

# **A CRITICAL ANALYSIS OF DEVELOPMENT PATTERN IN THE PERIPHERY-A Case of Ahmedabad**

Thesis submitted in  
Partial Fulfillment for  
The Award of the Degree of

**Master of Urban and Regional Planning**

By

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Second Semester, MURP II – 2020-21

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Master of Urban and Regional Planning (MURP) Program

Department of Architecture

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**JULY 2021**

## **CERTIFICATE**

# **A CRITICAL ANALYSIS OF DEVELOPMENT PATTERN IN THE PERIPHERY-A Case of Ahmedabad**

The contents presented in this Thesis represent my original work and it has not been submitted for the award of any other Degree or Diploma anywhere else.

**Hardi Girishbhai Prajapati**

This Thesis is submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the  
Degree of Master of Urban and Regional Planning  
at the Department of Architecture  
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The present work has been carried out under our supervision and guidance and it meets the standard for awarding the above stated degree.

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## **ABSTRACT**

With the expanding urbanization, urban communities are persistently rambling outward with extending metropolitan limits. This over spill of populace is obliged inside the peri-metropolitan interface of urban areas. Peri-metropolitan is portrayed as having an extraordinary nature, credited to a great deal of physical, social and ecological changes happening in those spaces and furthermore the way that what is peri metropolitan today would be metropolitan tomorrow which makes it huge with regards to spatial arranging. This paper helps in understanding the meanings of peri metropolitan regions, its pertinence to arranging, clarifying why comprehend peri metropolitan regions, what are the different changes that it goes through, ward and governance. Aside from different highlights which characterize a lot peri urbanization, this paper additionally reveals insight into how peri metropolitan regions have been separated in Indian urban areas and what approaches have been received for something very similar. The different issues and difficulties of peri metropolitan regions have likewise been talked about in the paper following different concern spaces of the peri urban interface.

Peri-Urban regions advance as an outcome of urbanization and over the top development of city limits towards the hinterland: a marvel most normally connected with an agricultural nation like India which is home to world's second biggest populace. The peri-metropolitan zones lies at the place of interface among metropolitan and provincial regions, stays in consistent change and portray by the conjunction of metropolitan and country exercises, establishments, culture and society. Urbanization brings about change of land use, climate and culture of networks living in the periphery zones and subsequently, changes in the environmental equilibrium of the city-locale. Despite the fact that, the fast extension of peri-metropolitan regions present the two chances and difficulties for metropolitan and provincial manageability, in any case, in contrast to the western real factors, the interaction frequently prompts the arrangement of 'metropolitan towns' with half and half culture, low quality of foundation, absence of fundamental conveniences, biological lopsidedness and natural afflictions that ultimately hampers quietness of mind and obstruct quality life for the occupants. To look at the above perspectives experimentally, the paper investigations social, biological and natural network of peri-metropolitan Lucknow city arranged in the territory of Uttar Pradesh, India by haphazardly choosing 500 example families from four squares (two towns from each square) situated at four inverse corners. The discoveries of the examination underlines that to oblige rising populace because of fast industrialization and urbanization measure; impromptu and indiscriminate advancement of periphery zones of the Lucknow city is on a quickly sped up way coming about into natural obliteration, environmental lopsidedness, low quality of accessibility of foundation, disintegrating of social construction and social rot. The enduring circumstance has definitely broken the conventional construction of the general public, upset work and vocation designs, made wellbeing, cleanliness and disinfection issues, aside from displaying patterns of blurring age old social convictions and practices in the interface zone

## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENT**

I would like to show my genuine appreciation towards Dr. Bhavana Vasudeva and Dr. Binu Singh, advisors for my thesis, for their never-ending patience, guidance, valuable suggestions, and support throughout this thesis and course work.

My sincere gratitude to Mr. Gopal Shah, my committee member for his valuable guidance and proficient assistance to help my thesis and course work.

I would also like to present my sincere thanks towards entire faculty and staff of the department of architecture for their teaching and for giving me unlimited support for my course work in the university.

Finally, I would love to present my thanks to my parents, brother (Pruthvish), Sister (Dr. Krupa) and my husband (Nisarg) for their continuous inspiration and encouragement that kept me strong and confident while pursuing my master's degree in urban and regional planning as well as in my whole life, without them nothing would have happened.

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# **CHAPTER 1 - INTRODUCTION**

## **1.1 Background**

Quick urbanization makes a conclusive tension on the center urbanized region falling under the ward of some metropolitan nearby government. Additionally, there is an incredible expansion in the metropolitan populace in underdeveloped countries particularly in the metropolitan regions which is because of high movement from country regions and unassuming communities. This pressing factor results in pourout regions outside as far as possible which could be then named periphery zone region with an unmistakable and progressively changing space in the general setting of the center urbanized region. While fostering the rustic settlements are being retained inside the urbanized regions, in addition, these can likewise be named as metropolitan towns while lying on edge of enormous urban areas. This never-ending suburbia actuates the spreading of land employments of metropolitan nature into the encompassing metropolitan towns in the edges bringing a huge populace into the metropolitan provincial interface.

### **1.1.1 Peri-Urbanization and its Characteristics**

Peri-metropolitan regions are the momentary zones between the genuine metropolitan and genuine country scene, laying on the fringe of town and its encompassing. These progressions in assorted areas have explicit impact region is the temporary region, which is the entry between the rustic region, for example, the town on one side and the metropolitan center e on the existences of the occupants in a friendly, financial and political setting. Peri-metropolitan for example it is city on another between obvious metropolitan and genuine rustic regions including highlights of both these regions. It displays key jobs in the primary and morphological change of the metropolitan agglomeration region. Attributes of these spaces may differ from one spot to another in their reality and power based on physical and social and financial parts of the spot. Different boundaries are utilized to characterize Urban regions which are extensively delegated segment parts (i.e., increment of thickness and populace size), monetary

sectoral segment (i.e., a principally non-rural workforce), and mental - social segment (i.e., mindfulness for the significance of Urban) as distinguished. Which has markers like populace, populace thickness, sexual orientation proportion, horticulture exercises, essential exercises, non-agribusiness, metropolitan exercises, developed region, proficiency, foundation administrations, driving populace, and so on one of the attributes is the adjustment of segment design for example quick expansion in populace and with that increment in labor force engaged with non-supremacy occupation. Change in actual qualities as the scope of land utilizes found in peri-urban regions is extremely wide as it incorporates rustic, metropolitan, and momentary person. In addition, there is a blending of both the characters in the type of populace and land use as the land uses might be urbanized yet the populace may in any case be country. There is a blend of farming exercises for example cash crops are connected to rustic regions and monetarily developed harvests, for example, agriculture and blossoms which has an immediate connection to metropolitan regions. Different kinds of land like mechanical arrangements, stockrooms, have more clear metropolitan measurements. The empty land in such regions has a delegate land use. The developed land for private purposes and so forth lies in the metropolitan finish of the country metropolitan continuum. Change in the spatial person of the space has relied upon the encompassing exercises and its development decides the scale and nature of progress.

### **1.1.2 Issues in Urban fringes**

Endeavors of fulfilling the financial and social necessities of a larger part of the developing total populace occur in a metropolitan setting. This is trailed by an immense measure of relocation of individuals in the metropolitan region with a chance of wild metropolitan blast with a remarkable expansion in the populace, tension on metropolitan foundation, and coming about the decline of a way of life. of wild metropolitan blast with a remarkable expansion in the populace, tension on metropolitan foundation, and coming about the decline of a way of life.



In the wake of the fast extension of metropolitan urban areas, the neighborhood governments can scarcely adapt up to only support of the current administrations inside their Jurisdiction. While overhauled' metropolitan land may for sure be far beneath the prerequisite of the metropolitan region, the cycles of theoretical buy and land change from agribusiness to non-horticultural use proceed with unabated in the periphery regions. Urbanization, an interaction of convergence of individuals and financial exercises inside restricted topographical regions, made an example of relational conditions, obscure in the provincial regions. This causes a circumstance where the arrangement of infrastructural offices, the rule of law, cover turns into a troublesome errand. The powers of the unrestricted economy have regularly been found lacking to satisfy this duty. In the rustic setting, it very well might be feasible to leave the choices relating to lodging and private climate and so on to the private people, with certain measures of monetary and managerial help from the state. In metropolitan regions, notwithstanding, such choices fundamentally call for huge exogenous intervention. The neighborhood administering body in the perimetropolitan region is unequipped for taking care of the mind-boggling issues emerging from the cycle of urbanization.

## **1.2 Major issues in Peri-urban areas**

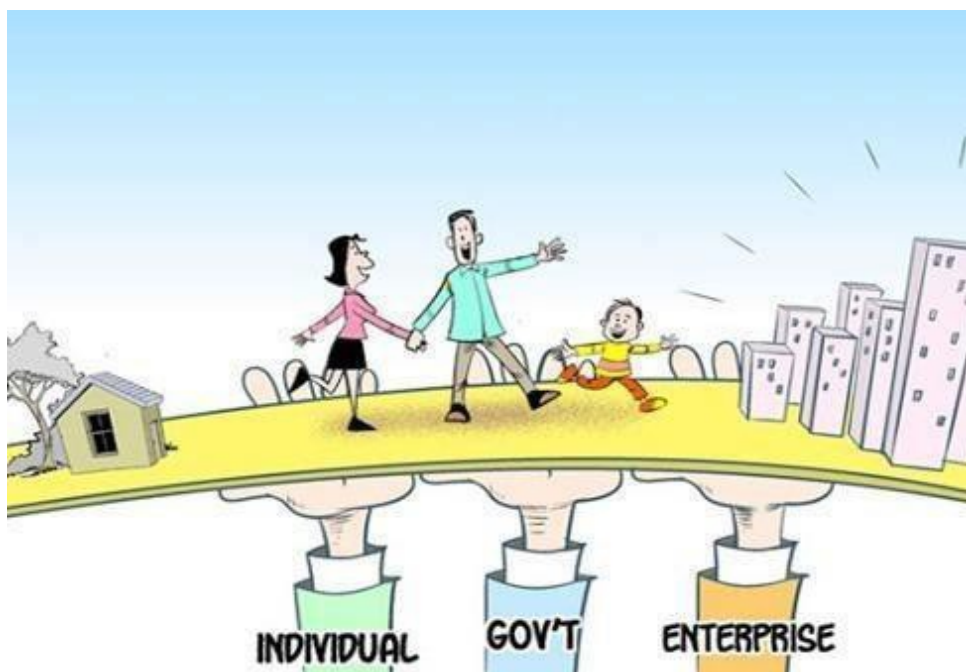
Rural society has its own norms and values whereas in city it gets deviated partially or fully. In the process of URBANISATION, land use patterns, physical and social infrastructure, values, cultural norms, and economic behavior or can say pattern change. This results in conflict between spatial and non-spatial components of the region. Urbanization, we can say as a TRANSITIONAL PHASE between rural and urban. And it offers some form of transparency. This needs a proper urban planning approach so that we can observe, analyze, and come to some conclusion so that implementation of different plans and policies can be done to improve the life of people. Not every area has to be homogeneously developed due to many other societal issues and reasons but what is the underlying issue in the areas where these issues and reasons don't exist but still such a patter is observed like a decently developed area and suddenly the area next to it is underdeveloped. What can be done

to uplift such area and have a balance Development, fewer employment opportunities, increased disorders in society etc.



*Figure 1: Peri-Urban Areas Scenario*

As shown in below figure 1.3 Increasing trade and capital flows, the information revolution, increasingly decentralized governance structures across the developing world are changing opportunities for rural-urban linkages as well as, the boosting up of such linkages.



*Figure 2: Major Issue*

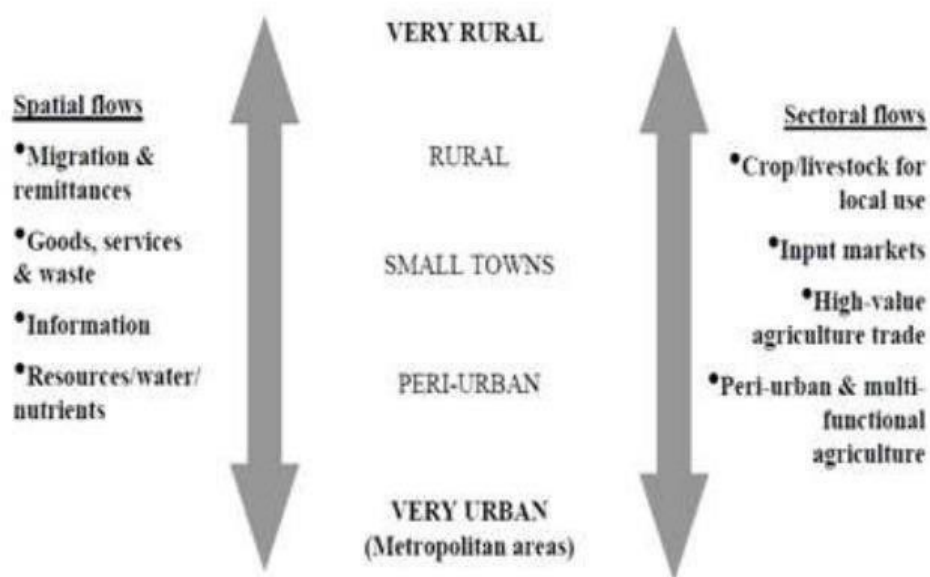


Figure 3: Major issues 2

In figure 1.2 here the spatial flow includes flows of people, goods, money technology, knowledge, information, and waste and sectoral includes flows of agricultural products going to urban and peri-urban areas, and goods from the urban manufacturing areas going to more rural areas.

