTROL ON POLLUTION; g) Gas lines with complete system of distribution and giving connections; h) Street furniture of different types (1) Tree plantation along roads, landscaping of roundabouts, channelisers and footpaths along road sides, (2) Covering of large storm water drains (nallahs), design of railings along them, (3) Speed breakers, properly painted and with sign boards, (4) Sculpture pieces at suitable locations along with water fountains, water bodies and other attractive features, (5) Guide maps at important places.
- (v) **Safety** (Fire system with all additions).
- (vi) **Security** (Police System from Police lines; Police stations; police posts etc).
- (vii) Public libraries; Community halls; Barat Ghar & Old Age Homes.
- (viii) Justice from different angles from ordinary court to district courts and High court.
- (ix) CCTV camera systems to have security for the Public at large other important places. For this a lot of work has to be done and should be done.
- (x) Public conveniences for every one / everywhere with respects.
- (xi) Focal points of distinguished & important places including temples, Churches, Gurudwaras and mosques.
- (xii) First aid facilities at various points.
- (xiii) **Respects to Elders; Love to others; full safety to Women; Research on religions and forget caste .**

- (1) बटेश्वरनाथ मंदिर (आगरा) (2) मोहारी प्राचीन गुंबंद (आगरा) (3) टीला जलगारा (आगरा) (4) तेहसील भवन, कीरावली (अकबर शिकारी चौकी) (5) अकबर मकबरा (आगरा) (6) अलीगढ़ का किला एवं उसकी चारदीवारी (अलीगढ़) (7) प्राचीन माउंट कोलदिहवा (इलाहाबाद) (8) प्राचीन माउंट महागारा (इलाहाबाद) (9) प्राचीन माउंट चौपानी मंडो (इलाहाबाद) (10) कनवसराम (बिजनौर) (11) पुराना मंदिर (चंदौली) (12) हवैली अवध (फैजाबाद) (13) गुप्तारघाट मंदिर (फैजाबाद) (14) फिरोजशाह किला (फिरोजाबाद) (15) रूपेदीह (गौंडा) (16) विष्णु प्रतीक (गोरखपुर) (17) चदीहर (गोरखपुर) (18) नरहन (गोरखपुर) (19) माउंट साहबाबाद (हरदोई) (20) प्राचीन पहाड़ी गेगलापुर (हरदोई) (21) नरपत सिंह कि गणी (हरदोई) (22) मौसोलियम शेर खान जमन खान (हरदोई) (23) पत्ताधार का शेर (जौनपुर) (24) ब्रिज सही नदी (जौनपुर) (25) सही पुल और रॉयल ब्रिज (जौनपुर) (25) रानी लक्ष्मीबाई मंदिर (झांसी) (27) बरूआ सागर किला (झांसी) (28) फुटा दरवाजा मैदान (झांसी) (29) रानी महल मैदान (झांसी) (30) हाथीखान एवं रघुनाथ (झांसी) (31) बालमिकी आश्रम (कानपुर) (32) पिसनारिन मैथ (कानपुर) (33) प्राचीन पर्वत मूसानगर यमुना नदी किनारे (कानपुर देहात) (34) जहागिराबादटीला (कानपुर देहात) (35) शुक्ला तल्ब (कानपुर)

INFRASTRUCTURE TO BE PROVIDED IN URBAN SETTLEMENTS OF ALL SIZES IN U.P.

- (1) **MEGA CITIES;** with a population of 2M & above by 2021 AD.
- One or more **International University.**
 - Research Centers on various subjects.
 - One or more **Large Hospital equivalent to AIIMS, of Delhi.**
 - One Special Court.
 - **Express Highways / National Highways / State Highways and 30M and above roads; depending upon situation and requirements.**
 - Fast Trains connecting various metropolitan settlements.
 - **Metro trains – the most important system of the traffic solution.**
 - **Mono Rail if required and possible.**
 - Water transport for recreation in boats and transportation of heavy goods and to increase Ground water.
 - **Large Tourist Centre.**
 - Good street furniture
- (2) **EMERGING MEGA CITIES;** with a population between 1 M TO 2M by 2021 AD.
- One International University.
 - One or more Large Hospital equivalent to AIIMS, of Delhi.
 - One extra Special court.
 - **National Highways / State Highways and other important roads.**
 - **Metro trains.**
 - **Water transport if possible.**
 - **Tourist Centre.**
 - **Good street furniture.**
- (3) **METROPOLITAN CITIES;** with a population of 0.5M TO 1.0 M. by 2021 A.D.
- One or more Large Hospital.
 - **National Highways / State Highways and other roads.**
 - Fast Trains; Metro trains.- Tourist Centre with Street furniture.

