



# NOIDA DIALOGUE

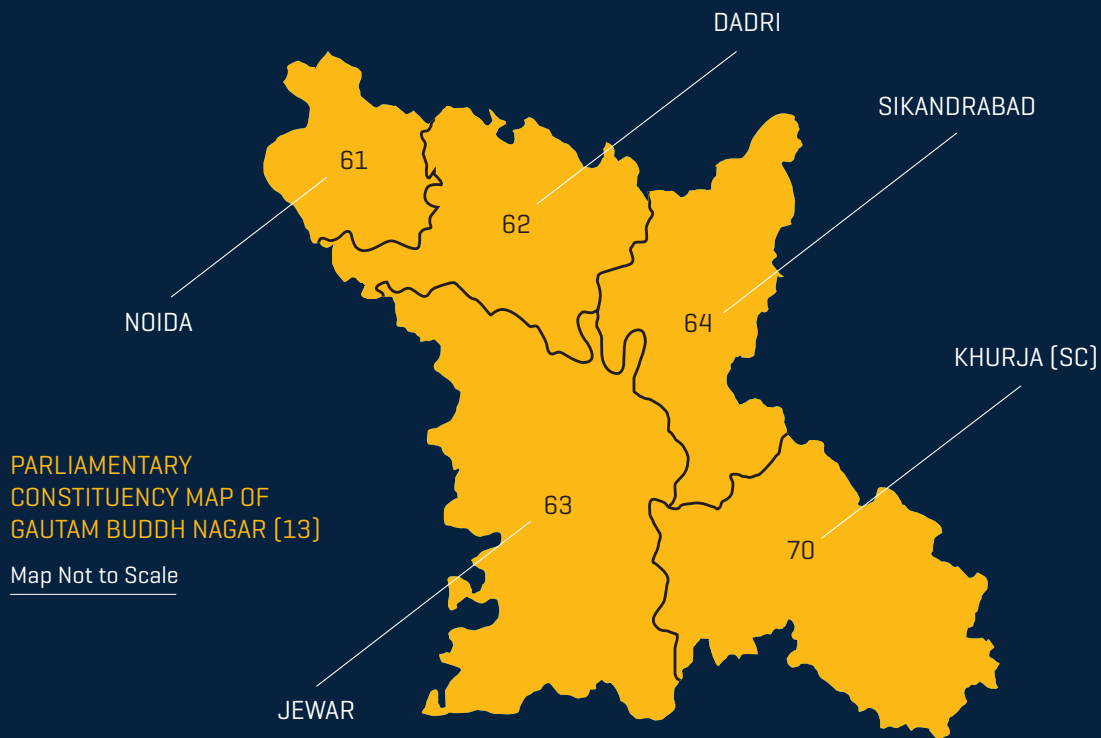
**Vision 2030 - Gautam Buddh Nagar**  
**15th-16th February 2019, Noida**  
Background Paper



*Democratic Outreach for Social Transformation, DOST*

# HISTORICAL

# BACKGROUND



**GAUTAM BUDDH NAGAR** is one of the five districts of Meerut Division of U.P. State in northern India. It was formed vide Government Notification dated 6 May 1997, by combining parts of Ghaziabad and Bulandshahr districts. The total area of the district is 1442 sq. km. and its population is more than 16 Lakhs (as per 2011 Census). The district includes areas under the jurisdiction of Noida, Greater Noida, Dadri and Yamuna Expressway Authority (YEA).

Gautam Buddha Nagar Lok Sabha Constituency (GBN) comprises of five assembly segments, out of which Noida, Dadri and Jewar come under Gautam Buddha Nagar district and Khurja and Sikandrabad

come under Bulandshahr district.

Noida and Greater Noida predate the creation of Gautam Buddha Nagar District. On April 17, 1976 the Government of Uttar Pradesh notified 36 villages of “Yamuna-Hindon-Delhi Border Regulated Area” as New Okhla Industrial Development Area wide a notification under the provisions of U.P. Industrial Development Act, 1976. The State Government also constituted a new statutory body, namely, the New Okhla Industrial Development Authority [NOIDA] to ensure planned development of the area for industrial and allied uses. Greater Noida was set-up in January 1991 under the U.P. Industrial Area Development Act, 1976.