### 1.2.1 Environmental issue

Peri-Urban areas have more environmental elements compared to the rural areas due to other transitional Peri-urban areas being in transition would be under tremendous change of land uses which has a severe effect on the environment and ecosystems of the area. Urbanization at these places comes with the cost of depletion of the environment resulting in serious disruptions of ecosystems. Many times there have been cases when the region has lost its complete natural characteristics. This might result in deforestation, depletion of water, grasslands, etc. Moreover, at times these areas are conveniently selected as the landfill and dumping sites hurrying the process. Astonishingly there is not enough care taken by the authority to conserve or protect the environmental characteristics in the run for urbanization.

### **1.2.2 Organizational issue**

The most well-known issue found in assistance conveyance of the covering of elements of concerned specialists and assortment of specialists. This uncertainty makes an absence of coordination between different organizations. Metropolitan specialists disregard the issues of these temporary regions as they are outside their regulatory limits. Gram Panchayat or a country administering body is inadequate and wasteful to manage complex issues emerging from urbanization. Covering of capacities makes disarray and results in an absence of administration arrangement. Gathering and relegating incomes. Besides, there is no lawful restriction on various organizations to supply customary input to one another engaged with the cycle.

### **1.2.3 Financial issue**

Actual issues spin around the low quality or absolute absence of actual framework nearby. Absence of conveniences like the fire station, primary post, Govt. medical clinic, Gardens, Schools, jungle gyms, and so on Absence of actual foundation, for example, water supply, sewage framework, strong waste administration. Besides, this issue intensifies as there is piecemeal non-coterminous improvement without administering authority. With no appropriate administering organization set up, there is an infringement of Building guideline or absolute shortfall of them.

### **1.2.4 Financial issue**

Joining in periphery regions inside city cutoff points will require more starting ventures than gets back to the metropolitan partnership. Panchayat will need monetary assets and specialized skills. Foundation improvement works are not playing and there isn't a lot of arrangement to recuperate their expenses from customers.

## 1.3 Parameters affecting development

The various degrees of restrictions adopted to curb pandemic change peoples' lifestyles and affect their social interactions and economic conditions. This features a direct effect on their travel and outdoor activities (Deepti Muley and others,2020).

### 1.3.1 Infrastructure

Infrastructures are such basic requirements like railways, roads, ships, airways, communication, etc. They also include energy, banking, science, technology, health, education, and other public utility concerns. Without the existence and presence of economic infrastructures, the growth and fast pace of the economy is impossible. Infrastructure is a key element in determining price levels and influencing the market sentiment of the real estate sector. It is common for proposed developments to influence the price points in micro markets and adjoining areas as it acts as a USP for a homebuyer or developer. A location that is equipped with excellent infrastructure will command high property rates and have good growth prospects. The environs are not limited to only civic amenities like road, water and electricity but also social facilities.



*Figure 4: Development in infrastructure*

### 1.3.2 POPULATION-Migrants and local population



*Figure 5: Population projection*

Population of any country determines use of natural resources, per capita income, agricultural development, capital allocation and employment generation, infrastructural and industrial development

The consequences of migration for developing countries include the following aspects:

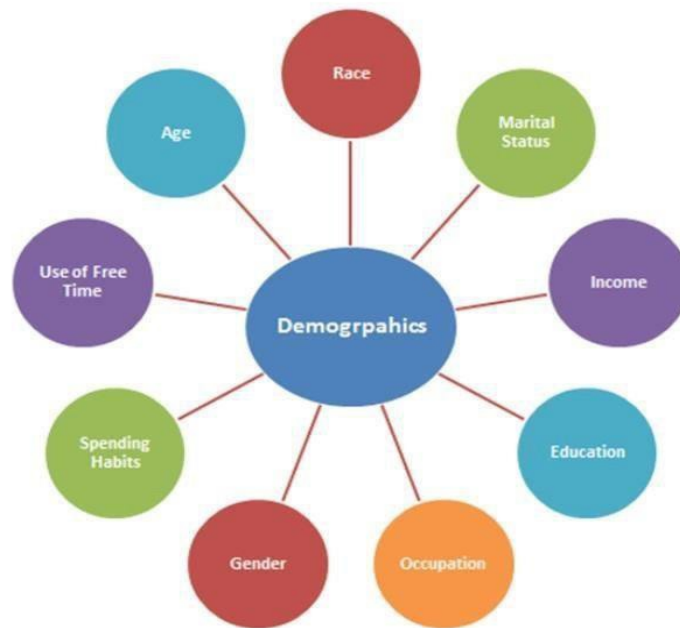
- 1) Adaptation of labor markets to demands of the economy,
- 2) Degree and type of concentration of migrant populations in the receiving country,
- 3) Differences that arise between formal and informal and urban and rural sectors of the economy,
- 4) Type and degree of concentration and interaction of population groups, and
- 5) Possible moral deformation of some migrants and their deviant behavior. In conclusion, receiving countries must have policies that responsibly address the presence of economic immigrants and refugees on their territory, without this being considered detrimental to the national interest.

### **1.3.3 Demographic factor**

Demographic factors, including gender, age, race, marital status, family sub structure, Income, education, speech, gender, timeline bifurcation, age group are few of the



criteria that provide a general indication of factors that dominates development of any country.



*Figure 6: Factors affecting Demography*

With the Population growing, requires developing more infrastructure, facilities, economic generation tools, healthcare, transportation, which all cordially add to the development of particular place Until the early 18th century, world population grew little because high mortality rates offset high fertility rates. But increased knowledge and technological change in the form of advances in medicine, public health, and nutrition began to lower mortality rates. In India, the median age is around 27 years and the annualized growth rate of the population from 2010 to 2015 has been 1.2 percent.

#### **1.3.4 Economic factor**

Environmental factors, in varying degrees, always have a direct influence on the urban environment formation and the provision of favorable and safe conditions for the life of the population. Their role in the planning and development of urban areas remains an integral part of the management of such areas. Management should be aimed at improving the efficiency of use of the territories and ecological environment improvement.

Planning must be done with the consideration of identified ecological processes in cities on the basis of the information about their occurrence in the past and present. Currently, most cities face a multitude of problems that require urgent and immediate solutions for urban environment, as environmental factors remain one of the most critical problems that should be considered by the authorities while implementing the urban areas' development plans.



*Figure 7: Environmental Precautions*

### **1.3.5 Land use and transportation**

Land use planning refers to the practice whereby landowners, developers, municipalities, and other professionals collectively work to approve a land-based project, following principles that promote an appropriate social and environmental effect, while also employing resources efficiently.

The main goal of land use planning is to make sure that land resources are efficiently utilized for any kind of land use activity, which could include anything from residential uses to agricultural uses. The use of the land must adhere to the development goals or vision that the city has

- **Transportation**



Economics involves production, distribution and consumption of goods and services' People depend upon the natural resources to satisfy the needs of life but due to nonuniform surface of earth and due to difference in local resources, there is a lot of difference in standard of living in different societies. So, there is an immense requirement of transport of resources from one particular society to other. These resources can range from material things to knowledge and skills like movement of doctors and technicians to the places where there is need of them.

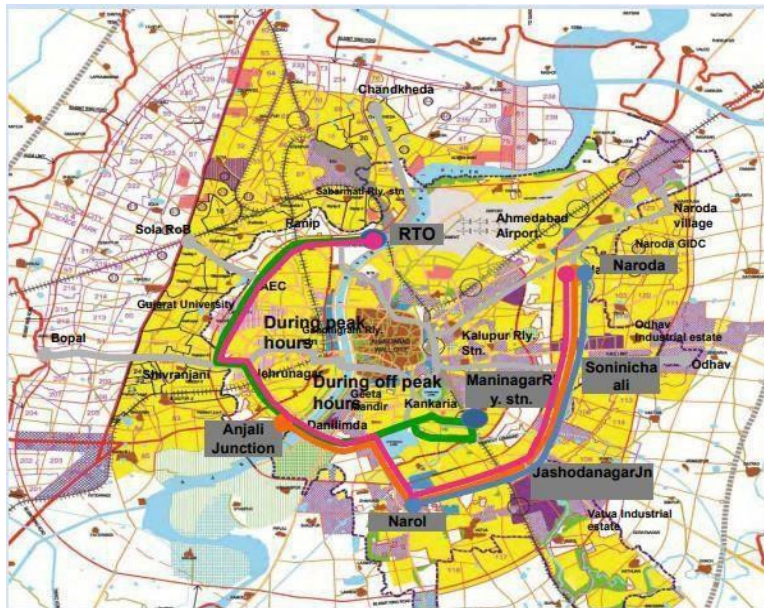


Figure 8: Change in Land Use

### 1.3.6 Political factors

There are often political factors involved in why some countries remain poor, and one of those is bad government.

Governments need to do lots of things to encourage development – they need to build and maintain infrastructure, and raise and spend finance wisely, on the right projects.

When governments are inept at managing infrastructure, development is impossible.

Nobody wants to build a factory in a city where the power could go out at any time. They also need to set up their laws and business practices in a way that encourages investment and initiative, that protect businesses and individuals legally, and that honour property rights, contracts and copyrights.



Figure 9: Political Influence

## 1.4 Thesis Framework

Nowadays, we see increasing and creating new areas to be small cities or suburban around the big cities, so the question is how to balance between different original areas services. Urban-rural integrated planning is to regard economic and social development in urban and rural areas for uniform planning from the integrated situation of national economic and social development and make integrated research and integrated solution to the existing problems and their interrelationship in urban and rural areas so as to change the urban-rural dual structure gradually and establish an equal and harmonious urban-rural relationship under marketing economy.

RURAL AND URBAN AREAS HAVE CHANGED DUE TO 4 MAIN PROCESSES:

COUNTER URBANISATION: The movement of people and businesses away from towns and cities to rural areas.

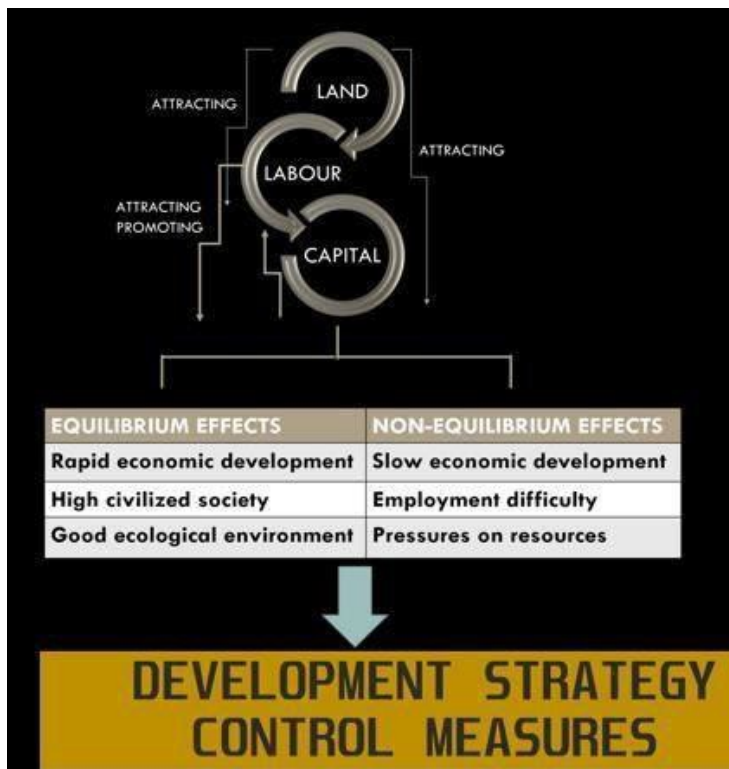


Figure 10: Push and Pull Factors for City

**ECONOMIC STRUCTURE**

**GOVERNANCE STRUCTURE**

**SPATIAL STRUCTURE**

**SUBURBANISATION:** The movement of people from the inner-city areas to the suburbs of towns and cities leading to the growth of the suburbs and the extension of the urban area.

**RE-URBANISATION:** The movement of people and businesses back to the CBD and Inner City due to redevelopment and regeneration.

**INTRA-URBAN MIGRATION:** Any population movements made within urban areas e.g., as families develop and their housing needs change this is reflected in their intra-urban migration.

The rapid process of urbanization through the establishment of industries, urban traits and facilities has decreased the differences between villages and cities.

The differences between the two is not visible development of transport and road communication has connected remote villages. New occupations and modern educational institutions have attracted the people of rural areas. This is what the rural urban continuum is.