5

RURAL AREAS & SETTLEMENTS

(About 70% settlements are rural)

4.1 AGRICULTURE & HORTICULTURE

GOVERNMENT AND PUBLIC AT LARGE WILL HELP IN TERMS OF 1) LAND; 2) LABOUR; 3) CAPITAL; 4) AGRICULTURE / TECHNICAL KNOW HOW OF PRODUCTS; 5) MARKETS OF DIFFERENT SIZES AND PLACES 6) MOVEMENTS OF GOODS FROM ONE PLACE TO ANOTHER 7) WHOLE SALE MARKETS / MANDI TO SELL THE PRODUCTS 8) EDUCATION TO FAMILIES; 8) STORES AND WAREHOUSES.

4.2 RURAL SETTLEMENTS.

4.2.1 Villages as Growth Centers with (Primary + Secondary + Tertiary) activities

- (1) **SHOPPING AND ALL OTHER ACTIVITIES ON A BIGGER SCALE,** (2) Community Hall, (3) Post Office with telegraph facilities, (4) Primary, middle and higher secondary schools, college, (5) Dispensary /hospital, (6) Administrative office of the Block development, (7) Office of the irrigation department, (8) Police station & Police Post, (9) Banks, (10) Cinema, (11) Library with reading room facilities/club, (12) Parks / Playgrounds and open spaces.

(2) ALL TYPES OF VILLAGE INDUSTRIES WITH NO POLLUTION.

4.2.2 Villages as Growth Points with (Primary + Secondary) activities.

- (1) **SHOPPING AND ALL OTHER ACTIVITIES ON A MEDIUM SCALE,** (2) Posts/telegraph office, (3) Primary, middle and higher secondary school, (4) Library/club/adult education centre, (5) Seed/Grain/fertilizer storage, (6) Cooperative societies management office, (7) Police Post/ Police Station, (8) Veterinary Centre / Veterinary hospital, (9) Workshop for repairs (10) Primary health centers / dispensary, (11) Access roads, (12) Playgrounds / gathering places / religious places, (13) Drinking water, (14) Electricity, (15) Dairies, (16) Community hall

4.2.3 Basic Villages with Primary activities.

(1) Shops, (2) Community hall/chopal, (3) Primary school, (4) Sub-post office, (5) Panchayatghars, (6) Adult reading room, (7) Small gathering place, (8) Park playground and open space, (9) Community water hydrants, (10) Latrines, (11) Electricity and other facilities.