# Noida as a GLOBAL CITY



**LARGE** parts of GBN are upcoming planned regions. Its relevance further gets emphasized by being a part of or due to their proximity to National Capital Region. It is also evident that areas like Noida and Greater Noida are no longer areas that serve to decongest Delhi but have become vibrant cities with a life of their own. Keeping this in mind, we as residents need to chart out a roadmap for the future development of Gautam Buddha Nagar so that it becomes one of the most livable cities of the world.

For development of any region, clear identified goals have to be kept in mind. This helps in align-

ing policies to the overall objective of all round and equitable growth. If the objective is to make Gautam Buddha Nagar the best and safest place to live, we too need to come up with certain goals for it. Public health, good quality of water and sanitation, inclusive and equitable education, clean environment and quality infrastructure are some of the important aspect of achieving better quality of life for human beings.

As per globally accepted indices, cities are generally appraised across nine dimensions of: **human capital, social cohesion, vibrant economy, clean environment, good governance, urban planning, international outreach, technology, mobility and transportation.** We can work along these dimensions to improve GBN. We also have an example of Surat City before us. It has ranked 4th in 2018 under Smart City Mission of the Government of India. It could achieve this by adopting "The Surat Resilience Strategy" which is organized around seven key pillars and contains 20 goals and 63 actionable initiatives. We can form similar strategy for GBN.

# Objectives of NOIDA DIALOUGE

**NOIDA DIALOGUE** plans to set in motion a series of dialogue with all the stakeholders in Gautam Buddha Nagar Lok Sabha Constituency in order to develop a shared vision for the same. The event would focus on a number of issues concerning the urban and rural areas of this Lok Sabha Constituency.

We have worked around accepted dimensions considered key for any area being classified as smart and sustainable. These sectors and the subsectors have their importance in the current condition of our area. They require our urgent attention and can contribute extensively in achieving overall objectives. Detailed discussion will unveil current status of these vital parameters: what are the goals and the roadmap for the same.

The structure of 'Noida Dialogue: Vision 2030- Gautam Buddha Nagar' has been designed in such a way that we can discuss key parameters in various session.

## Key Parameters

### 1. Clean Environment for Residents

We have to ensure clean environment for the residents, irrespective of their economic and social status- air which is free from dust and smoke, water which is potable and a well functioning sanitation and proper waste disposal system, that ensures dignity of life and respect for nature. Though Ganga water is available but ground water is depleting fast. Yamuna catchment area is being exploited by sand mafia and natural water bodies in the vicinity are being encroached upon. Open drains flowing through the city is repulsive. Lack of futuristic planning for waste disposal is causing agitations in the area. Cleaner environment will ensure decent public health for our population. They have an important role to play in eradicating malnutrition, disease and incidence of poverty.

### 2. Law and Order

With the growing population, the concern for law, order and governance in Gautam Buddha Nagar has also increased. Police to population ratio is lower in Uttar Pradesh as compared to other states and the deployment in GBN has failed to match the increase in population here. No resident would like to live under an environment of insecurity unless unavoidable because of economic or social reasons. Poor law and order also affects the local economy adversely. Measures like CCTV surveillance, night patrol, boundary walls for sectors and police check-posts have to be implemented.

### 3. Sports and Recreation Facilities

Sports and recreation facilities in cities should be important segment of governance of a city. Green belts for fresh air, outdoor spaces for health and fitness ac-



tivities and community spaces for recreational sports are required for everyday life and are considered valuable for all society members. Art exhibitions, theatres, museums add value to our everyday life. A city is known by its cultural vibrancy. We need cultural centres like Mandi House, intellectual activity centres like the India Habitat Centre, India International Centre, Press Club, Public Library etc.

### 4. Quality Infrastructure

All the parameters and other targeted objectives require quality and planned infrastructure, achievable through good governance, proper urban planning and use of new and innovative technologies. Development of metro network and elevated roads has no doubt eased life but a

lot of work still remains to be done. Traffic management is a challenge due to insufficient parking area and many crossing with traffic signals. Cycle tracks were constructed with huge government spending but segregation is not being enforced. Lack of reliable 24x7 power supply is another challenge. We need to have multi-level parking in commercial and industrial sectors. Decongestion of arterial roads and reform of electricity distribution is also required.

### 5. Suitable Employment Opportunities

GBN should be able to provide employment to all its residents and should be able to attract best minds from across the globe. Noida has the potential to emerge as a financial hub. Cluster development linking MSMEs here to the global supply chain can provide impetus to the



local economy. Noida and Greater Noida have already emerged as IT Hub and we should aspire to reach a stage where it can rival Bangalore and the Silicon Valley.

