

Planning Must

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NEW DELHI

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POLICY PLANNING OF BIHAR — 2020 AD

IT IS PROPER TIME TO BRING SOME REVOLUTION AND NOT ONLY TO FOLLOW EVOLUTION TO BRING BIHAR AT HIGHER STATUS IN TERMS OF (I) QUALITY OF HUMAN BEING, (II) PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE, (III) CIRCULATION INFRASTRUCTURE, (IV) SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE, (V) ECOLOGICAL INFRASTRUCTURE AND (VI) EMERGENCY INFRASTRUCTURE



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Bihar has a total area of 94,000 sq.km. with a population of 82.88M with 37 districts namely

(1) Siwan, (2) Gopalganj, (3) Saran, (4) Nawada, (5) Madhubani, (6) Kishanganj, (7) Gaya, (8) Aurangabad, (9) Muzaffarpur, (10) Jehanabad, (11) Samastipur, (12) Lakhisarai, (13) Vaishali, (14) Sheikhpura, (15) Supaul, (16) Katihar, (17) Jamui, (18) Purnia, (19) Araria, (20) Nalanda, (21) Madhepura, (22) Darbhanga, (23) Begusarai, (24) Saharsa, (25) Rohtas, (26) Banka, (27) Kaimur, (28) Buxar, (29) West Champaran, (30) Bhojpur, (31) East Champaran, (32) Sheohar, (33) Sitamarhi, (34) Khagaria, (35) Munger, (36) Bhagalpur and (37) Patna.



Brief profile of 3 Urban Settlements: Patna, Gaya & Nalanda in (2006)

District	Area (Sq. km.)	Population	Urban Pop.	Per capita income in Rs.	
				Urban	Rural
Patna	3,202	5.4M	43.5%	39,384	16,603
Gaya	4,976	4.0M	13.9%	25,740	11,784
Nalanda	2,355	2.6M	15.0%	23,093	19,503



POSITIVE POINTS

2 BIHAR HAS MANY POSITIVE AND NEGATIVE POINTS

- i. Good intelligencia (maximum IAS) with sizeable no. of labour force of all categories.
- ii. Nalanda University was the best in the world.

- iii. Buddhism originated from Bodh Gaya and is now prevalent in many parts of the world.
- iv. Density of roads is higher than average in India.

- v. Rail connectivity is better than average in India .
- vi. 74.0% share of primary sector employment against 57.3% in India.
- vii. Law & order problems in the last 5 years is improved a lot.
- viii. In the last 5 years 1073 schemes are

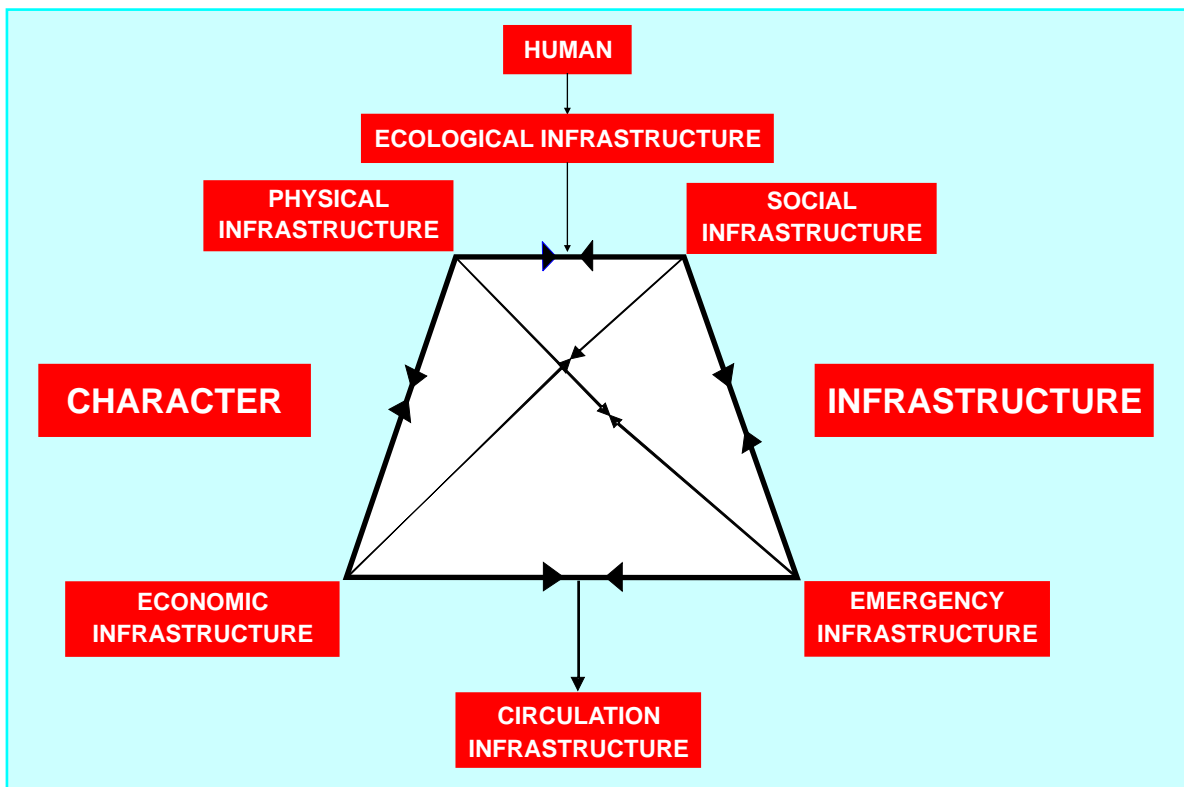
completed including some bridges and solutions of traffic & transportation.