देहात) (36) प्राचीन पहाड़ी नाना फणनवीस (कानपुर) (37) मेढक शिवा मंदिर (लखीमपुर) (38) नवग्रह मंदिर (ललितपुर) (39) दिगम्बर जैन मंदिर (ललितपुर) (40) शिवा मंदिर (ललितपुर) (41) रामजानकी मंदिर (ललितपुर) (42) जैन मंदिर (ललितपुर) (43) रिमेन मंदिर (ललितपुर) (44) लक्ष्मणगढ़ मंदिर (ललितपुर) (45) प्राचीन सुमेरगढ़ मंदिर (ललितपुर) (46) प्राचीन मंदिर (ललितपुर) (47) रणछोड़ मंदिर (ललितपुर) (48) बलाबेहत मंदिर (ललितपुर) (49) हटवारा मंदिर (ललितपुर) (50) टेंक एवं मंदिर (ललितपुर) (51) बावली (ललितपुर) (52) राम मंदिर (ललितपुर) (53) प्राचीन मंदिर मुड (ललितपुर) (54) सरोई किला (ललितपुर) (55) दो गोंड मंदिर (ललितपुर) (56) शिवा मंदिर (ललितपुर) (57) प्राचीन मंदिर (ललितपुर) (58) प्राचीन गुंबद (ललितपुर) (59) प्राचीन बैठक (ललितपुर) (60) प्राचीन टीला जजमऊ (कानपुर) (61) शिवा मंदिर (कानपुर) (62) बरादरी राजा टीकाटाराण (कानपुर) (63) राघवेंद्र सरकार मंदिर (ललितपुर) (64) अलामबाग भवन और द्वार (लखनऊ) (65) लाल बरादरी (लखनऊ) (66) बड़ी छतरी मंजिल (लखनऊ) (67) नटवधी (लखनऊ) (68) चतुर्भुज बाबा देवा स्थान (लखनऊ) (69) मंडक महारानी देवस्थान (लखनऊ) (70) देवरा ठाकुर देवस्थान (लखनऊ) (71) जानकी चरण बाबा (लखनऊ) (72) अचेरी राजा उदय सिंह (महामाया नगर) (73) ससनी किला (महामाया नगर) (74) बनारसीया किला एवं कुर्द (महाराजगंज) (75) शांतिनाथ मंदिर (महोबा) (76) योगिनीमाता मंदिर (महोबा) (77) चुनार मंदिर (मिर्जापुर) (78) प्राचीनभूली (मिर्जापुर) (79) सरनाथ मंदिर (मिर्जापुर) (80) सिद्धनाथ की दरी (मिर्जापुर) (81) लेखनीयाँ पहाड़ (मिर्जापुर) (82) पेंटिड पहाड़ (मिर्जापुर) (83) मेगलाथिक (मिर्जापुर) (84) भलादआरियां कोटावर पहाड़ (मिर्जापुर) (85) लेखनिया पेंटिड रॉक्सहेल्टर (मिर्जापुर) (86) मोसोलियम बाबा गरीबनाथ (मुजपफरनगर) (87) सहसपाल का किला (मुजपफरनगर) (88) प्राचीन दुर्गा मंदिर (ललितपुर) (89) फरहत बक्स कोठी (लखनऊ) (90) रोशन द दुल्हा (लखनऊ) (91) हुलाशेखदा किला (लखनऊ) (92) दहिहर का किला (लखनऊ) (93) दादूपुर का टीला (लखनऊ) (94) सूपा-गाड़ी (महोबा) (95) दुयुधि दरवाजा (महोबा) (96) प्राचीन मंदिर (महोबा) (97) गोपीनाथ मंदिर (मथुरा) (98) प्राचीन टीला शोंख (मथुरा) (99) टीला गोविंदनगर (मथुरा) (100) काश फोर्ट (मथुरा) (101) पोत्रा कुंड (मथुरा) (102) कुशुमवन सरोवरा और चारित्रसस (मथुरा) (103) चातिरस बरसाना (मथुरा) (104) चातिरस गोवर्धन (मथुरा) (105) समाधि रास खान (मथुरा) (106) बराधि (मऊ) (107) बलेश्वरवरनाथ मंदिर (मेरठ) (108) बेगम समरू महल (मेरठ) (109) पुराना मकबरा, बनटीखेड़ा (मुजपफरनगर) (110) गौरी शंकर मंदिर (मेमारियल) (पीलीभीत) (111) सराय नहर राय (प्राचीन स्थल) (प्रतापगढ़) (112) महाधाना (प्राचीन स्थल) (प्रतापगढ़) (113) ओईध (रायबरेली) (114) रॉकशेल्टर (सोनभद्र) (115) पंचमुखी और पेंटिड रॉकस्टार (सोनभद्र) (116) मुखदरी पेंटिड रॉकस्टार (सोनभद्र) (117) शिवा मंदिर (सोनभद्र) (118) समाधि मोसोलियम संत कबीरदास (संतकबीरदास नगर) (119) प्राचीन कोपिया और अनुपिया (संतकबीर नगर) (120) मानवधि टंकी (सीतापुर) (121) हुसेनअधि (सीतापुर) (122) कोटिलयां (सीतापुर) (123) मसन देवी मंदिर टीला (सीतापुर) (124) गढ़ी (सीतापुर) (125) कलपा देवी और आस्तिक बाबा मंदिर और टीला (126) बटिक्शखामा तलब (वाराणासी) (127) करदमेश्वर महादेवा मंदिर (वाराणासी) (128) ईटावा (सुल्तानपुर) (129) ठाकुरबाबा मंदिर (सुल्तानपुर) (130) महाबिरन (सुल्तानपुर) (131) टीला और मंदिर (सुल्तानपुर) (132) हसनपुर टीला (हनुमान गढ़ी) (उन्नाव) (133) सच्चन कोट का टीला (134) प्राचीन टीला ऊगऊ (उन्नाव) (135) बट्टीस खम्बा (वाराणासी) (136) गुरुधाम मंदिर (वाराणासी) (137) राम अनार किला (वाराणासी)