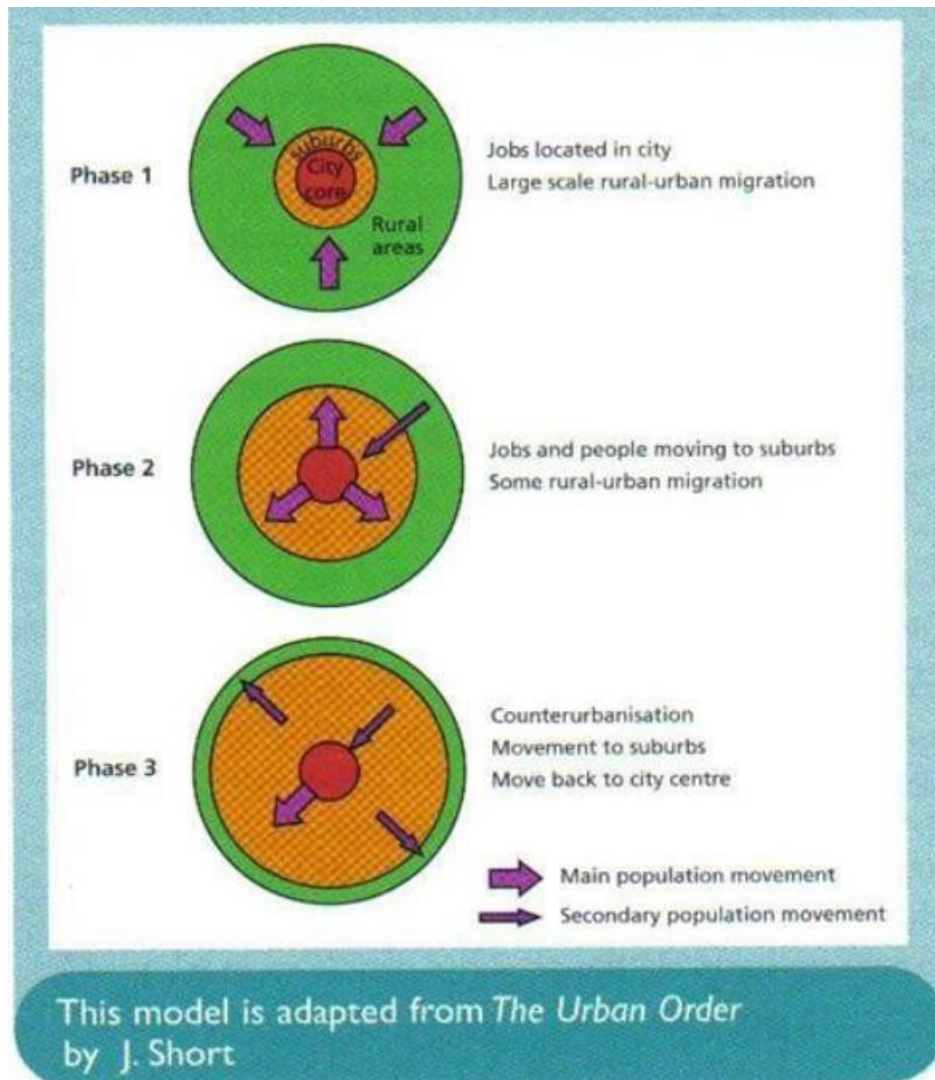


Figure 11: Urban Model

## **CHAPTER 2 - LITERATURE REVIEW**

### **2.1 Defining peri-urban**

The complications of contemporary land use occur in peri-urban areas. The prime cause lies in the unclear and ambiguous meanings of these areas, are they rural are they urban, are they to be preserved or to become the platform of dynamics and development. Moreover, its complexities increase because of its transitional nature and are characterized by neglect and ignorance particularly in the developing countries. And being neither completely urban nor completely rural, it falls outside the domain of planner on either side but continues to cater to the spill over population without basic infrastructural provisions resulting into increasing disparities.

### **2.2 Defining Rural**

The personality of rural villages is reflected as dominatingly rural, extremely low populace development design, low-thickness design, Kachcha constructions, and low degree of offices and deficient or missing actual framework. Since the pressing factor isn't much on the land, the personal satisfaction is settled and generally rural.

### **2.3 Defining Pre-transition**

During this stage, there is a slow change is seen in attributes of the town almost a space of metropolitan augmentation which is reflected in:

- Medium populace development, with step-by-step expanding movement designs.
- The predominance of farming beginnings lessening
- ~~The land region happens outside the city limit and under the metropolitan position~~ limit, however, inhabitation stays low.

## **2.4 Defining transition**

Towns in this stage are under the umbrella of metropolitan augmentation and are portrayed by amazingly high land regions past the Municipal limit bringing about decreasing horticulture area.

## **2.5 Defining post transition**

During this stage, the relationship of towns encompassing the arranged improvement region is expanded on one another as the town turns out to be an integral part of the last because of its vicinity with the metropolitan center.

This stage is portrayed by:

The exceptionally high populace and expanding relocation near an issue circumstance

Change in work structure

Change in land use from private to blended land use, and the rise of little assembling units

## **2.6 Defining Urban**

During this stage, towns are completely encircled by arranged turn of events. They are distinguished as high thickness, over the blockage, profoundly focused on regions with insufficient framework and offices. Without building byelaws and advancement controls, this region turns into a support for the arranged region. With expanding tension on metropolitan land and severe guidelines, metropolitan towns structure a pad to get the estimated out low-pay populace and exercises, depending.

Supplementing the ones proposed in arranged regions.

## **2.7 CONSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK 73<sup>RD</sup> AND 74<sup>TH</sup> CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT ACTS**

At 73 and 74 constitutional amendment bills in early 1990 it has been introduced in an attempt to achieve equality of decentralization and local self-government bodies to provide constitutional recognition. Revision of national parliaments, confer these powers, giving Panchayats and municipalities such powers and functions, it may be necessary to enable them to become self-organization - government. Responsibility For this purpose, Panchayats and municipalities have been responsible for the formulation and implementation of economic development and social justice, including the constitutional articles 11 and 12 of the matters listed in Schedule Program. India has a three-tier system where at the topmost level is the Federal or the central government. It is followed by state government and lastly it is urban local body or ULB.

### **PANCHAYAT**

Under Article 243G there is provision that, with regards to provision of constitution, any State legislature has the liberty that they may grant such necessary powers and authority to the panchayat so that they can work as the institution of self-government. Moreover, the law of these type can also contain requirements for the devolution of powers and responsibilities upon Panchayat at the suitable level. This amendment if followed it can give political as well as fiscal autonomy to a rural governing body i.e., gram panchayat under Panchayati raj. But unfortunately, there is a loophole in the amendment. It does not compel the state to follow this but gives liberty that they may follow this and hence they are not mandated by the constitution to follow the amendment resulting into failure of decentralization.

### **MUNICIPALITIES**

Under Article 243W there is provision that, with regards to provision of constitution, any State legislature has the liberty that they may grant such necessary powers and authority to the Municipality so that they can work as the institution of self-government. Moreover, the law of these type can also contain requirements for the devolution of powers and responsibilities upon the ULB at the suitable level.

This article is same as 243G only this is for an urban governing body. This amendment if followed it can give political as well as fiscal autonomy to an Urban Local Body i.e., Municipality. But unfortunately, there is a loophole in the amendment. It does not mandate the state to follow this but gives liberty that they may follow this and hence they are not compelled by the constitution to follow the amendment resulting into failure of decentralization. Consequently, the powers, functions or finances does not trickle down to the ULB leaving it depended on the state for its finances and powers.



## 2.8 POWERS AND FUNCTIONS OF MUNICIPALITY AS PER CAA

Along with matters included in the 11<sup>th</sup> schedule 73<sup>rd</sup> CAA have passed on responsibility of implementing schemes related to social justice and also for economic development in their area of jurisdiction.

Along with matters included in the 12<sup>th</sup> schedule 73<sup>rd</sup> CAA have passed on responsibility of implementing schemes related to social justice and economic development in their area of jurisdiction. Twelfth schedule apart from the ones mentioned above also includes following matters:

- Urban planning and town planning
- Regulation of land-use and construction of buildings
- Planning for social and economic development
- Slum improvement and up gradation
- Provision of urban amenities and facilities such as parks, gardens, playgrounds
- Public amenities including street lighting, parking lots, bus stops and public conveniences. (under 12<sup>th</sup> schedule of 74<sup>th</sup> Constitutional Amendment act)

A district level planning committee is to be formed under the article 243ZD of 74<sup>th</sup> CAA which will prepare a plan for District development. It has the powers to prepare a draft district development plans which amalgamates the plans prepared by all the smaller governing bodies i.e. panchayats and municipalities. These plans have considerations for all the matter of common interests such as spatial planning, integrated development of trunk infrastructure, sharing of water and other natural resources and last but not the least environmental considerations. Furthermore these plans should be prepared such that they consolidate the plans prepared by panchayats and municipalities.

A metropolitan planning committee is to be formed as stated under article 243ZE for metropolitan areas such that it constitutes of members elected by and from the members of the municipalities and chairpersons of the panchayat that lie within the metropolitan area. The proportion is taken with regards to proportion of population of the municipalities and Panchayats in the metropolitan areas and are having same mandate as mentioned above for district planning committee.



There is a provision under the Article 243N and Article 243ZF which states that any provision of any law that relates to Panchayats and Municipalities respectively, is in force at the time of the of the amendments, which are varying with the provisions of this amendment, would be continued to be in force until amended or repealed by a competent legislature or other competent authority or until one year from such commencement, whichever is earlier.

Once the ULB's and panchayats are granted autonomy and powers at appropriate levels these articles ensured that there is a cohesion when it comes to planning. Urban and town planning being the function of the ULB as per the 12<sup>th</sup> schedule if done individually by each institution may consequently lead to chaos and confusion as the resources may be spreaded across multiple administrative boundaries and leads to inefficient management of the same. Moreover some trunk infrastructure like highways, water canals have to be provided at a much larger scale than a ULB. This can be achieved through Metropolitan Planning Committee and District Planning Committee which makes certain that all the smaller level plans are consolidated to form a single cohesive plan through Metropolitan Development Plan and District Development Plans.

## **2.9 LEGAL FRAMEWORK IN GUJARAT**

With the 74<sup>th</sup> CAA, imposed upon the state, states have shown great indifference towards State Finance Commissions and have provided them with administrative or technical assistance. In lines with the 74<sup>th</sup> CAA and its notification, amendments were executed by the Gujarat Governments to the Gujarat Municipalities Act, 1963 and to the BMC Act, 1949. The provisions under the amendments in Gujarat can be referred in section 8.1 of annex. The provision has looked into the following mater:

### **2.9.1 Structural**

It includes revisions for fair and regular conduct of elections to the municipalities by statutory constituted State Election Commissions. Once in every five years a Finance Commission should be constituted to recommend to the Central Finance Commission, measures to improve the financial health of municipal bodies. This ensures that the municipalities observe clear democracy through all the elected members. Moreover a body like state finance commission greatly helps in maintaining the financial balance of the municipality.

### **2.9.2 Functional**

The provisions of Gujarat Municipalities Act, 1963 and the BPMC Act, 1949 have been amended in 1993 but there was a total ignorance towards actual devolution which should have taken place like regulation of land- use, town planning with development authorities, safeguarding the interests of weaker sections, promotion of cultural, educational and aesthetic aspects have still not been devolved fully.

This results into lack of political as well as fiscal devolution of power and failure of decentralization. This also leaves the municipality dependent on the state government for its efficient functioning.

### **2.9.3 Planning**

As highlighted by 74<sup>th</sup> CAA there should be a metropolitan planning committee but their absence in Gujarat has limited the functional role of ULB in management and planning to a varying sectoral departmental plans and programs which could never lead to a consolidated planning and cohesive development of the ULB's.

This ineffective planning results in inefficiency in working of the ULB. Their proper functioning could be hampered due to lack of vision and planning.

## **FUNCTIONS OF MUNICIPALITY IN GUJARAT**

The Municipalities have been given enormous powers and functions and they are classified as under: Obligatory functions; Discretionary functions

### **Functions delegated by the State Government.**

As per the Gujarat Municipalities act 1963 the functions are assigned to municipalities which can be referred in section 8.4 in annex. The functions under Gujarat Municipalities act 1963 have been divided in various areas of work. They are as follows:

In the Sphere of public works and education: This area includes maintaining public streets, naming, and numbering them and to give relief to person who has been immediately affected and rendered homeless by natural disaster such as fire, floods, earthquake, draught etc. within the municipal borough. Under this part, there are different capacities that incorporate forbiddance and managing risky and hostile exchange rehearses. Evacuation or getting of perilous structures and puts and recovering unfortunate territories. Getting or eliminating perilous structures or places and Obtaining a stock or extra inventory of water, legitimate and adequate for

forestalling risk to the strength of occupants from the deficiently or unwholesomeness of the current stockpile, when such stockpile or extra stock can be gotten at a sensible expense. Watering public roads, public immunization, Cleansing public roads and spots, and sewers and all spots not being a private property which is available to the happiness regarding the public if such places are vested in the districts, eliminating toxic vegetation and subsiding every open aggravation.