NEGATIVE POINTS

1. Poorest state in terms of literacy, per capita income, below the poverty line and low urbanization as shown by the data of 2004-2005.
 - (a) 42.1% population in rural areas below poverty line against 28.3% in India.
 - (b) 34.6% population in urban areas below poverty line against 25.7% in India.
 - (c) 47.5% literacy rate against 65.4% of all India.
 - (d) 10.5% urban population against 27.8% of all India.
 - (e) Rs. 9,765/- per capita income against Rs. 33,299/- of all India.
 - (f) 45 per capita consumption of electricity (kWh) against 411 of all India.
 - (g) 12.9% share of secondary sector in employment against 18.5% of India.

ELEMENTS OF PLANNING



1. Human with good quantity & quality in literacy/education, behavior at various levels specially elementary level.
2. Ecological infrastructure – To stop & control water, air, noise and soil pollution.
3. Social infrastructure – Education, Health, Security, Safety, Justice, Recreation, Shelter
4. Character infrastructure –
 - i. To control anger, greed, lust, jealousy, fear etc.

- ii. To create love, truth, compassion, tolerance etc.
- iii. To have sublime, judicious, disciplined, cultured etc.
5. Economic infrastructure – To increase GDP in commercial and industrial use & Public & semi public establishments.
6. Emergency infrastructure – To tackle Earthquake, Volcanoes, Heavy floods, Draught in a controlled manner.
7. Circulation infrastructure – via roads, rails, waterways & airways.

DEVELOPMENT OF BIHAR

Start from the backward/depressed/empty areas which would be demarcated by:

- (i) Physical features like rivers, canals, water bodies, etc.
- (ii) Desert areas & barren lands;
- (iii) Forests;
- (iv) Regional Land use namely agriculture, large industrial areas & urbanized areas/settlements.

Divide the entire system of Governance into following parts:

Part One : Planning, development, construction (Physical, Financial & Time), management (Public and Private Sector) & maintenance (Common spaces, External elevations and street furniture) of Infrastructure.

Part Two : Coordination, Integration, Evaluation & Monitoring of different types of Infrastructure.

Part Three : Create I.C.T. (Information & Communication Technology) Parks in each district and monitor them properly.

Part Four : Revival of Nalanda University to make it the best at the International Level.

Part Five : Create Growth Centres Growth Points & Basic Villages in the entire Bihar specially backward/depressed / empty areas.

Growth Centres

Primary, secondary and tertiary level facilities to take care of 10 to 20 km. catchments / hinterland areas. These Growth Centres should have strong good socio-economic magnet to attract nearby population. Provision of facilities be made are as under:

(i) Shopping on a bigger scale, (ii) Mandi (collecting and distributing center); (iii) Large community hall/Panchayat Ghar; (iv) Post Office with telegraph facilities; (v) Primary, middle & senior secondary school; (vi) Dispensary / hospital; (vii) Administrative office of the Block Development Officer; (viii) Office of the Irrigation Department, (ix) Police Station or Police Post, (x) Banks, (xi) Cinema; (xii) Library; (xiii) Parks/playgrounds; (xiv) Storage for pesticides/insecticides and fertilizers; (xv) Veterinary hospital and dairy colony; (xvi) Potable water supply; (xvii) Domestic and industrial power; (xviii) Industrial Estate and bus terminal.