### 6. Affordable Healthcare

People need good public healthcare facilities. The challenge is to ensure accessible and affordable medical care to each and every individual. Good health is one of the most cherished goals for an individual. It is also a vital asset for any region. Though GBN has a good number of private hospitals which are run on corporate lines, most of such hospitals are outside the reach of common residents. We have government hospitals that can be upgraded to AIIMS. Better facilities for ESI hospitals and higher allocation for primary health centres (PHCs) in rural areas are urgently needed.

### 7. Affordable Housing

For any place to be livable, it should be able to provide decent housing at affordable rates. Lack of affordable housing for economically weaker sections could also lead to a proliferation of slums and poor and unhygienic living situations. Group housing has seen huge growth in Noida-Greater Noida region but its emergence has been plagued by problems. Incomplete projects are strewn all over GBN and homebuyers have been left in lurch. It is important that these issues are addressed and they get their houses at the earliest. Unholy nexus of developers and officials in land allotment, project approval and sanctions and illegal and unauthorized constructions have led to innocent homebuyers being cheated. Whether these problems will be resolved through Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (IBC), RERA, forensic audit or demolition of illegal construction is a complicated issue. People have high hopes from UP RERA.

### 8. Education for All

Good education ensures citizens' empowerment. People are born under different circumstances over which they have no control but equitable access to quality education is a great leveler. India's youth bulge, which is expected to give it an edge over other countries' economies, can be realized only if we are able to equip our young population with the right kind of skill and education. Noida is developing into an educational hub, but these educational institutions lack quality. Graduates from these institutions lack proper employable skills. Skill Development is another area that needs intervention. We also need centres for skilling and entrepreneurial development to improve employability to cater to the needs of local residents.

### 9. Sustainable Agriculture

Agriculture continues to be important for a large segment of the population of GBN and milk production is a major allied activity. Remunerative price realization for farmers is a challenge. Promoting milk cooperative movement further can be one of the important initiatives. Horticulture and food processing industries, if set-up; can take advantage of the huge market in the vicinity. Large warehouses along the highways can bring additional income to local residents. Acquisition of agricultural land by government for planned development and the issues arising out of such acquisitions, have to be sensitively handled to avoid any discontent amongst the local population. We have to ensure adequate and timely compensation and important benefits like allocation of developed land and employment to displaced/ affected population.



# Theme of NOIDA DIALOUGE

## Participative Democracy



**EMPOWERED CITIZENS** will play the most crucial role in the realization of GBN 2030. Modern tools like e-governance and citizen charter should be implemented rigorously for the same. The focus of industrial townships like Noida and Greater Noida is mostly towards the industries and the residents get a short shrift. For example, the RWAs and the panchayats of the region are denuded of their power. There should be a reversal of such measures.

It is proposed to present an initial document which shall be used as a basic road map for desired development of GBN. The outcome of the conclave will be "Vision 2030 - Gautam Buddh Nagar" and shall be in full alignment with Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) of United Nations to which India has committed itself. Effort shall be to make it compliant with

newly introduced international standard "ISO 37120: 2018: Sustainable Development of Communities- Indicators for City services and Quality of life".

We are holding public meetings, round table discussions with residents of GBN and with the experts in the respective fields to arrive at an achievable desired action plan with an overall objective of making Gautam Buddh Nagar, the best place to live in India by the year 2030 and showcasing the roadmap for other cities to follow.

We are well aware that the ultimate goal is to achieve high level of Human Happiness Index, and Participative Democracy is the one and only means to fulfill the aspirations of one and all, and we alone can do this.

# Time Sheet

## NOIDA DIALOGUE

VISION- 2030 GAUTAM BUDDH NAGAR  
*Making GBN best place to live in India*

15<sup>th</sup>-16<sup>th</sup> February, 2019 at Hotel Radisson Blu, Sector 18, Noida