Presenting and keeping up with the arrangement of the water wardrobe to forgo the expulsion of night soil via conveying something very similar in a container truck or different means. Discarding night soil and garbage and assuming this is the case needed by the state government, arrangement of fertilizer nature from such night soil and trash. Developing and adjusting and keeping up with public restrooms and urinals. Securing and keeping up with changing and directing spots for removal of the dead and removal of unclaimed dead bodies and bodies of dead creatures. Giving exceptional clinical guide obliging to the wiped out on a schedule of hazardous sickness and accepting such measures as might be needed to forestall the flare-up or to stifle and forestall the repeat of such infection. Building up and keeping up with public clinics and dispensaries and family arranging focuses and giving public clinical help. In general, this is the segment with the most comprehensive rundown having the greatest capacity identified with wellbeing and sterilization covered here. They are much more than the ones as outlined by the 74th CAA. This would guarantee the smooth working of the region in regard to fundamental exercises Under this part, there are different capacities that incorporate for bid dance and managing risky and hostile exchange rehearses. Evacuation or getting of perilous structures and puts and recovering unfortunate territories. Getting or eliminating perilous structures or places and Obtaining a stock or extra inventory of water, legitimate and adequate for forestalling risk to the strength of occupants from the deficiently or unwholesomeness of the current stockpile, when such stockpile or extra stock can be gotten at a sensible expense. Watering public roads, public immunization, Cleansing public roads and spots, and sewers and all spots not being a private property which is available to the happiness regarding the public if such places are vested in the districts, eliminating toxic vegetation and subsiding every open aggravation. Presenting and keeping up with the

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#### THE FRUIT OF DIFFERENCE: The Rural Urban Continuum As A System Of Identity (Michael M. Bell, February 2010)

MICHAEL M. BELL

RURAL SOCIOLOGY, VOL. 57, NO. 1, SPRING 1992

Department of Sociology and School of Forestry and Environmental Studies , Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut 06520-1965

Today sociologists tend to doubt the rural-urban continuum, the idea that community is more

Characteristic of country places than cities. Based on an ethnographic study of an English ex urban village, this paper argue that the continuum remains an important source of identity for country residents, one from which they derive social-psychological and material benefits. They root this conception of themselves as country people in nature, making this identity a particularly secure one. These real social consequences suggest that sociology should no longer doubt the reality of the rural- urban continuum, atleast at the level of the definition of the situation.

The purpose of this paper is to point out that, whatever the academic standing of concepts such as community and the difference between country life and city life, these ideas remain strongly held popular beliefs. But this fact makes the rural- urban continuum (which for the purposes of this paper is focused on the idea that community is more characteristic of country places than cities) real.

## CONCLUSION:

- Rural settlements which are located within the radius of 5 to 8 Km from urban areas reflect many characteristics that are the result of Urban-Rural interactions.
- Rural areas lose their traditional characteristics rapidly and largely enter to the urban needs .
- The economy characterises market gardening and in other words it becomes totally dependent on the Urban centre, for their survival.
- This interaction also bears adequate scope for people in the urban area to work into rural areas. Further, those with larger landed interests dictate the terms and directions of development of the rural areas.
- Thus, from above analysis we can safely conclude that in spite of serious problems in the form of transport and communication the region has an access over pattern of interaction.

## AGRICULTURE IN A RURAL-URBAN CONTINUUM (Yoginder K. Alagh, April-June 2011)

YOGINDER K. ALAGH

Indian Journal Of Agricultural Economics

Vol.66, No.2, April-June, 2011

Population growth is world-wide phenomena with the increase in population man-land ratio decreased substantially and more and more land developed as a result of various economic, social and political activities of man. As a result of all this city or town or urban areas became more crowded on the one hand and the fringe areas of town became assimilated into urban area. That is to say urban areas with the passage of time is expanding and rural areas decreasing in its geographical extent. All these recent developments of urban areas have attracted the attention of geographers regarding the problems of urban

areas . Thus urban geography has become one of the most important branches of geography.

This paper

discusses about the demand for Indian agriculture and the spread of markets. The main argument is that Indian agriculture should be seen as a rural-urban continuum and opportunities perceived accordingly. We have observed that for some time that urbanisation and structural change in the labour force is taking place at a faster pace than usually argued.

Today sociologists tend to doubt the rural-urban continuum, the idea that community is more characteristic of country places than cities. Based on an ethnographic study of an English urban village, this paper argues that the continuum remains an important source of identity for country residents, one from which they derive social-psychological and material benefits. They root this conception of themselves as country people in nature, making this identity a particularly secure one. These real social consequences suggest that sociology should no longer doubt the reality of the rural-urban continuum, at least at the level of the definition of the situation.

The purpose of this paper is to point out that, whatever the academic standing of concepts such as community and the difference between country life and city life, these ideas remain strongly held popular beliefs. But this fact in itself makes the rural-urban continuum (which for the purposes of this paper is focused on the idea that community is more characteristic of country places than cities) real.

The location of various industries in the region based on locally available minerals and agricultural products will provide employment to the local people and will contribute to socio-economic development of the region. Because of the traditional alienation and isolation the methods of cultivation in the region have remained traditional which resulted in deforestation, ecological imbalance and uneconomic agricultural productions. To correlate the agricultural development with economic development, it is thus necessary to give priority for the transport

and communications development.

## Conclusion

We should work and focus on the fact that in the next decade, Indian agriculture will meet the requirements of food security and rapidly diversify itself. It will function in a rural urban continuum, with rapid developments of markets and shifting of working populations from villages to linked small towns and also from crop production to value added activities. Employment growth will be high in these activities chasing a high rate of economic growth. All this will happen if the institutional structure gives the appropriate signals in terms of technology and organisational support and the necessary economic support in terms of pricing and infrastructure support.

Otherwise there will be rising food prices chasing few goods and immiserisation.

Persistent Poverty Across the Rural-Urban Continuum (Kathleen K. Miller, Bruce A. Weber July 2003 )

Kathleen K. Miller

Bruce A. Weber

Rural poverty research centre, Columbia

RPRC WORKING PAPER NO. 03-01 JULY

2003

Persistent poverty is overwhelmingly rural and is very geographically concentrated. The local economic environment in persistent poverty counties is much less favorable than in the nation as a whole. Per capita income is lower and unemployment rates higher in persistent poverty counties. Employment is more concentrated in services, extractive, construction/maintenance, and production/transportation occupations. Residents of persistent poverty counties tend to have lower education levels, and persistent poverty counties generally have larger shares of minority populations. The number of persistent poverty counties reduced considerably during the 1990s, but the "leavers" were disproportionately metropolitan, making persistent poverty increasingly a rural problem.

## Conclusion:

With a county-based classifications (Rural Urban Continuum code or Urban Influence code), poverty rates are highest in more remote rural counties and lowest in metropolitan counties, and the increase is almost monotonically increasing as counties

become more rural and more isolated from urban influence. If one uses a Rural Urban Continuum code, the very low poverty rates of the “suburbs” of large metro areas are apparent.

Persistent poverty is most prevalent in the most remote rural places (the percent of counties that are persistent poverty counties increases almost monotonically as one moves across the continuum from central metro counties to completely rural counties).

Persistent poverty is increasingly a rural problem, as the counties leaving persistent poverty status during the 1990's were disproportionately metropolitan.

Analysts should consider developing a rural-urban continuum classification that allows identification of both central urban cores and remote rural places, which are the locations of the most serious economic distress.

An important theme in this paper is that an appreciation of the geography of poverty and other social conditions should consider "urban diversity" as well as "rural diversity". Both urban cores and remote rural counties have high poverty levels. Attention to both urban and rural poverty is desirable not only because it provides a more defensible geographic context, but also because doing so has the potential to help those concerned about rural areas find common cause with urban interests. These alliances could strengthen the development of place-based policy to the benefit of both urban and rural areas.

## A METHODOLOGY TO DEFINE THE TYPOLOGY OF RURAL URBAN CONTINUUM SETTLEMENTS IN KERALA (Mohammed

Firoz C , Haimanti Banerji and Joy Sen January 2014)

Mohammed Firoz C ,Haimanti Banerji and Joy Sen  
Journal of Regional Development and Planning, Vol. 3, No.1,  
2014 JULY 2003

This paper explores to understand the Rural Urban Continuum (RUC) development in Kerala in terms of its reason for the formation, urbanization, characteristic features and issues for governance. The paper argues for the need for having a specific settlement typological classification which can help to reduce issues in



Planning and urban governance. An attempt is made to determine the indicators which can be used to determine the typology of settlement pattern. A methodological construct is also explained which can be used to delineate the typology of such Settlements.

Traditionally, settlements are either classified as urban or rural settlements. This definition is predominantly based on the population size and density parameters, though some countries use occupational structure and availability of services like schools, banks hospitals etc.

In spite of the existence of diverse criteria's to define settlements exists for various countries; the urban and rural settlements are generally believed to be distinguishable in their character.

#### CHARACTERISTIC FEATURES OF THE RUC DEVELOPMENT :

Residential developments in the Rural-Urban Continuum are generally seen as a ribbon development along the roads, railways and waterways. However, commercial developments are seen along their intersections, with shops in the front and residential development in the rear. Residential developments in larger plots are also seen in Kerala. When the family grows, each of the siblings set up their own houses by subdividing the large plots with internal roads. This contributes to the formation of independent houses within the compound and a series of such development contribute to the formation of a RUC settlement.

In Kerala, the RUC settlements can be visualized as a low-density type development when compared to other urban areas in India .They lacks good public Infrastructure due to the extra cost in developing the infrastructure on a larger stretch. Normally such developments are Ribbon type and seen mostly along the highways and the major district roads and has a diminished rural character and small-town atmosphere.

Such settlements has got high ratio of road surface area.

#### ISSUES PERTAINING TO THE RUC DEVELOPMENT IN KERALA :

There has been constant change in occupational pattern of people from primary to secondary and tertiary employments, and land is more preferably used as a real estate commodity than for agriculture. This pressure on land has led to an increase in land price even in rural settlements and the same has been unaffordable for the poor section of the society.

#### CONCLUSION:

Deriving a typology for the settlements RUC settlement system, like that of Kerala has got a lot of practical application in urban and regional planning. Since settlements are further classified apart from urban and rural, spatial planning becomes easier and simpler. Such typological classification also helps for better infrastructure and resource allocation planning, investment planning, land use and environmental planning and for better fund allocation for urban governance.

#### FOLK-URBAN CONTINUUM RECONSIDERED:

### A case study of Allahabad city (Sucheta Tripathi , July 2017)

Sucheta Tripathi

Lambert Academic

Publishing 13 July, 2017

In modern days of large technological development, cities grew more rapidly with all sorts of civic and basic amenities of life. Attracted by better life condition in city, village dwellers move towards cities that lead to urbanization. Contact between two societies leads to changes in their life style and behavior.

These changes are brought in both a folk or a rural society and an urban or a city society. Some folk characters are adopted by urban society and some urban characters are adopted by rural society, this leads to some time dissolution of their original characteristics. People of metropolitan cities are very busy in their daily work schedule. Every one is busy and doing hard work for their progress. They have less time for their family. Modern younger generation is totally detached from their villages and their people. They have forgotten their traditional values and sanskars. Therefore, it is a high time to study folk-urban continuum for exploring broad socio-

cultural changes in these societies.

Indian society has been largely subsisted on the agricultural economy whereas, today we are only a couple of days behind from conquering the moon, approximately 70% of Indians still live in villages.

During the last few decades, green revolution took place in India and in order to dispose their surplus production, the rural people began to contact with nearby urban centers. In so doing, not only the rural people began to imitate or adopt the life style of urban people but the urban people were also influenced by the rural culture. Therefore, folk-urban continuum is not merely a parochial phenomena but it has been universal in case of India.

## CONCLUSION:

The people of Allahabad living in the areas under study are also no exception to the rule. Most of the people living in the present generation have rural background also. While, they have permanently settled in the urban canter, still they prefer to be associated with their roots in the rural areas. Many of our informants told that in cases of marriage and other rituals they prefer to go to the village and celebrate the occasion. They still enjoy the harvest of their crops produced in the rural areas. It seems to them as bonus in their already sound economy.

The findings of the research suggests that inspite of unprecedented developments that have taken place the world over with respect to technologies and various means of communications, "Folk-urban continuum" in India, in general, and the Allahabad district, in particular, is very much discernible in the lifestyle of urban and folk people of the district. The reasons are very understandable. India is a country, where cultural elements and traditions have been perpetuated for several thousands of years.

NATURAL AMENITIES AND THEIR EFFECTS ON MIGRATION ALONG THE URBAN–RURAL CONTINUUM (Guangqing Chi &

David W. Marcouiller, August 2012)

Guangqing Chi

David W. Marcouiller

In this paper , they examine and compare the migration effects of natural amenities in five specific urban–rural continuum types at the minor civil division level in the US state of Wisconsin.

importance of natural amenities in promoting development and population change has been addressed in a large body of literature with recent studies identifying rather obvious spatial heterogeneity in the effects of natural amenities on migration. This said, the potential variation along the urban–rural continuum has not been addressed empirically.

Results of spatial analysis suggest that natural amenities do indeed have differing effects on migration along this urban–rural continuum.

Overall, natural amenities have the largest effect on in-migration into rural areas adjacent to metro areas and no effect on in-migration into urban areas.

The effects of natural amenities on in-migration into remote rural areas rely more on growth trends within these regions.

Main purpose of the research is to find the IMPORTANT IMPLICATIONS for:

- 1.RURAL DEVELOPMENT.
2. LAND USE POLICY.
- 3.NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

## THE RURAL-URBAN CONTINUUM: A CRITICAL EVALUATION (C. Rajagopalan)

Sociological Bulletin

Vol. 10, No. 1 (March 1961), pp. 61-74

Published by: Sage Publications

Urbanism has been mainly understood from the psychological and sociological points of view as a way of life. The crux of the whole problem may be traced, as already stated, to the failure to perceive clearly the differences between the urban and the rural,

The

which is partly due to the terminological confusion between the two paired terms 'URBAN-RURAL' and 'CITY-COUNTRY'.

defect of the rural-urban continuum consists in the fact that from the very nature of the formulation of the hypothesis it is impossible of empirical verification. It is not enough to postulate a fundamental element common to the two extremes of rural and urban and say that it varies from one end to the other. These variations can be verified only by reference to other variables which must be established as functions of the former.

