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□ 1 fire station or sub fire station within 1 to 3 km to be provided for 2 lakh population □ Area for fire station with essential residential accommodation □ Area for sub- fire-station with essential residential accommodation 1 ha 0.60 ha Fire Comment - □The disaster Management centers & rehabilitation shelters shall be encouraged in Social Infrastructure.

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Guidelines For Social Infrastructure Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs, Government of India Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs, Government of India the best of the norms of UDPFI, Guidelines, 1996 & the MoHFW, Gol desirable target would be approaching about 4 beds per 1000 persons for DNH PA.

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Regional or State standards for social infrastructure should be developed for the key social infrastructure components instead of Delhi or national standards, which may be unaffordable and irrelevant within the small towns in NCR. 120 Box 12.1 UDPFI GUIDELINES I. Educational Facilities Norms and Standards A. Pre-Primary to Secondary Education

16CH12 social infrastructure - ncrpb.nic.in
The first National level planning guidelines 'The Urban Development Plans Formulations and Implementation Guidelines' (UDPFI) were framed in 1996. Since then, many changes have taken place in the field of urban development especially in view of emerging needs and requirements of urban

Urban and Regional Development Plans Formulation ...
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This book analyses how developmental projects in a globalizing Delhi have brought about neglect, exclusion and alienation of certain sections of population, while benefiting others. It discusses the physical, economic and social displacement of people in the city in recent times, which has deprived them of their lands, livelihoods and access to health care. In Delhi and the National Capital Region, beyond the obvious and apparent image of wide roads, flyovers, the metro rail network, high-rises and glittering malls, globalization has brought about skewed and uneven development. A growing middle class and a significant group of an extremely rich section of population steer the ways in which development strategies are planned and implemented. Furthermore, with government control reducing as is inevitable and consistent with a neoliberal policy framework, private players have entered not only the consumer goods sector, but also basic goods and services such as agriculture, health and education. This book explores the effects of such processes, with a specific focus on equity, on the marginalized sections of population in a globalizing megacity. It addresses the themes of land, livelihoods and health as overarching, drawing upon their interlinkages. It traces the changes in the growth of the city in context of these themes and draws inferences from their interconnectedness to examine the current situation of development in Delhi.

Dr. Bharati Mohapatra examines the social, functional, physical and emotional aspects of neighborhood Open Space and the attitude of people for community participation in managing the Open Space, as well as development of a framework for community participation by integrating the social, psychological and spatial attributes.

Generally, textbooks on urban geography and urban planning are based on ideas laid out in the west and are unable to explicitly connect those ideas to the way Indians experience their cities. This gap is addressed in this book by reconceptualising Indian urban studies. The reconceptualisation is done by dissecting western theories, concepts, paradigms, and principles and practices, and placing them alongside how Indians experience their urban landscapes. Such a comparative analysis allows readers to break from their past understandings of the structure and dynamics of Indian cities as well as enable researchers to make exploratory hypotheses. The book will empower students to craft and implement new approaches, unconstrained by orthodox theories and biases. Primarily intended for the students of Geography and Urban Planning, the book covers the evolution of urban structures and dynamics of settlements in India, largely after India's Independence. There are seven chapters in the book. First three chapters describe and explain the evolution of Indian settlements up to the present. The next four chapters focus on regions, urban planning, urban governance and the social landscape of Indian cities. Each chapter ends with a set of short and long answer questions. KEY FEATURES Large coverage of the syllabi prescribed in Indian academic institutions Strategically organised text of each chapter for the ease of learning Abundant case studies in each chapter Chapter-end short-answer, long-answer and fill-in the blank type exercise problems Target Audience B.Arch BA/B.Sc (Geography) MA/M.Sc (Geography)

This book titled "Housing for All: Design, Construction andManagement" by A.K. Jain is a comprehensive assessment of the housing situationin India which not only traces the path taken by (governments so far but alsooutlines a roadmap for the future. The book begins with an overview of thehousing scenario in India. It discusses various housing programmes and draws adistinction between affordable housing and adequate housing. The book alsodraws particular attention to housing issues of special groups such as theelderly, disabled, homeless, migrant and transit workers, students and singlewomen. There is also a discussion on the issue of social and physicalinfrastructure. The book notes that housing units alone do not constitutehousing but infrastructure plays a critical role in the occupancy of housing.The question of reducing the cost of housing has been vexatious for long. Jaindeals with this issue in detail and suggests various low-cost technologies andhouse building systems for making housing more affordable. Another issue isthat of rental housing. Jain suggests that giving a boost to rental housingthrough a slew of measures can go a long way in making housing more accessibleand bring vacant housing into the market.