Type of Industries – Small machine shop, workshop for welding, electro-plating, small-scale hosiery goods, cotton spinning and weaving, dyeing, trunk and suitcase making, tailoring and ready-made garments, fruit and vegetable storage and canning, earthen pottery, footwear, dairy and carpets, wire products, paper envelopes, cardboards, button, combs, hair clips, dairy and its products.

Growth Points

In the 2nd hierarchy would be Growth Points consisting only of primary and secondary activities to control population of catchment area between 5 to 8 km.

Growth Points : (i) Shopping on a medium scale; (ii) Posts and telegraph office; (iii) Primary, and middle school; (iv) Library/club/adult education center; (v) Seed/Grain/fertilizer storage; (vi) Cooperative societies management office; (vii) Police post/Police station; (viii) Veterinary Centre/Veterinary hospital; (ix) A small service center; (x) Primary health center/dispensary; (xi) Playgrounds, gathering places and religious places; (xii) Drinking water, electricity and sewerage facilities and (xiii) Community hall.

Type of Industries – Flour Mill (Atta Chaki), Oil Kohlu, dal processing, manufacturing of Khandsari, wooden toys, blacksmithy, tin smithy, rope making, repair shops, basket making, bullock cart, wire products and earthen pottery

Basic Villages

In the 3rd and last hierarchy would be Basic Villages consisting of only primary activities.

Each would serve only existing abadi area with 8 to 10 shops, community hall/chopal, primary school, sub-post office, panchayat ghar, adult reading room, small gathering place, park, playground and open space, community water hydrants, latrines and electricity.

SPECIFIC PLANNING TO TACKLE THE PROBLEMS OF TRAFFIC & TRANSPORTATION OF PATNA

1. Roads & Bridges
 - (i) Express Highways, (ii) National Highways, (iii) Master Plan Roads (Arterial roads, Sub Arterial roads), (iv) Zonal Road (Local streets), (v) Urban relief roads; (vi) Underground roads, (vii) Free ways, (viii) Road Over Bridges, (ix) Road under Bridges, (x) Foot over Bridges, (xi) Foot under Bridges, (xii) Cloverleaf's and (xiii) Bridges on water bodies.
2. Mass Rapid Transit System (Metro)
3. Bus Rapid Transit System
4. Separation of good movements from other movements
5. Parking areas at various points
6. Patna has 12 Focal Points which should be well connected with the help of Traffic & Transportation system. These Focal Points are (i) Agam Kuan (Unfathomable well), (ii) Bari Patan Devi Temple, (iii) Bihar Institute of Handicraft and Design, (iv) Chhoti Patan Devi Temple, (v) Dargah Sharif, (vi) Golgarh, (vii) Gandhi Sangrahalaya, (viii) Gulzarbagh, (ix) Gandhi Maidan, (x) Kargil Memorial, (xi) Mahatma Gandhi Setu and (xii) Patna City Museum.

These have to be tackled under the following instruments:

1. Public Private Partnership
2. Use of TDR (Transfer of Development Rights)
3. Higher FAR along high intensity corridors
4. A good discipline / character
5. More attention to traffic & transportation problems of Patna
6. Construction of new roads on Toll basis.
7. Implement Metro may be by taking loan from World Bank.

QUALIFICATION

1. B.Sc. in **1956** from Meerut College Meerut
2. B. Arch. (GMD) in **1961** from ROORKEE, IIT and got **Gold Medal**
3. P.G. Degree in Town & Country Planning in **1963** from SPA, Delhi
4. P.G. Dip. In Regional Development Planning from ISS, Netherlands in **1969**
5. Fellow Member: (i) ITPI, (ii) Institute of Architects, India, (iii) Institute of Engineers, India, (iv) AMDA,
6. Many small Diplomas and Certificates

EXPERIENCE IN DIFFERENT OFFICES: EX.:

1. Sr.Pvt. Secretary to a 'Joint Committee -Parliament'
2. Delhi Development Authority - 1965-94 (29 years)
3. Advisor in NCR-PB in 1994-96
4. Advisor in Delhi State Industrial Development Corporation
5. Advisor in Delhi Livestock Products Processing Corporation
6. Advisor in Traffic & Tourism Development Corporation
7. Advisor in Slum Department
8. Advisor to AMDA

PRESENT ASSIGNMENTS

1. Director of Universal Institute of Computers & Technology
2. Director of R.G. Macro Planners Pvt. Ltd.
3. **President** - "Character Infrastructure Educational Society"
4. **Vice-President** of "Climate Change Research Society"
5. Co-opted Member of the BLS of **Delhi Vidhan Sabha**
6. Advisor to Municipal Corporation of Delhi and Planning Department, Delhi Govt.
7. Working in Four Private Companies and on few Private projects



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