In rural-urban continuum, such variables are necessarily more numerous and complex, and what is more, so much intermixed that they can never be isolated.

## CONCLUSION:

In a country like India where urbanization has just made a beginning it is not difficult to come across rural villages near metropolitan cities without being visibly affected by the urban influence.

There are also numerous villages and hamlets of small size which follow a primitive mode of agriculture and carry on a kind of subsistence economy. The inhabitants of such villages and hamlets seldom move beyond the limits of their habitat, not to speak of any urban contact.

In a hypothetical continuum such primitive communities will have to be placed at one end of the continuum at the other end of which will figure such large metropolitan cities like Bombay or Calcutta which can be compared to some of the large cities of the highly urbanised countries. In this case, it clear that the gap between the two endpoints in the continuum is so enormous as to render the continuum too long to be of practical use.

In the less urbanised countries , it is therefore both useful and necessary to retain the conventional rural-urban dichotomy.

defect of the rural-urban continuum consists in the fact that from the very nature of the formulation of the hypothesis it is impossible of empirical verification. It is not enough to postulate a fundamental element common to the two extremes of rural and

The

urban and say that it varies from one end to the other. These variations can be verified only by reference to other variables which must be established as functions of the former.

In rural-urban continuum, such variables are necessarily more numerous and complex, and what is more, so much intermixed that they can never be isolated.

### 3.1 Location:

- Ahmedabad, pronounced as Amdavad in Gujarati) is the largest city and former capital of the Indian state of Gujarat. It is the administrative headquarters of the Ahmedabad district and the seat of the Gujarat High Court. The city served as political as well as economical capital of the region since its establishment. The earliest settlement can be recorded around the 12th century under Chaulukya dynasty rule. The present city was founded on 26 February 1411 and announced as the capital on 4 March 1411 by Ahmed Shah I of Gujarat Sultanate as a new capital.

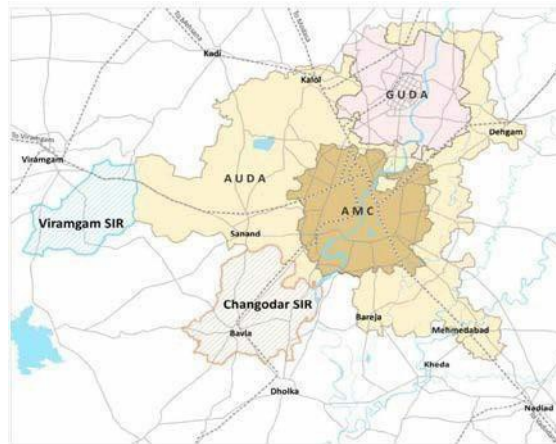


Figure 12: Map showing Ahmedabad

- Ahmedabad's population of 5,633,927 (as per 2011 population census) makes population estimated at 6,357,693 is the seventh-most populous in India. Ahmedabad is located on the banks of the Sabarmati River, 23 km (14 mi) it the fifth-most populous city in India, and the encompassing urban agglomeration from the state capital Gandhinagar, which is its twin city.

- Ahmedabad has emerged as an important economic and industrial hub in India. It is the second-largest producer of cotton in India, and its stock exchange is the country's second oldest.

- Cricket is a popular sport in Ahmedabad. A newly built Sardar Patel Stadium at Motera can accommodate 110,000 spectators. The effects of liberalization of the Indian economy have energized the city's economy towards tertiary sector activities such as commerce, communication and construction. Ahmedabad's increasing population has resulted in an increase in the construction and housing industries resulting in recent development of skyscrapers.



*Figure 13: AMC and AUDA Boundary*



Figure 14: Talukas of Ahmedabad

- Third Fastest Growing Cities in the World
- Carved out from 4 Districts 9 Talukas and 169 villages
- Ahmedabad 7th Largest city in India

Talukas of Ahmedabad:

- 1.Mandal
- 2.Detroj-Rampura
- 3.Viramgam
- 4.Sanand
- 5.Daskroi
- 6.Bavla
7. Dholka
8. Dhandhuka
- 9.Ahmedabad

### 3.2 Historical Background:

- The historic city of Ahmedabad is amongst the major metropolitan cities in India.



With the increasing opportunities for trade and commerce and as a center for higher education, the population of the city is already touching 6 million and this heavy growth continues.

- The city, known as Ashapalli or Ashaval in ancient times, was founded by King Karnadeva Vaghela as Karnavati in 11th Century as capital of his kingdom. Later on Sultan Ahmed Shah of Gujarat Sultanate shifted his capital from Patan to Karnavati and renamed it as Ahmedabad in 1411 AD. A number of monuments built during his era are spread over the old city area. The walled city was also built during this era and its 12 gates are still existing though most of the wall can't be seen anymore. The city thrived as the capital of strong kingdom but later became part of the Moghul Sultanate in 1573. Shahjahan spent the prime of his life in this city and developed the present Shahi Baug area. The city was invaded by the Marathas in the year 1707 and ruled by them from 1753 AD to 1817 AD, when the city was taken over by the British.

- During the British period the city became "Manchester of India" due to large scale manufacturing of textile. The first textile mill was set up in 1854 and more such mills followed soon after with rapid industrialization. However, the textile industry in the city is no more a force to reckon with, yet it is fifth largest producer of denim cloth in the world. The eastern part of the walled city is mostly inhabited by the families of mill mazdoors, who have been forced to find alternative jobs due to closure of most of the textile mills. However many chemical and pharmaceutical industries have come up around the city. Trade is still flourishing in the city as textile weaving, tie and-dye work, zari work and intricate silk embroidery produced by this city has been famous for centuries.

- Ahmedabad became capital of the newly formed Gujarat State in the year 1960 but a new capital was established at Gandhinagar in 1970. At present Ahmedabad is the district headquarter and the biggest city of the state. The High Court and many offices of the Central Government still exist at Ahmedabad. A new Division of Western

Railway has recently been formed at Ahmedabad due to the increasing share of rail traffic in the area with development of private ports in Gujarat.

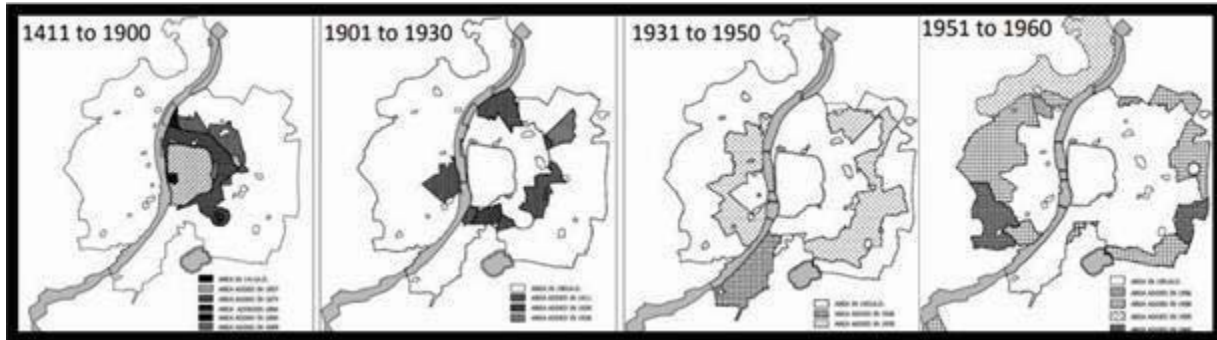


Figure 15: Historical development pattern of Ahmedabad

- The city is also a tourist place and gateway to Saurashtra and Kutch region. The main tourist attraction of the city are Ahmed Shah's Tomb, Teen Darwaza, Bhadra Fort, Swami Narayan Temple, Geeta Mandir, Shaking Minarets, Jama Masjid, Kankaria Lake, Rani Sipri's Mosque and Tomb, Rani Rupmati Mosque, Shahibaug Palace and Sabarmati Ashram. In addition number of festivals are celebrated with colour and gaiety to promote tourism.

- The city has many educational institutes including Gujarat University. The other internationally and nationally known academic and research institutes are the Indian Institute of Management (IIM), the Physical Research Laboratory, the Institute of Plasma Research, the Space Application Centre, the School of Architecture and Centre for Environment Planning, the National Institute of Design, L.D. Institute of Technology and Nirma University.

- Gandhinagar, the Capital of Gujarat, is a carefully planned city on the lines of Chandigarh. The city is divided in 30 well-planned sectors, which are generally Author-contained. The core of the city is the Assembly Building (Vidhan Sabha) with administrative offices and Secretariat surrounding it. The wide roads, lined with trees are crossing at right angles to each other and have lawns on both sides. The tree cover in Gandhinagar is one of the biggest in India.

- Gandhinagar is well connected with Ahmedabad through highway from the city as well as Airport. The rail connection to Ahmedabad is also available but the same is not very popular. The city has Akshardham Temple as a tourist attraction.

### 3.3 Demographic Profile:

• Ahmedabad is the largest city in Gujarat, and the administrative capital of Ahmedabad district. It serves as the seat of Gujarat High Court and is the seventh largest metropolitan area in India. Ahmedabad is an important economic and industrial hub and is reported to be one of the fastest growing cities of the decade (Forbe's 2010). Textile, pharmaceuticals and automobile are the most prominent industries based in and around Ahmedabad. In addition, there has been significant advancement of the IT sector as well, as the many prestigious higher-education institutes in the city continue to attract a large pool of highly skilled young professionals. There are currently four SEZ's in the city region, with another three new industrial estates in the planning, by the Gujarat Industrial Development Corporation (GIDC). In terms of transport infrastructure, Ahmedabad has a successful BRT system in operation, and a proposed metro-rail set to open in 2018.

INDICATOR	CITY (MUNICIPAL CORPORATION )	STATE(URBAN)	INDIA (URBAN)
TotalPopulation	5577940	25745083	377,106,125
Total Population of UA (if)	6357693		
Share of ULB population in District Urban population (%)	92.00		
Population Growth Rate (AEGR) 2001-11	4.60	3.07	2.76
Area (sq.km)*	468.92		
Share of ULB area in district (%)* #	5.78		
Densityof population (person persq.km)*	11895		
Literacy Rate(%)	88.29	86.31	84.11
Schedule Caste(%)	10.66	6.96	2.77
Schedule Tribes(%)	1.20	3.48	
Youth, 15 - 24 years (%)	19.26	19.85	
Slum Population(%)	4.49	14.92	17.36
Working Age Group, 15-59 years (%)	66.78	66.31	65.27

Figure 16: Demographic profile of Ahmedabad

### 3.4 Economic Profile:

INDICATOR	CITY (MUNICIPAL CORPORATION)	STATE (URBAN)	INDIA (URBAN)
Per Capita Income (Rs.) at 2004-05 constant price *	NA	48301	Rs. 35,947 <sup>a</sup>
Urban Poverty Ratio (% of urban population)**	6.64	10.2	13.7
Unemployment Rate,2011-12***	0.86	0.8	3.4
Work Participation Rate, 2011-12***	37.06	38.4	35.5
Work Status,2011-12(%)***			42.0
Author-employed:	50.56	41.6	
Regular/wagesalariedemployees:	45.65	49.6	43.4
Casuallabour:	3.80	8.9	14.6
SectoralDistributionof Workers,2011-12(%)***	1.94	4.8	7.5
Primary	47.76	48.7	34.2
Secondary	50.30	46.4	58.3
Tertiary			
Workers Classified by Major Occupation, 2011-12(%) ***			
Legislators, senior officials and managers	15.93	15.7	15.8
Professionals	4.72	4.0	8.8
Technicians and associate professionals	6.39	6.0	6.7
Clerks	5.98	4.2	5.0
Service workers and shop and market sales workers	17.25	15.0	14.7
Skilled agricultural and fishery workers	0.73	2.5	4.6
Craft and related trades workers	22.32	19.0	19.2
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	19.33	19.6	9.2
Elementary occupations	7.36	14.0	16.1
Workers not classified by occupation	0.00	0.0	0.1
Primary Commodity Manufactured <sup>#</sup>	CottonCloth Chemic als Medici nes		
Major Industries <sup>##</sup>	Automobile, Bicycle and itsparts Machinery,Machine tools and its parts Textile Pharmaceuticals&bulk Drugs		
No. ofsanctioned SEZ	7	38	413

Figure 17: Economic profile of Ahmedabad

### 3.4 Infrastructure Status:

INDICATOR	CITY (MUNICIPAL CORPORATION)	STATE (URBAN)	INDIA (URBAN)
% of households with access to tap water (from treated source) within Premises	80.12	68.78	84.14
% of households with access to electricity	98.56	97.19	92.68
% of households having toilet facilities within premises	92.42	85.17	72.57
% of household Waste water outlet connected to drainage	93.10	82.64	81.77
Type of sewerage system*	Undergroundsewerage system		
Type of solid Waste system*	Door toDoor		
% of households with access to computer/laptop with internet	10.32	6.38	8.27
	11.41	9.25	10.40
% of households with access to mobile phones	62.51	65.92	64.33
Ownership Pattern of Housing (%)	77.39	72.52	69.16
	20.57	24.28	27.55
% of households living in congested houses	36.42	35.79	32.94
Indicator	City (MunicipalCorporation)		
No. of Hospitals per 1,00,000 people *	0.09		
No of Schools per 1,00,000 people			
Primary	24		
Middle	NA		
Secondary	9		
College	2		

Figure 18: Infrastructure status of Ahmedabad

### 3.5 Political Profile:

- The Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation (AMC) is headed by a Municipal commissioner, appointed by the government of Gujarat. He is the administrative head.
- The city is at present divided into six zones namely, central, east, west, north, south and new west zone. Each zone is further split into nine wards. There are 64 wards. Each ward is represented by 3 Corporators. An election is held to

elect Corporators to after every 5 years. The mayor heads the party with the largest number of Corporators elected.