- (I) EXPRESS HIGHWAYS; (Already one is under construction).
- (II) NATIONAL HIGHWAYS;
- (III) STATE HIGHWAYS;
- (IV) ANY ROADS of 24 M AND ABOVE; MAY BE IN URBAN / RURAL AREAS; ON MOUNTAINS ; DESERTS; FORESTS ETC.
ALL WITH PROPER MAINTENANCE; CLEANLINESS SOLID WASTE AND LIQUID WASTE WILL BE TAKEN CARE OF BY THE THE STATE GOVT. WITH THE FORMULA OF PPP, TRANSPARENCY AND WORKING IN TIME.
- (V) CYCLE TRACKS
- (VI) PEDESTRIAN PATHS.
- (VII) STREET FURNITURE.
NO ENCROACHMENT OF INFORMAL RESIDENTIAL / INDUSTRIAL/ COMMERCIAL ON FOOT PATHS AND SERVICE ROADS. THIS IS THE MAIN FUNDAMENTAL REQUIREMENT EVERYWHERE IN INDIA.
- (VIII) PETROL PUMPS AND VEHICLES SERVICE CENTRES.
- (IX) PARKING OF VEHICLES IN ALL THE LAND USES.
- (X) ALL PHYSICAL SERVICES; BETTER IF THESE ARE KEPT

IN DUCTS MAINTAINED PROPERLY AND NOT GET THE SERVICES MIXED UP.

ALL ABOVE ROADS SHOULD BE ATLEAST OF 8 LANES WITH 4 LANES ON EITHER SIDE OF CENTRAL VERGE WITH ROB/RUB; FOB AND FUB; THE LAST LANES FOR MOVEMENTS OF TRUCKS; WITH ALL TYPES OF PUBLIC CONVENIENCES. WHEREVER THESE ROADS MEET; WILL BE AT DIFFERENT LEVELS WITH NO DISTURBANCE TO MOVEMENT OF TRAFFIC.

XI) RAILWAYS

- A) BULLET TRAINS MAY BE ONLY FROM LUKHNOW.
- B) HIGH SPEED TRAINS.
- C) NORMAL TRAINS.
- D) METRO RAILS.
- E) MONO RAILS.
- F) GOODS TRAINS WITH STORAGES.

XII) WATERWAYS.

- A) FOR RELIGIOUS & WORSHIP PURPOSES.
- B) FOR RECREATION AND ENJOYMENT PURPOSES.
- C) FOR MOVEMENTS OF HEAVY AND BULKY GOODS LIKE COAL ETC.

SUCCESSFUL PLANNING & DEVELOPMENT OF UNAUTHORIZED - REGULARIZED AND UNAUTHORIZED RESIDENTIAL; COMMERCIAL & INDUSTRIAL COLONIES.

1. DEFINITION OF REGULARIZATION AS APPROVED BY GOVT.

Regularization does not mean only preparation, finalization and approval of a layout plan, but it also includes following **13 important points:**

1. **Declaration** of regularization by the competent authority,
2. **Acquisition of land** for required infrastructure & community facilities
3. **Acquisition of vacant plots** if required under the scheme of "Acquisition"
4. **Internal and peripheral development** of the colonies in terms of different types of infrastructure.
5. Construction of **essential buildings of community facilities** under Public & Private Partnership.
6. Provision of **Trunk services** construction of major roads.
7. To convert '**Free-hold**' into '**Lease-hod**' system.
8. Collection of **development charges** as per policy.
9. To permit **building activities** after regularization.
10. Disposal of **commercial sites** and also of essential facilities, as per financial policy.
11. To protect land from **further encroachments**.
12. To create awareness in the minds of people **not to construct** unauthorized structure **in future**.
13. **Alternate allotment** of plot or flat to each affected family based on some policy.