Stories of Innovation, Inclusion, Sustainability and Smartness

Land economics is grossly neglected in developing countries, including India. The disconnect between land use planning through master plans and land economics is glaring. Master planning has led to an acute scarcity of serviced land and floor space for economic growth and affordable housing. It has resulted in sprawl, housing-employment mismatch, environmental degradation, social exclusion, rent-seeking and deadweight welfare losses. Land Economics and Policy in Developing Countries delves into theory and practice of land economics to draw lessons for land policy and management. It presents concepts and perspectives of land, functioning of land markets, determinants of location and land use, fallacies of comprehensive land use planning, sustainable land management design, land-based financing of infrastructure and land policy reforms in developing countries. This book evaluates land policy and national urban strategy frameworks, and suggests directions for broader reforms in urban planning, financing and governance.

This volume studies the urbanisation trends of medium-sized cities of India to develop a typology of urban resilience. It looks at historic second-tier cities like Nashik, Bhopal, Kolkata and Agra, which are laboratories of smart experiments and are subject to technological ubiquity, with rampant deployment of smart technologies and dashboard governance. The book examines the traditional values and systems of these cities that have proven to be resilient and studies how they can be adapted to contemporary times. It also highlights the vulnerabilities posed by current urban development models in these cities and presents best practices that could provide leads to address impending climate risks. The book also offers a unique Resilience Index that can drive change in the way cities are imagined and administered, customised to specific needs at various scales of application. Part of the Urban Futures series, the volume is an important contribution to the growing scholarship of southern urbanism and will be of interest to researchers and students of urban studies, urban ecology, urban sociology, architecture, geography, urban design, anthropology, cultural studies, environment, sustainability, urban planning and climate change.

India's urban transition has, of late, acquired multiple narratives. It is said to be rapid, moderate, slow, messy, and hidden. What underpins such multiple narratives is the central theme of the study, State of the Cities: India. Making use of an analytical framework that permits an examination of the shifts in the pace and pattern of India's urbanisation over a period of time, this study takes an in-depth look at the evidence on three of its key dimensions: the demographics, the economy, and the status of infrastructure and the environment. Some of the key questions that this study seeks responses to are: Is India's in the post-liberalisation period any different? Does it show the effect of the changes in the macroeconomic parameters of the post-1991 period? Is it more or less productive and inclusive and environmentally secure? Is it spatially more equal or unequal? Does it in any way signal an inflection point in India's urban transition? Drawing from the analysis of the evidence comparable over time, the study spotlights several interesting questions: what would, for example, explain the acceleration in the pace of urbanisation under conditions of low economic growth and its moderation under conditions of high economic growth? What factors would explain a fall in the rate of growth in the urban share of gross domestic product (GDP) at such a low level of urbanisation, especially the GDP accruing from the manufacturing sector? This study makes a strong case for evidence-based assessment of India's urban transition, rather than to continue to commit, as many of us do, to the long-held, but specious narrative that India is in the midst of rapid urbanisation.

This book, based on international collaborative research, presents a state-of-the-art design for "Smart Master Planning" for all metropolises, megacities and meta cities as well as at sub-city zonal and community and neighborhood level. Smart Master Planning accepts that all cities are a smart city in making in a limited way as far as the six components for Smart Cities; namely, smart people, smart economy, smart environment, smart mobility and smart Governance are concerned. Smart Master Planning in any city can only be designed and executed by active roles of Smart People and Smart City Government and is a joint and synchronous effort of E-Democracy, E-Governance and ICT-IOT system in a 24 hour 7-day framework on all activities. In addition to use of Information and Communication Technologies, and Remote Sensing, the design of smart Master Planning utilizes domain specific tools of many aspects of a city to realize the coordinated, effective and efficient planning, management, development and conservation that improve ecological, social, biophysical, psychological and economic well-being in an equitable manner without compromising the sustainability of development ecosystems and stakeholders. This book will present 12 case studies covering more than 12 cities or more cities centered on domain-specific smart planning components. Case studies of Domain Innovations include Urban Land management, Master Planning for Water Management, Comprehensive Master Planning Innovations, Smart Use of Master Plan basics, Integrated Smart Master Planning, and Citizen-Centric Master Planning.

This book is a comprehensive history of city planning in post-independence India. It explores how the nature and orientation of city planning have evolved in India's changing sociopolitical context over the past hundred or so years. The book situates India's experience within a historical framework in order to illustrate continuities and disjunctions between the pre- and post-independent Indian laws, policies, and programs for city planning and development. It focuses on the development, scope, and significance of professional planning work in the midst of rapid economic transition, migration, social disparity, and environmental degradation. The volume also highlights the need for inclusive planning processes that can provide clean air, water, and community spaces to large, diverse, and fast growing communities. Detailed and insightful, this volume will be of interest to researchers and students of public administration, civil engineering, architecture, geography, economics, and sociology. It will also be useful for policy makers and professionals working in the areas of town and country planning.

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