- The AMC is responsible for certain obligatory and discretionary services such as supply of portable water, sewerage, solid waste management, primary education services, health and medical services, street lighting, construction or acquisition of public markets, slaughter houses, and cattle pounds, fire services etc. AMC has 58 city centers across the city to facilitate delivery of municipal services to its citizen.
- The Water Operation (electrical and mechanical) Department looks after operation and maintenance of different water distribution stations and borewell located in different wards of the city. The main functions of the department are: water supply to the citizen, operation and maintenance (O&M) of water distribution stations, O&M of borewells, SITC work of electrical & mechanical equipments for new water distribution stations constructed by the water project department, construction of new bore wells, augmentation & energy efficiency works related to water distribution stations & bore wells, energy audit.
- The Ahmedabad Urban Development Authority (AUDA) is responsible for overseeing and sanctioning construction and infrastructure development across the suburbs of the city of Ahmadabad. The prime objective of the AUDA's formation was to carry out the planned development of the area failing outside the periphery of Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation. Recently the area of working of AUDA has been limited due to merger of 18 Gram Panchanyats of Ahmedabad district with the Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation. AUDA completed many works in the metro region of Ahmedabad. The development authority is coming up with a state- of-theart office on Ashram Road, Ahmedabad.



## AUDA area

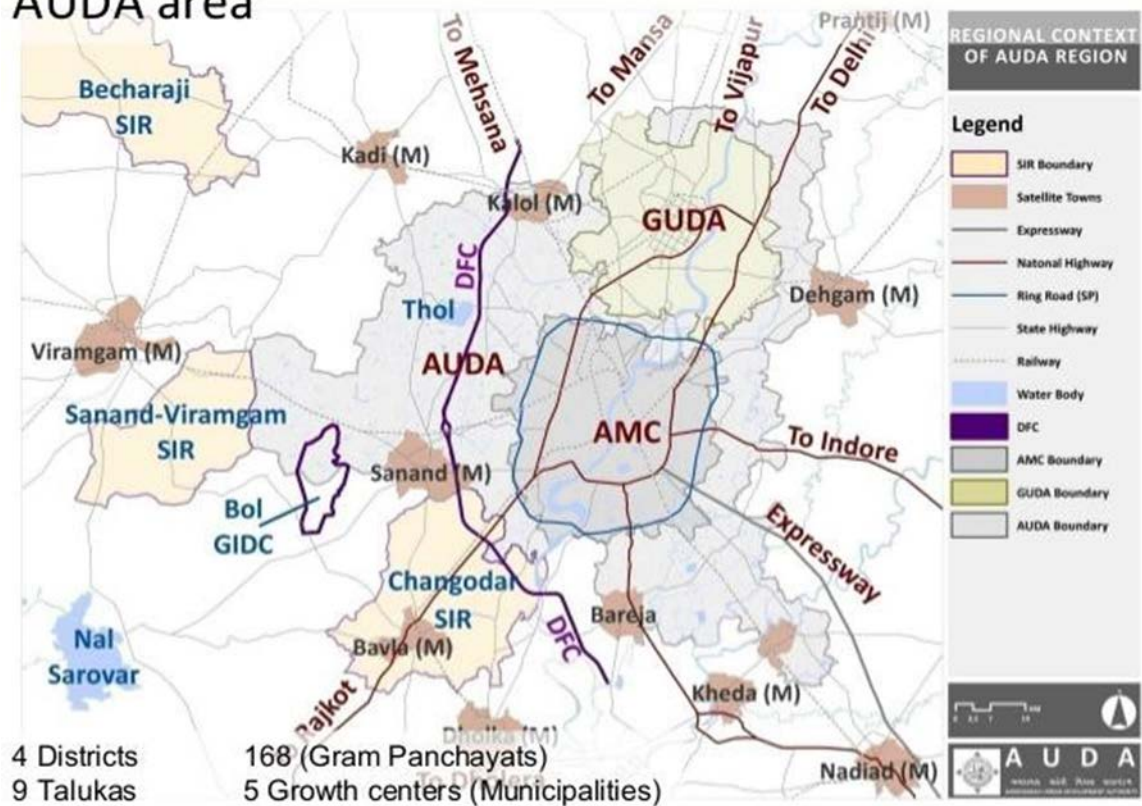


Figure 19: Administrative boundaries of various authorities

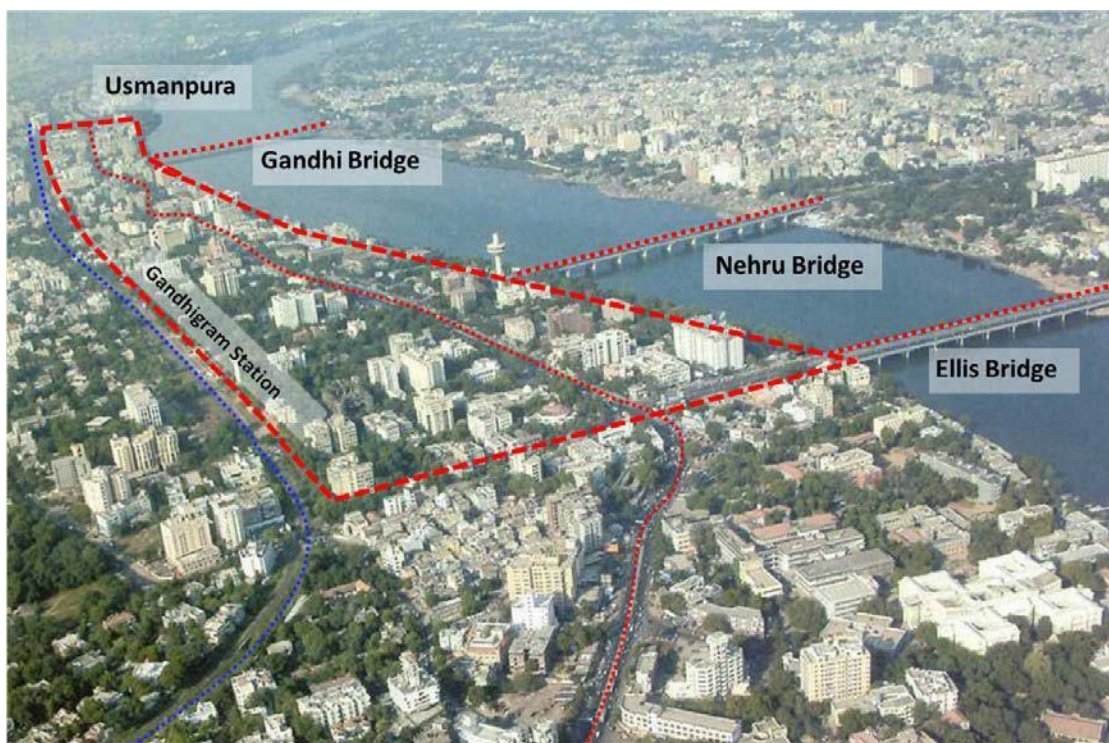


Figure 20: Connecting Bridges

## **CHAPTER 4 - RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

### **4.1 Methodology**

An intensive assessment of the writing on peri-urban concerns and districts on the move from rustic to urban. Moreover, a thorough writing survey is directed on the materials available on peri – urban regions, just as the change occurring in the two regions. The examination fills in as an establishment for my exploration and lays the foundation for future exploration. Auxiliary information, like papers and government mandates, are used to recognize the progressions in the institutional arrangement that connect to the space's advancement.

Evaluation information is additionally used to decide populace figures for a few areas in Ahmedabad. Field visits were generally directed to acquire a comprehension of the new administration structure, capacities performed, and financial space. Perceptions were assembled all through the site's physical and visual review. An inside and out assessment of auxiliary government records was utilized to lead the examination. Likewise, Spatial arranging of institutional commitments with respect to organization movement close by and spending report assessment.

#### **.NEED FOR STUDY**

Peri-urban areas have remained focus of study of researchers across many disciplines since many years. Similarly, Peri-urban areas of Ahmedabad have also been studied and a summary of the previous research done for the Bopal and Ghuma village related to their growth and governance have been presented below. In-depth study was conducted to understand the existing study and create a background and it also gives the scope of further research.

#### **4.1.1 AIM: To analyse the Development pattern for peri-urban areas.**

#### **4.1.2 Objectives:**

- To study pre-planned and post planned development in the peri-urban areas
-



- To compare the infrastructure with standards.
- Findings and suggestions.
- To identify the opportunities arising from the change and emerging problems due to this transition.

#### **4.1.3 RESEARCH QUESTIONS:**

1. What are the main reasons behind various development patterns?
2. What are prospects of improvement?
3. What are the challenges faced in the governance of peri-urban areas that are transiting from rural to urban government structures?
4. What are the factors which determine the nature of development in various peripheral locations?

#### **4.1.4 Scope And Limitations**

- The entire focus is to study the pre-planned and post –planned development pattern in the peri-urban areas.
- The study focuses emerging challenges from this transition and prospects.
- Scope is limited to norms and standards and the comfort level of citizens.
- There was major dependency on government records, and personal interviews/discussions with officials.

### **4.2 Case of Ahmedabad Bopal-Ghuma**

#### **4.2.1 DEVELOPMENT OF URBAN FRINGES – A CASE OF GHUMA VILLAGE**

The development of any City, Village, or Settlement is absolutely reliant upon, the chances it provides for individuals as far as the monetary turn of events and convenience. Aside from these inner elements, there are sure outside factors like

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the locational benefits, which are one of a kind for each situation. Never-ending suburbia advances the spread of metropolitan land use into the metropolitan edges bringing a bigger number of individuals into the rustic metropolitan interface, for the most part as a result of these interior and outside factors. In such a circumstance, the pressing factor expansions in the metropolitan region, the interest for land expands, the land costs go up, even the sharing of fundamental foundation like street organization, water supply, sewerage; and normal assets like land, groundwater increments. Aside from that the nearby authority additionally attempts to suggest the arranging system for the directed improvement with the control guidelines.

The focal point of the investigation was to comprehend the explanations for the improvement of metropolitan edges of the city and its effects and study the advancement pattern, the force of development in the edges, discover the issues identified with the actual turn of events, framework, and managerial frameworks here. The improvement pattern of the fringe regions can be concentrated by alluding to the different government information and records. There will be a significant reliance on the records and these records are not appropriately kept up with. The extent of work is geologically limited to Ghuma town. The strategy for the assortment of data about the land improvement measure depends on the casual conversation with the significant chiefs.

The significant goals of the investigation were to distinguish the development example of city and periphery regions, the circumstance when they are remembered for power ward, and to comprehend the current institutional structure for organization and the executives of the periphery regions and the error existing during its advancement interaction. Panchayats in the fringe typically lack the financial resources as well as the technical skills needed to plan and govern the rapidly growing fringe.

**TAXATION:** Property and service taxes are considerably higher in the city than in the suburbs, attracting companies and accelerating growth.

**POLITICAL FACTORS:** Now, decisions regarding the extension of city limits in outlying regions are largely dependent on political considerations, rather than a

thorough analysis of the ground reality situation.

**WEAK PLAN ENFORCEMENT:** Regional plans are being developed; however, enforcement of these plans is lacking. This is because civic bodies have no effective jurisdiction beyond their area's master plan, and village Panchayat officers do not bother to read the statutory provisions of regional plans while permitting development on the urban outskirts, resulting in large amounts of unauthorized haphazard development taking place in first belt of green zone.

**ORGANIZATION FOR THE FRINGE:** It might be an existing municipal organisation, a new development agency, or a private cooperative agency, based on the current local situation and the most appropriate strategy option being explored at the time.

**The assortment of power:** In a metropolitan arrangement land is generally manageable to political and administrative moves. The managerial cross-over, including a few government divisions, similar to State Revenue Department, State Town Planning Departments, metropolitan nearby bodies, and even town Panchayats, circumstances where the periphery region isn't inside partnership limits, frequently bring about insufficient appreciation and disconnected understandings of a plenty of changing principles that stay un-ordered.

#### **4.2.2. RURAL TO URBAN TRANSFORMATION IN CASE OF BOPAL VILLAGE AHMEDABAD**

- The study is completed for the western edge of Ahmedabad looking to the pressing factor of actual advancement on the western edge of Ahmedabad. Choice of the space depended on these rules: Location around Ahmedabad city, a higher pace of development of populace, higher development of Real Estate Development, Occupational Shifts.
  - The degree is restricted to choosing the examination space of the town from the fringe of Ahmedabad. Bopal town situated in the western periphery space of the Ahmedabad city is chosen as an investigation region. The whole center is to examine the development and improvement of the Bopal and its causes and impacts and the significant issues identified with it. Likewise, the
-

examination will center the advancement pattern, power of development of the Bopal, and discover the issues identified with the actual improvement of the space, infrastructural administrations, and the regulatory frameworks of the Bopal.