2. SURVEY REPORT OF ALL COLONIES

1. **Tyre of structure**
2. **Land Use pattern** of these colonies
3. **Other pertinent data**

3. STEPS TO BE FOLLOWED IN REGULARIZATION OF UNAUTHORIZED COLONIES

1. **Physical Surveys**
2. Collection of **survey charges**
3. **Socio-economic surveys**
4. **Super-imposition** of Master Plan/ Zonal Plan proposals
5. Finalization and **approval of the layout plan**.
6. **Demarcation of pockets** required for community facilities and survey of the families affected.
7. **Acquisition for community facilities** and infrastructure
8. **Detailed estimates** of the development works.
9. **Development of the colony**.
10. **Sanction** of building plans.
11. **Connections** of services.
12. **Transfer of work** of the maintenance to Local bodies
13. **Registration of lease deed** in individual's name.
14. **Collection of premium** in case of properties on govt. land
15. **Disposal of commercial and other properties**.
16. **Collection of development charges** in various stages.

1. Residential

- 1.1 Residential Areas with Density
- 1.2 Foreign Mission.

2. Commercial

- 2.1 Retail Shopping, General Business and Commerce
- 2.2 District Centre
- 2.3 Community Centre
- 2.4 Non Hierarchical Commercial Centre
- 2.5 C2 Wholesale & Warehousing
- 2.6 Cold Storage & Oil Depot
- 2.7 C3 Hotels

3. Utility & Services.

- 3.1 U1 Water (Treatment plant etc.)
- 3.2 U2 Sewerage (Treatment plant etc.)
- 3.3 U3 Electricity (Power Houses Substances etc.)
- 3.4 U4 Solid Waste (Sanitary Landfill etc.)
- 3.5 U5 Drain

4. Government

- 4.1 G1 President Estate & Parliament House
- 4.2 G2 Government Offices / Courts
- 4.3 G3 Government Land (Use Undetermined)

5. Industry

- 5.1 Manufacturing, Service & Repair Industry

6. Ridge / Regional Park

- 6.1 R1 Ridge / Regional park

7. Recreational

- 7.1 P1 City park, District Park, Community Park
- 7.2 P2 Historical Monuments

8. Transportation

- 8.1 T1 Airport
- 8.2 T2 Terminal/depot – Rail/Mrts/Bus/Truck
- 8.3 T3 Circulation – Rail/Mrts/Road