### Day 1

Time	Details
9:30 – 10:00	<b>Registration</b>
10:00 – 10:45	<b>Inaugural Session</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Address by the Chief Guest</li> <li>Theme Presentation</li> </ul>
<b>Session I</b> 10:45 – 11:45	<b>Clean NOIDA</b> Clean City for all <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Clean Air</li> <li>Clear Water</li> <li>Clean Neighbourhood</li> <li>Environmental Protection</li> </ul>
11:45 – 12:00	<b>Tea</b>
<b>Session II</b> 12:00 – 13:00	<b>Security for All</b> Making GBN the Safest City in India <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Law and Order [Personal Security, Digital Security]</li> </ul>
<b>Session III</b> 13:00 – 14:00	<b>Recreation and Sports</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Neighbourhood Parks</li> <li>Sports Clubs</li> <li>Art and Craft Museum</li> </ul>
14:00 – 15:00	<b>Lunch</b>
<b>Session IV</b> 15:00 – 16:00	<b>Quality Infrastructure for All</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Waste Management</li> <li>Sanitation</li> <li>Transportation</li> <li>Power</li> </ul>
16:00 – 16:30	<b>Special Address</b>
<b>Session V</b> 16:30 – 17:30	<b>Employment for all</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>NOIDA as a Financial Hub</li> <li>Cluster Development for Global Supply Chain [MSME]</li> <li>IT Hub</li> </ul>
17:30 – 17:45	<b>Tea</b>
<b>Session VI</b> 17:45 – 18:45	<b>Health Care for All</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Public Health care</li> <li>Primary Health Centres</li> <li>Private Health Care</li> <li>Aayushman Bharat</li> </ul>
19:00 – 21:00	<b>Cultural Evening &amp; Dinner</b>

### Day 2

Time	Details
<b>Session I</b> 09:30 – 10:30	<b>Housing for All</b> Making our Homes Safe, Secure & Great Place to Live <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Affordable Housing</li> <li>Group Housing</li> <li>Rural Housing</li> </ul>
10:30 – 11:30	<b>Panel Discussion</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Vision 2030 for respective constituencies by MLAs of Gautam Buddh Nagar Lok Sabha</li> </ul>
11:30 – 12:00	<b>Tea</b>
<b>Session II</b> 12:00 – 13:00	<b>Education for All</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Government Schools</li> <li>Private Education</li> <li>Technical Higher Education</li> <li>Skill Development</li> </ul>
13:00 – 14:00	<b>Lunch</b>
<b>Session III</b> 14:00 – 15:00	<b>Agriculture for Future</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Village Industries</li> <li>Food Parks</li> <li>Minimum Support Prices</li> <li>Milk Cooperatives</li> <li>Biofuels from Sugarcane</li> </ul>
<b>Session IV</b> 15:00 – 16:00	<b>Empowered Citizens</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>E-governance</li> <li>Citizen Charter</li> <li>Empowerment of AOA / RWAs</li> <li>Empowered Panchayats</li> </ul>
16:00 – 17:00	<b>Valedictory Session</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Report of the Program</li> <li>Unveiling of the 'Vision 2030' document</li> <li>Address by Chief Guest</li> </ul>
17:00-17:30	<b>High Tea</b>

#### REQUEST FOR SPONSORSHIP

<b>Main Sponsor</b>	<b>₹25 lakh</b>
<b>Co-sponsor</b>	<b>₹10 lakh</b>
<b>Session sponsor</b>	<b>₹5 lakh</b>

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IN CASE OF ANY QUERY, PLEASE CONTACT

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# ***Democratic Outreach for Social Transformation, DOST***

**INDIA'S CONSTITUTION** says political democracy is meaning less without economic democracy.

Lasting democratic values can be established only through social transformation. The ultimate goal of social transformation will be achieved when the lowest strata of society is economically well off, there is equality of opportunity and everyone is at liberty to pursue one's own goals. This empowerment of masses is achieved through awareness and education.

Indian society is living a life of contradictions. In politics we have equality and in social and economic life we have inequality. How long shall we continue to deny equality in our social and economic life? If we continue to deny it for long, we will do so only by putting our political democracy in peril. We must make our political democracy a social democracy.

Democratic Outreach for Social Transformation is about sharing and distribution of power; to achieve social transformation - Antyodaya.

The main objectives of *Democratic Outreach for Social Transformation - DOST*:

1. Sharing and distribution of power – participative democracy.
2. Empowerment of masses with education, health and sanitation – social transformation.
3. Equality of opportunity and liberty to pursue one's goals – economic democracy.

Democratic Outreach for Social Transformation is a Trust registered under Indian Trusts Act, 1882. Shri Gopal Krishna Agarwal, Shri Anil Sharma, Shri Subhash Chandra Agarwal and Shri Praveen Kant are the Trustees and Shri Sambhrant Krishna is the Director.