- Since the last decade, Bopal is going through enormous development advancement. In the most recent multi decade became one of the extremely well- known spots for the venture for the Real Estate Developer. The region has encountered a colossal development of populace and lessening in agrarian exercises and an ensuing expansion in non-rural land. The examination region is outside the Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation limit and has grown definitely

The study helps to understand the growth and development of fringe area as follows:

- The study has helped to understand the process of development of fringe area in various stages of development with the valuable data the land transactions and NABP in the study area.
- This study indicates the problems related to infrastructure facilities and new development process in fringe area of Ahmedabad city outside
- A.M.C. limit, which will be part of the city in the near future; also it has given suggestions to solve these problems.
- The inadequate facilities of infrastructure and social amenities in the fringe area also have been identified in this study. So, this will help planners/ competent authority to plan for the future development of infrastructure in the fringe area.

#### **4.2.2 Evaluation and growth dynamics of rural and urban fringe zone: a case of Ahmedabad agglomeration**

- Provincial settlements ingest in metropolitan cutoff points during the interaction of advancement, and furthermore, those situated in the periphery spaces of enormous urban areas can be named metropolitan towns. These

settlement regions are in the provincial change stage on account of the center city or the changing work example and change in land use. Specifically, the periphery spaces of the city, particularly along the significant streets and halls are described by the high hypothesis of land cost on rural land with the advancement of private settlements and ventures. Encroach region actual arranging is by and large more ruling than the financial improvement methodologies. The metropolitan regions are extending altogether towards its periphery regions and that's only the tip of the iceberg and more towns oblige quickly throughout some undefined time frame and the issues of metropolitan towns in regards to the random actual turn of events and framework administrations lastly to the personal satisfaction of the resident's increments.

- Essential Research destinations were to comprehend the relative practical significance of the periphery region according to the technique in real life. Morphological and underlying elements of progress in development. To examine the power of the effect of metropolitan development on the various classifications of settlement in the periphery regions. To contemplate the idea of progress in business and to comprehend the proper size of conveniences and

administrations to be conveyed in the periphery zone according to the classification.

#### **4.2.3 Study of growth pattern in peri-urban area: a case of peripheral areas of Ahmedabad**

- Unprecedented populace development and fast changes in populace appropriation are two of the most wonders of our occasions. The quick urbanization measure and the convergence of populace in metropolitan regions is a consequence of improvement in fringe spaces of the center metropolitan region. This quick development in metropolitan and metropolitan regions has brought about various conundrums. Disregarding the expansion in public abundance and individual pay, the state of metropolitan regions is declining.

- Additionally, in view of populace development and quick changes in populace dissemination the interest in land likewise increments for various purposes as follows 1). industries, 2). individual plot/private lodging as result city development happens it goes in a particular way or various phases of advancement as follows: 1)Traditional turn of events, 2)Industrial turn of events, 3)Technological turn of events. The various sorts of development designs are as per the following: 1) jump, 2) infill, 3) strip. in the various kinds of the space as follows: 1) Urban, 2) Suburban,
- 3) Peri-metropolitan.

The non-industrial nations are causing an extraordinarily quick expansion in the interest for metropolitan land. Land area is explicit and existing metropolitan plots can't be recreated. Of these, the main progress for the quickly provincial to metropolitan use. The absence of appropriate rules and observing frameworks at the foundation level in the peri-metropolitan regions frequently draws in individuals and designers to focus or to put resources into these spaces, especially in the prompt fringe space of as far as possible. Progressively, the region grows however without arranging or land use particular.

The deplorable thing about these peri-metropolitan regions is that there are no arranging offices working here. Herewith, the town level nearby body (town panchayat) which just arrangement with the organization of the town and income matters. The peri-metropolitan regions overall are as often as possible overlooked as a particular region inside the investigation of urbanization.

The study is about Ahmedabad city. The quickly developing major financial and instruction focus in Gujarat state where before land improvement was helped out through the public area. Yet, because of the ensuing quick development in the populace, the public area has been not able to stay aware of the interest for safe houses and advancement of land. Presently open, private, and agreeable areas have stepped up to the plate and adapt up lodging interest and land advancement in the metropolitan region. While numerous helpful plans and private land designer has been in the public interest, yet the great intention of most advertisers has been benefiting situated as the land is viewed as a product

The horticultural terrains in closeness to the developed spaces of Ahmedabad are gradually being changed over to metropolitan use. While a portion of the discussions are important for the arranged development, its remainder is random and is being completed by private helpful social orders, property specialists, land onlookers, singular proprietors, and engineers. The hypothesis of metropolitan land by private designers for vested is prompting aimless, spontaneous, and illicit improvement on the land. This is likewise bringing about a decrease in the inventory of adjusted land for the public area.

#### **4.2.4. Current Scenario**

##### **BOPAL GHUMA:**

Bopal and Ghuma are a part of Daskroi taluka of Ahmedabad area and situated on western outskirts of Ahmedabad. It has Ambli town on the east. It is adjoined by the S.P ring road Bopal and Ghuma were singular gram panchayats before 2015 and were taken under AUDA in 2008 and 2011 separately.

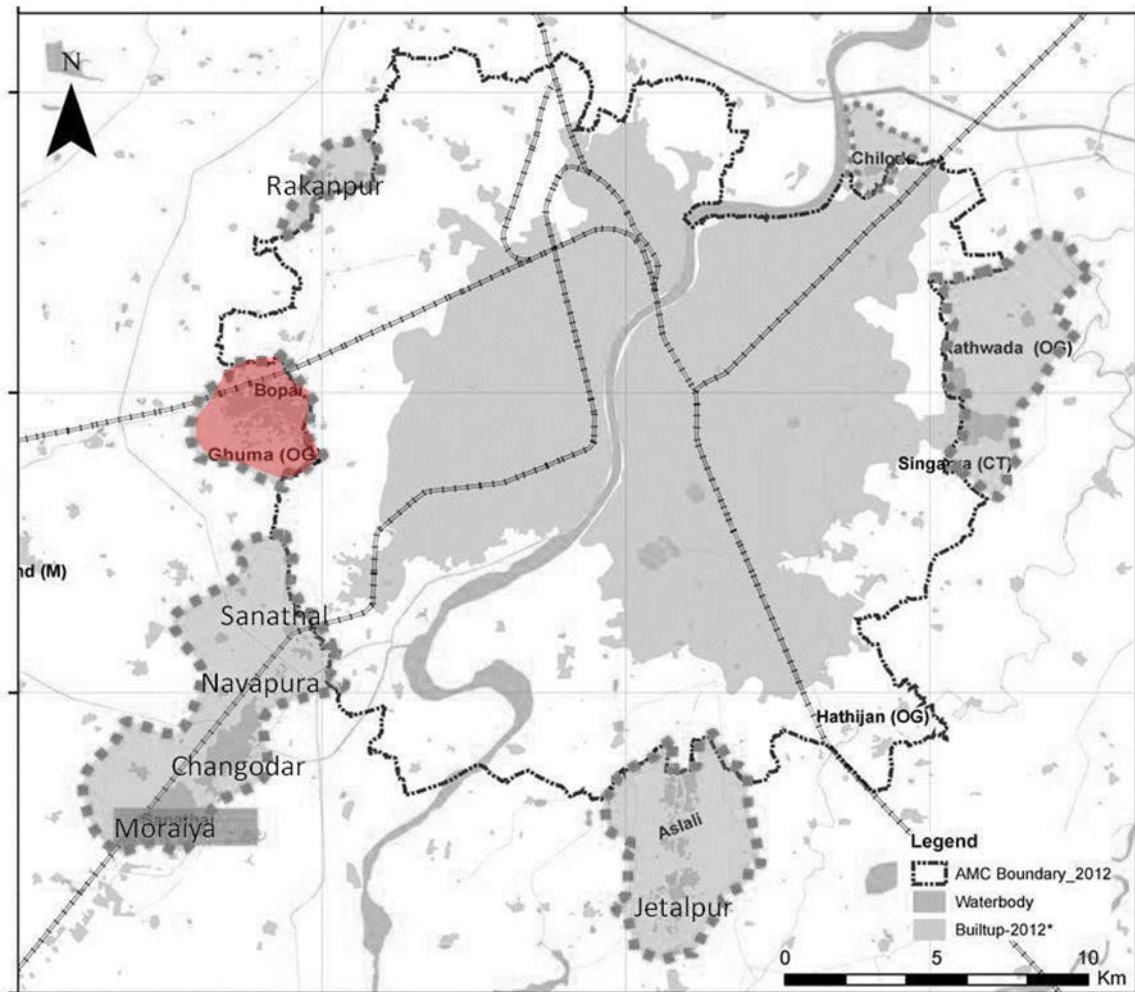


Figure 21 MAP SHOWING BOPAL GHUMA

#### • LOCATION OF BOPAL-GHUMA:

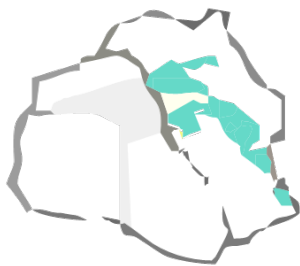
Bopal and Ghuma were planned in 1951. Space of Bopal gram panchayat limit is 564.98 ha and Ghuma gram panchayat is 600.05 ha. They are situated in the Daskoi Taluka, of Ahmedabad District country region, in the State of Gujarat. Daskoi Taluka is one of the, 12 Taluka of Ahmedabad District, there are complete 92 towns goes under the ward of Daskoi Taluka. Geologically Bopal-Ghuma is one of the towns, arranged in the edges of Ahmedabad city exceptionally close to some major interstates and ring streets. Bopal and Ghuma were remembered for the Ahmedabad Urban Development Authority locale in the year 2008 and 2011 separately. Ghuma is situated in the western outskirts of the Ahmedabad, at distance of 2kms from Sardar Patel ring street, 5 kms from the NH-8C, Sarkhej-Gandhinagar Highway and 8kms away from Sanand. Though south finish of Bopal is adjoined by Sardar Patel ring street and is just 2.5 kms from business area of Prahladnagar.



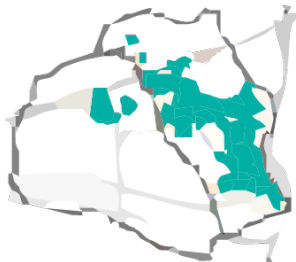
- **HISTORY OF BOPAL-GHUMA:**

Prior Bopal-Ghuma were simply restricted to its town environmental factors. Before 40 years prior Thakor, Patel were land masters for the place that is known for the income and Parmars used to accomplish work in the agribusiness fields. Tuwer, Mung, Gower, Bajra, Oil seeds, and so forth were the significant harvests of the space. In the year 1982, originator of Inductotherm Groups (renowned for dissolving, warming, welding and mass warming supplies) purchased the land for an industry in Bopal which has united its situation as market pioneer in acceptance Technology. Since 1983-84 land masters of the space began selling out their territory to manufacturers through go between. Since 1985-86, improvement of the space has begun with social orders like Green City and Krishna Heart medical clinic presently known as Shalby Hospital. Panchayat has gone to the space for organization and the executives of the space.

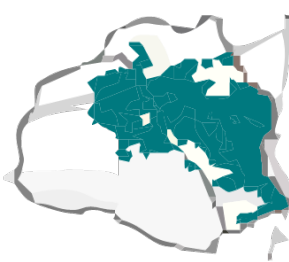
Bopal and Ghuma town created from a space as little as 8-10 kms. From the given reformist pictures we can see that the enormous development occurring throughout the years is considerably more in Bopal than in Ghuma. Key factor being its vicinity to S P ring street, and regions created spaces of Ahmedabad like Prahladnagar and Shivranjini. Sardar Patel ring street's first stage was functional from 2003 which worked on the availability to Ahmedabad and different towns around significantly from Bopal.



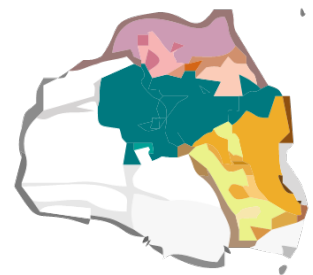
Location sparshed  
unorganised growth



Transportion link and  
Economic link



Within Auda limits



TP scheme failure  
Institutional change

## **OBSERVATION:**

### **RAPID HAPHAZARD DEVELOPMENT**

Real Estate development and affordable housing options

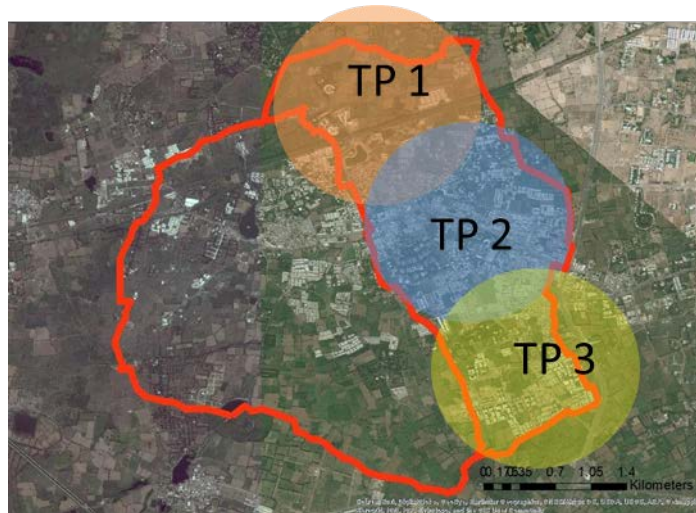
### **INFRASTRUCTURAL PRESSURE**

Bopal and ghuma face pressure of physical and social infrastructure services with growing population

Demand for cohesive growth of peri-urban areas along with urban core

Majority of the development had already take shape by the time TP Schemes were drafted and sanctioned.