9. Public & Semi Public

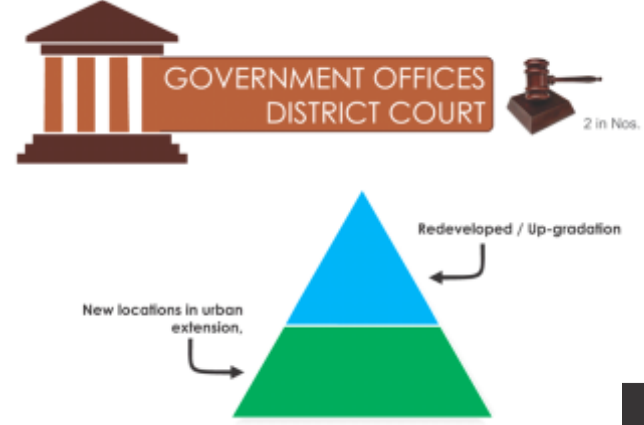
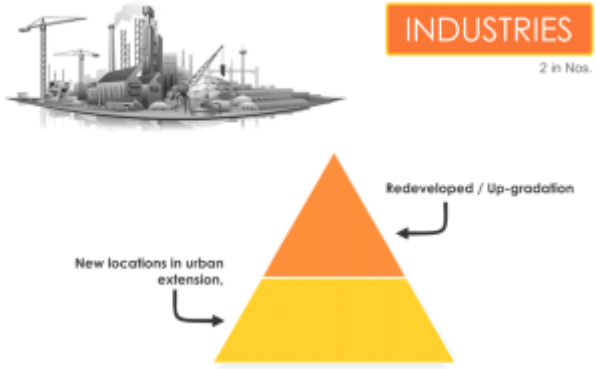
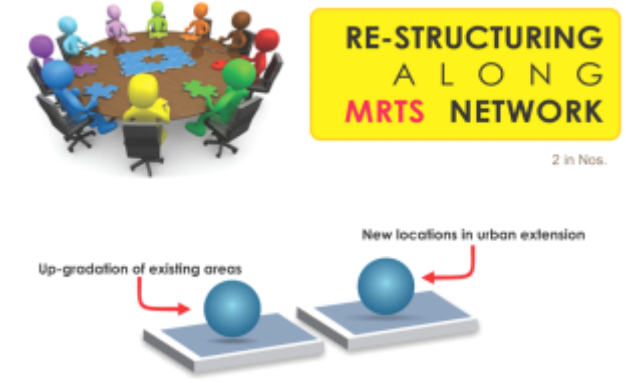
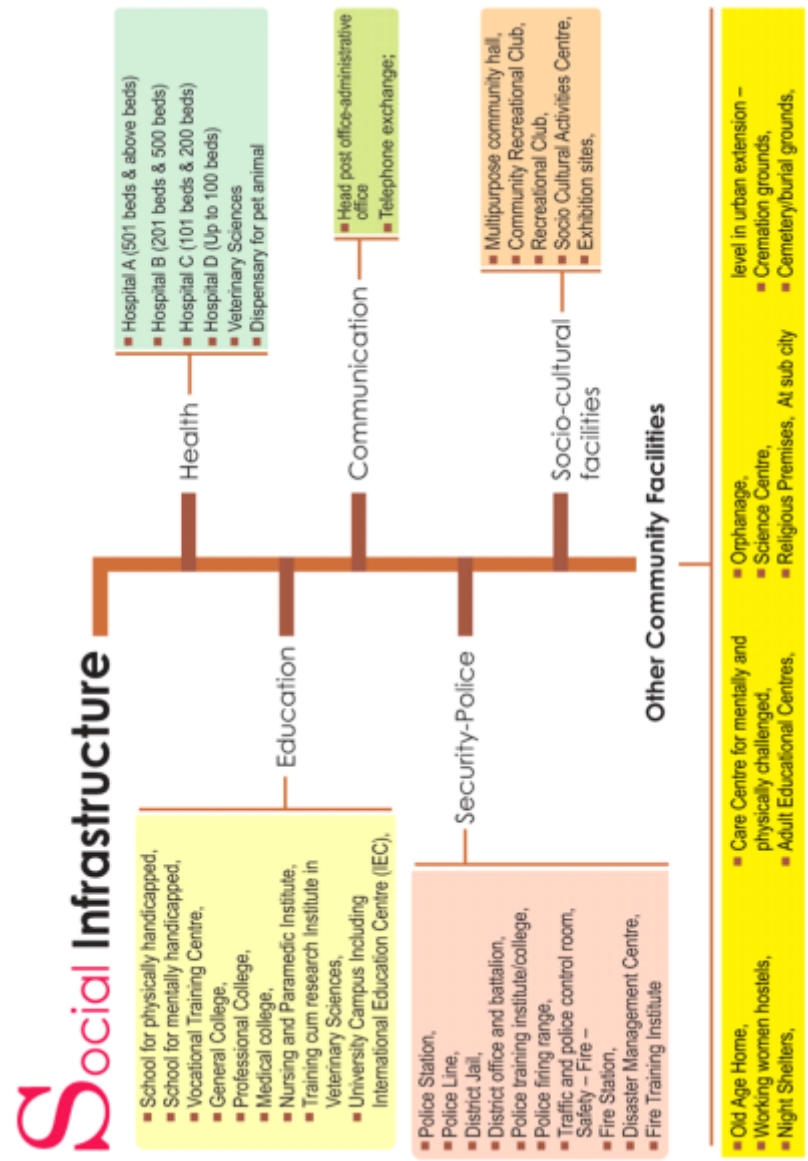
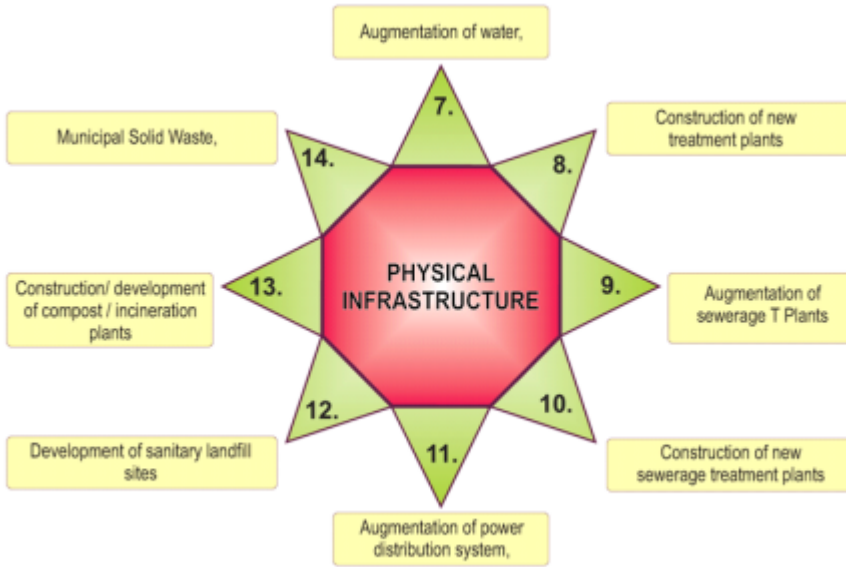
- 9.1 PS1 Hospital
- 9.2 Education & Research University/ university Centre, College
- 9.3 Social – Cultural, Socio Cultural, Socio Cultural Complex/Centre
- 9.4 Police/Police Hq/Police Lines/Fire Stations/Disaster Management Ctr.
- 9.5 Religious
- 9.6 Burial Ground /Cremation
- 9.7 PS2 Transmission Site / Centre
- 9.8 PS3 Sports facilities / Complex/Stadium/Sports Centre

10. Green Belt & Water Body

- 10.1 A1 Plant Nursery
- 10.2 A2 Green Belt/Urbanisable Area
- 10.3 A3 River & Water Body
- 10.4 A4 City Forest

PROVISIONS TO BE MADE AT CITY LEVEL

1. Housing of different types (Planned; Un-Planned of different sizes starting from 21 sq m to 400 sq m)
2. Physical Infrastructure (Water, Sewerage etc.)
3. Social Infrastructure (Health, Educations etc.)
4. Trade & Commerce (Different types of Markets)
5. Environment (Not to have any pollution)
6. Transport (Air, Roads, Railways, Water)
7. Re-Structuring along MRTS Network
8. Industries (Non Polluted & Polluted)
9. Offices (Government, Semi Government, Corporate & Private)
10. Justice (High Court, Special court & District Court)



- level in urban extension -
- Cremation grounds,
- Cemetery/burial grounds,
- Orphanage,
- Science Centre,
- Religious Premises, At sub city
- Care Centre for mentally and physically challenged,
- Adult Educational Centres,
- Old Age Home,
- Working women hostels,
- Night Shelters,

SOME IMPORTANT DISTRICTS



आगरा

About Agra

Agra has a rich historical background, Agra came to its own when Shahjahan ascended to the throne of Mughal Empire. He marked the zenith of Mughal architecture, when he built the Taj in memory of his beloved wife Mumtaz Mahal. The post-Mughal era of Agra saw the rule of the Jats, Marathas and finally the British taking over the city.



BASIC ABOUT AGRA



AREA	: 188.4km ²
POPULATION	: 1,585,704
RELIGION	: Hinduism, Isma Jainism are major religious
RELIGION	: Hindu 88%
POPULATION	: Muslim 9.30%

OTHER INFORMATION ABOUT AGRA

Infrastructure

The Agra district is divided into Six Tehsils and 15 Blocks. Total number of Nayag Panchayats in the district are 114 while Gram Sabhas stands at 636. The total populated villages are 904. The total number of police stations in the district are 41 out of which 16 are in Urban area and 25 are in Rural area. The total number of Railway Stations (including Halts) are 29 and Bus Stands/Bus Stops are 144. Total number of Broad Gauge Lines is 198 K.M. and Meter Gauge is 35 K.M.

Economy

Based tourism, manufacturing, automobiles, leather goods, handicrafts, stone carving, garment etc.

River

Yamuna

Important Places

Taj Mahal, Agra Fort, Wild Life SOS Bear Sanctuary



चित्रकूट

About Chitrakoot

Chitrakoot is a town and a nagar panchayat in the Satna district in the state of Madhya Pradesh, India. It is a town of religious, cultural, historical and archaeological importance, situated in the Baghelkhand region. It borders the Chitrakoot district in Uttar Pradesh, whose headquarters Chitrakoot Dham (Karwi) is located nearby. The town lies in the historical Chitrakoot region, which is divided between the present-day Indian states of Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh. It is known for a number of temples and sites mentioned in Hindu scriptures.