TP scheme could not deduct much land because majority of Bopal was already developed



**TP 1:**

**Total area: 80.83 Ha**  
**Average deduction 29.96 %**

**AUDA: 1866 sq km**  
**AMC: 449 Sq km**

**TP 2:**

**Total area:150.01 Ha**  
**Average deduction 15.9 %**

**TP 3:**

**Total area:150.01 Ha**  
**Average deduction 13.84 %**

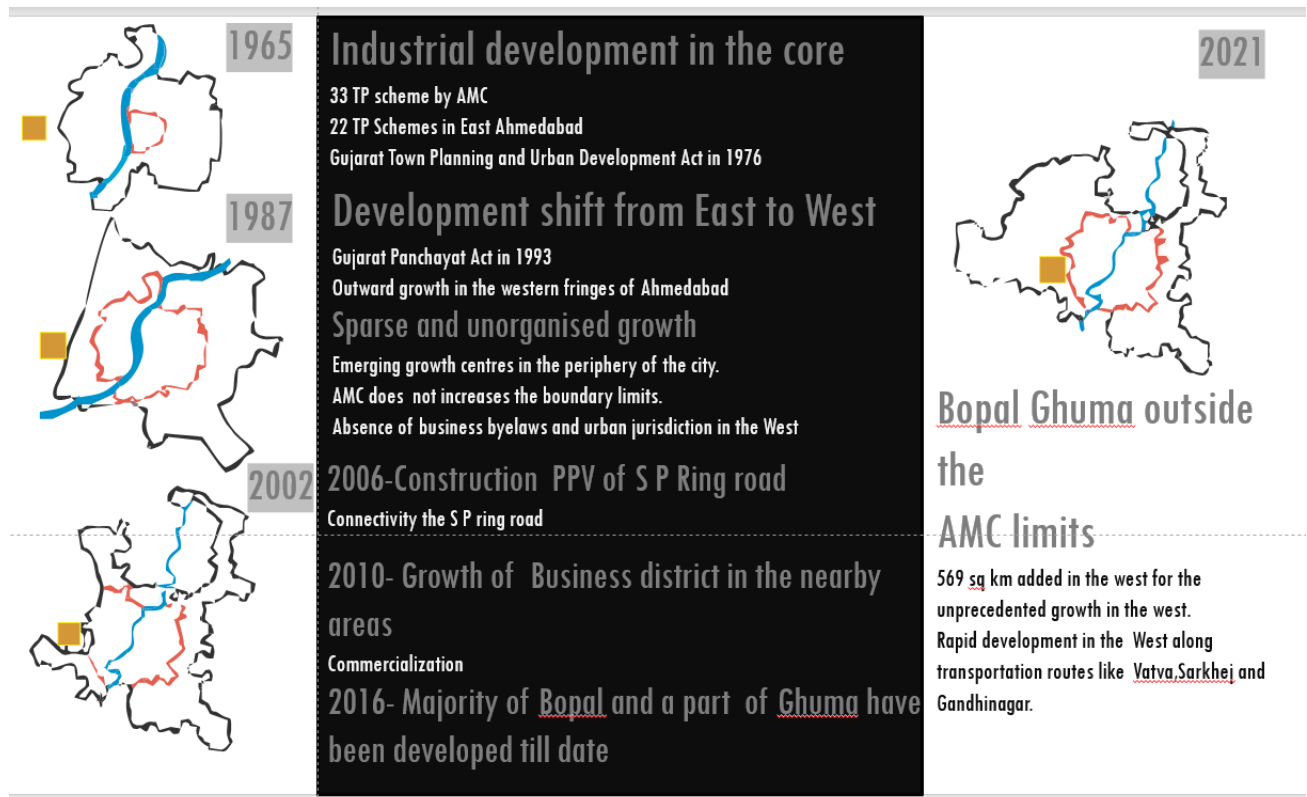


Figure 22 TIMELINE OF DEVELOPMENT OF DETERMINANTS:

- **Bopal to come under AUDA a ray of Hope**

After Bopal was announced to come under the jurisdiction of AUDA, residents and developer have seen a ray hope when it comes to infrastructure development. As the past work of road widening along BRTS corridor has seen a rise in property development. Drainage line which was a big issues earlier is also now sorted out as now most of the properties are connected to Drainage facilities after intervention from UDA. Also, rain water pipe line is a huge plus point for the region. But the issue of High TDS in water still remains unresolved. (TNN, 2008)

Danger of unorganized development in Ghuma same as Bopal

With the High Court to put a stay on the sale of the non-agricultural land Bopal and AUDA

cap construction, builders and home buyers are Ahmedabad neighboring suburb Ghuma and

Sanand area is unregulated construction. The High Court will on non-agricultural

land for sale Bhopal Ahmedabad Ahmedabad suburb Accommodation and Urban Development Authority (AUDA) decided to stop in these areas, and drainage infrastructure until all the buildings improvement, builders are in a straight line to Ghuma and Sanand near suburbs. As each of the prominent developer of affordable housing market is the ideal choice for the majority of customers, but most of them are now building toward stagnation Ghuma move there without restriction. Buyers, however, is skeptical of the unregulated construction. They believe that unless AUDA, which, at present, eager to get the government nod for Bopal field of urban planning, focusing on Ghuma, these areas may have the same fate as the former accord

- **Lack of Infrastructure**

Bopal is said to have been continually disregarded by the decision party for example BJP and Ahmedabad metropolitan improvement authority and consequently is confronting a few issues identified with seepage, drinking water, and traffic made because of development turn out going for BRTS. The old bopal region is dismissed by AUDA as they need to require advancement charges for any further work they take up on the occupants. According to the source the correspondent met, a lodge occupant will be needed to pay around Rs 80,000 to Rs 1,00,000 as improvement charge, and for a level, it will be going from Rs 40,000-Rs 60,000 for each level. This region is the solitary spot where AUDA is going to gather the improvement charges. According to a neighborhood inhabitant Jayshree Patel, drinking water is a significant issue she says that " there is not really any improvement in the Bopal gam. Water supply is unpredictable as there is no sufficient water supply arrangement with the panchayat". The occupants need to devour water of exceptionally high (for example 2,500 to 3,000)TDS (Total Dissolved Solids) drawn from a solitary borewell. Bhagvatibenpatel an inhabitant of Bhavyapark said that the general public water tank must be cleaned like clockwork as the high saltiness of water sets in. this water quality has pushed individuals to discover some other arrangements making most extreme more private RO providers and water markets. Converse with both the major ideological group pioneers for example the BJP and Congress pioneers and they would say that generally, just 25% of the space need seepage association, however, an authority of the Nagar Palika mentioning obscurity said that the waste lines have been laid nearby and

surprisingly the individual cabins and society have laid their lines. Be that as it may, these social orders are yet to be given authority associations. Around 80% of the social orders have taken unlawful associations.

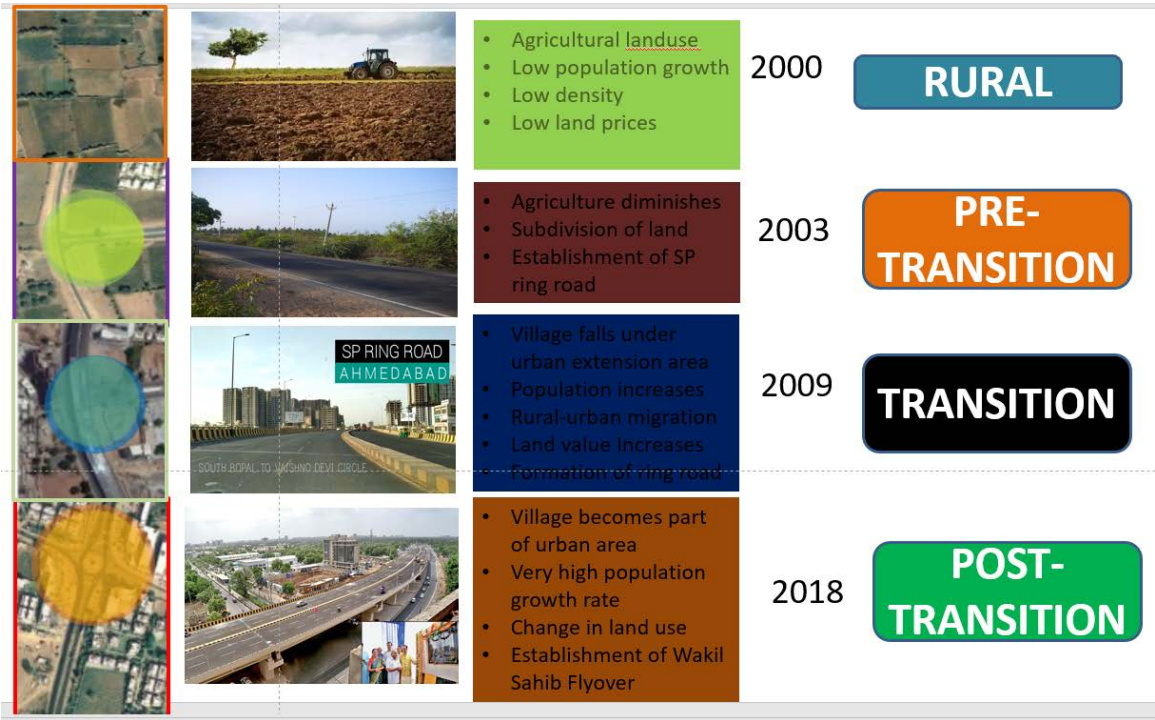


Figure 23 EMERGENCE OF AREA

## **CHAPTER 5 – RESULTS, CONCLUSIONS AND DISCUSSION**

### **5.1 CONCLUSIONS**

Existing ones have expanded their activities in a big way. Many companies have diversified into real estate development and some have tied up with international operators. Non-resident Indians and multinational companies have directed property demand to a great extent in recent time. The matrix of rural-urban interactions around a city may be perceived as a city-region or urban field, but does not have fixed and firm geographical boundaries. The spheres of influence of cities have fuzzy boundaries, overlap and co-exist in complex multi-polar fields, and may extend along non-spatially- contiguous relations to distant points and localities.

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geographical boundaries. The spheres of influence of cities have fuzzy boundaries, overlap and co-exist in complex multi-polar fields, and may extend along non-spatially- contiguous relations to distant points and localities.

In a nation like India where urbanization has recently made a starting it's easy to go over country towns close to metropolitan urban communities without being noticeably influenced by the metropolitan impact.

There are additionally various towns and villas of little size which follow a crude method of horticulture and carry on a sort of resource economy. The occupants of such towns and villages only sometimes move past the constraints of their environment, not to discuss any metropolitan contact.

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In a theoretical continuum such crude networks should be set toward one side of the continuum at the opposite finish of which will figure such huge metropolitan urban areas like Bombay or Calcutta which can measure up to a portion of the huge urban areas of the exceptionally urbanized nations. For this situation, obviously the hole between the two end-focuses in the continuum is so tremendous as to deliver the continuum too long to even think about being of pragmatic use.

In the less urbanized nations, it is consequently both helpful and important to hold the regular provincial metropolitan division.

### **INTERMEDIARIES:**

- Understanding the problems (Difficulties) of country-to-city connections in the community (peri-metropolitan regions)
- Developing a visionary market strategy based on nearby assets.
- Teaching and structuring the local region, including the distribution of ICT.
- By utilising ICT, the country supply may be linked to the metropolitan interest.
- Consistently infiltrating the market with innovative ideas.
- Providing improved infrastructural services to less developed regions in order to achieve a unified perception of the city.

## **5.2 Recommendations**

1. Structured programming of urban settlement expansion and restraint of dispersed construction and diffuse urbanization.
2. Promotion of building capacity in urban space, according to sustainability criteria.

3. Promotion for the reconstruction and restoration of existing buildings, rather than build new ones.
4. Development of housing programs targeted to specific needs and areas ,including the improvement of public space(squares, sidewalks) and road network.
5. Improving the quality of life ,strengthening rural local characteristics and refurbishing built heritage , particularly in the historic center.
6. Development of integrative transformation of the built environment,in order to promote protection to ecological structure, ecosystems renewal and the expansion of naturalised spaces through their connection to the natural park.
7. Urban design inductor of a greater use of public space, taking advantage of local biophysical environment.
8. Definition, quantification and location of basic infrastructure required for future development ,ensuring equity in access to infrastructure and services of general interest in particular the sewer systems
9. Plan and location of community public facilities, particularly regarding health, education, sports, culture and leisure facilities.
- 10.Promotion of mobility, accessibility and car parking properly supported answers, giving solution to accessibility and public transport problems and the promotion of non- motorized transport.
- 11.Inclusive design of public spaces contributing to the national cities and towns network mobility for all.



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