BASIC ABOUT CHITRAKOOT



DISTRICT AREA	: 3,216 km ²
POPULATION	: 9,90,626
AVERAGE LITERACY	: 67.5%

OTHER INFORMATION ABOUT CHITRAKOOT

Administration

Chitrakoot district is one of the districts of Uttar Pradesh state of India, and Chitrakoot town is the district headquarters. Chitrakoot district is a part of Chitrakoot Division. The district occupies an area of 3,45,291 km². The district has a population of 990,626 (2011 Census). [1] As of 2011 it is the second least populated district of Uttar Pradesh (out of 71), after Mahoba. [2]

Education

In 1975, the Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Avadh University (Avadh University) was established in Faizabad city, which was later renamed as Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Avadh University, and N.D.A.U & T This is a state agricultural university situated at Faizabad Kumarganj town.

Economy

In 2006 the Ministry of Panchayati Raj named Chitrakoot one of the country's 250 most backward districts (out of a total of 640). [3] It is one of the 34 districts in Uttar Pradesh currently receiving funds from the Backward Regions Grant Fund Programme (BRGF). [3] Successive governments have often ignored the district's development and hence has become one of the most remote and cut-off districts in India.

Demographics

According to the 2011 census Chitrakoot district has a population of 990,626 [2] roughly equal to the nation of Fiji [4] or the US state of Montana. [5] This gives it a ranking of 448th in India (out of a total of 640). [2] The district has a population density of 315 inhabitants per square kilometre (820/sq mi). [2] Its population growth rate over the decade 2001-2011 was 29.29%. [2] Chitrakoot has a sex ratio of 879 females for every 1000 males, [2] and a literacy rate of 66.52%. [2]



इलाहाबाद

About Allahabad

Allahabad also known as Prayag. Allahabad is a city in the Indian state of Uttar Pradesh and the administrative headquarters of Allahabad District, the most populous district in the state. The city is the judicial capital of Uttar Pradesh with Allahabad High Court being the highest judicial body in the state



BASIC ABOUT ALLAHABAD



DISTRICT AREA	: 70.5 km ²
POPULATION	: 59,59,798
AVERAGE LITERACY	: 86.50%
RURAL AREA	: 75%
URBAN AREA	: 24%

OTHER INFORMATION ABOUT ALLAHABAD

Administration

Allahabad is the seat of Allahabad High Court, the highest judicial body in the state of Uttar Pradesh. The city is known as the "Prime Minister Capital of India", since seven of fifteen Prime Ministers of India are from the city

Education

The Allahabad educational system is distinct from Uttar Pradesh's other cities, with an emphasis on broad education. [164] Board of High School and Intermediate Education Uttar Pradesh, the world's biggest examining body, is headquartered in the city

Economy

Overall Allahabad has a very stable and diverse economy comprising various sectors such as State and Central government offices, education and research institutions, real estate, retail, banking, tourism and hospitality, agriculture based industries, railways, transport and logistics, miscellaneous service sectors, and manufacturing.

Important Places

Triveni Sangam, Allahabad High Court, Hanuman Mandir, Allahabad University etc.



गोरखपुर

About Gorakhpur

Gorakhpur is a city located along the banks of Rapti river in the north-eastern parts of the Indian state of Uttar Pradesh, with a population of 673,446. It is located near the Nepal border, 273 kilometres east of the state capital Lucknow. It is the administrative headquarter of Gorakhpur District and Gorakhpur Division. The city is home to the Gorakshanath Temple (Gorakhnath Math).



BASIC ABOUT GORAKHPUR



DISTRICT AREA	: 7,483.8 km ²
POPULATION	: 4,436,275
AVERAGE LITERACY	: 73.25%

OTHER INFORMATION ABOUT GORAKHPUR

Administration

Gorakhpur is the headquarters of Gorakhpur Division and District. Gorakhpur division comprises four districts, Gorakhpur, Deoria, Mahrajganj and Kushinagar. As per provisional data of 2011 census Gorakhpur urban agglomeration had a population of 44,36,275 out of which males were 22,81,763 and females were 21,54,512. The literacy rate was 85.64 per cent.

Education

Gorakhpur has 2 universities named Deen Dayal Upadhyay Gorakhpur University and Madan Mohan Malaviya University of Technology, a medical college named Baba Raghav Das Medical College and a sports college named Beer Bahadur Singh Sports College.

Economy

Major Industries in Gorakhpur are Sugar, Textile, surgical products, Food, Garments Service Industries etc.

Important Places

Gorakhnath Temple, Gita Press, Archaeological Museum, Arogya Mandir