Transformation: Urban Village Case: Nithari Village, Noida
Raj Kumar¹, Vinod Kumar Yadav²
Assistant Professor, Accurate Institute of Architecture and Planning, Greater Noida, UP, India¹
Architect, Fidesto Projects Pvt Ltd, Kaushambi, Ghaziabad, UP, India²

Abstract:
Urban village have been completely neglected and are in a state of disregard by the municipal authorities and other concerned agencies. The only concern by these authorities has been to ensure that the built form of the urban villages comply with the planning guidelines laid down in the city’s master plan. There has been little or no study of how these urban villages functions and what are their needs and how they expand and sometimes expansion are in right direction or wrong as well. Thus this thesis strives to look at such aspect of the urban villages and accordingly work out a solution for the problem occurred. The idea is thus that of making just the optimal invention which look to the changes. The urban village can be studied from the following point of views: Physical characteristics of the village, through aspects of built form open space relationships, movement networks, and Environment concerns Urban Character. Interface character of village as well as planned developed areas. Major factors in this sudden transformation i.e. core and outer fringe. The village Nithar of Noida is chosen as there are many villages near Taj Expressway which will face the same problem in future, so the model for these villages can be prepared, because most of these villages have the same problem. And the interesting is that these villages are not urbanized, these under the process of urbanization, so the identification of the problem is easy and to make suitable policies to these areas will also be easier.

Keywords: Urban Village, Planned, Unplanned, Interface, Transformation, Expansion, core, fringe.

1.1. INTRODUCTION
Noida for the New Okhla Industrial Development Authority is a city in India under the management of the New Okhla Industrial Development Authority (also called NOIDA). Noida came into administrative existence on 17 April 1976 and celebrates 17 April as "Noida Day". It was set up as part of an urbanization thrust during the controversial Emergency period (1975–1977).

The city was created under the UP Industrial Area Development Act.
1.2. Location

(28.57°N 77.32°E)

- Nithari is a village in the western part of the state of Uttar Pradesh, India, bordering on New Delhi. Nithari forms part of the New Okhla Industrial Development Authority’s planned industrial city, Noida, falling in Sector 31.
- 1 km from sector 18, the major commercial hub of Noida
- The selected area is enclosed by the Residential planned sectors (sector 20, 25, 27, 30, 36 and 31 of Noida) and the commercial sectors.

Figure 1. Noida image

Figure 5. Noida Images

1.2. Climate:

Temperature ranges from maximum of 45°C to minimum of 23°C in summer in March to June. Monsoon season prevails during mid-June to mid-September. The cold waves from the Himalayan region makes the winters in Noida chilly. Temperatures fall down to as low as 3 to 4°C at the peak of winters, In January, a dense fog envelopes the city

1.3. Regional settings:

NOIDA presently an industrial and residential suburb of Delhi. Part of evolving conurbation extending from Delhi to Faridabad, Greater NOIDA, Bulandshahr, Meerut and Ghaziabad. Ultimately to become a self contained industrial city with complimentary business, trade and commerce, residential, recreational and institutional activities.

Part of the NCR zone as per NCR 2031 and envisaged as Metro Centre and a powerful growth node. Well connected to the surrounding cities by Railways and Roadways both. Act as a metro centre to its neighboring cities. Better connectivity with DND, Noida Greater Noida Expressway, Taj Expressway, Dadari, NH24.

1.5. Site linkages:

3 min distance from Noida Greater Noida expressway.
15 min distance from Delhi.
20 km from Greater Noida, Taj Expressway (connecting Greater Noida to Agra).

Figure 2. Site linkages, Source: Author

Figure 7. Site linkages, Source: Author

30 min distance from Airport.
15 min distance from NH-24 (Delhi to Hapur)
Site is adjacent to major commercial hub of Noida (site is at 2 min distance from sector 18).
30 min distance from Railway Station.
7 min distance from DND Flyway.

Figure 8. map 6: Noida Master Plan-2031

- Proximity to Delhi
Development of Greater Noida and continuing growth of Faridabad and Ghaziabad into the vicinity of Noida

1.6. Development Potential:
- Proximity to Delhi
- Development of Greater Noida and continuing growth of Faridabad and Ghaziabad into the vicinity of Noida
- Agriculturally fertile hinterland.
- Noida – Greater Noida Expressway.
- MRTS of Delhi.
- Taj Expressway corridor.
- Institutional hub.
- Major IT sector of the country.
- Nithari village is adjacent to the new commercial center ie Wave city Center

2. DEMOGRAPHICS, ECONOMIC PROFILE, ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE

2.1. Growth and distribution of population

As per the 1981 Census, when Noida was in its infancy the population of Noida was 36,972. This was basically the aggregate of population of villages in Noida. In the year 1991, Noida was categorised as a Census Town (CT) and by this time 29 villages were urbanised and constituted the developed urban area of Noida, which had a population of 1,46,514 persons. The 1991 Census also revealed that in addition to the population in the developed urban limits of Noida, 34,489 persons lived in the peripheral villages. Thus the total population residing within the Notified Area of Noida was 1,81,003 in 1991.

The population increased up to 3,05,058 in 2001 and about 10 lakhs in 2010. The population of Noida city grew by nearly 400 per cent during 1981-91 and 108 percent during 1991-2001. This is not surprising because the period represented the takeoff stage of the new town, which was founded in 1976. A study conducted by the School of Planning and Architecture, New Delhi (SPA), estimated that the population of Noida had increased to 2,11,534 in 1995. The study also suggested that as much as 20 per cent of the population lived in jhuggi clusters, another 48 per cent in the urban villages and only 32 per cent resided in the developed residential sectors. A detailed survey conducted by the Noida Authority and district administration in 2008 indicates that there are about 11000 hutments in Noida.

The Authority has taken up the resettlement plan of these hutments. Population of Noida, as reported by the Census of India, 2001 was 305058 persons. The census enumeration in 2010 indicates that the population of Noida in the year 2010 is more than 10 lakhs.

2.2 Age composition

A detailed account of age-sex composition of Noida’s population is provided by a Socio- Economic and Transportation Study conducted by the School of Planning and Architecture, New Delhi in 1987.

As per this study, children up to 15 years of age constituted 30.74 per cent of the total population, whereas the working age group of 15-60 years accounted for 65.39 per cent. Within this age group, the relatively younger set of people between the ages of 15 and 40 years constituted as much as 45.93 per cent. Only 3.87 per cent of the population consisted of old persons above the age of 60. The predominance of working age groups in the population is characteristic of a new town, which is growing rapidly due to work opportunities in various sectors of economy. However, as revealed by another study conducted by SPA in 1995, it was found that as compared to the 1987 study,
children below the age of 15 had increased from 30.74 per cent to 31.8 per cent of the population, the working age group between 15 and 60 years had shrunk to 60.66 per cent from 65.39 per cent and persons above the age of 60 had increased from 3.87 per cent to 7.4 per cent. This trend points out that age composition of Noida is getting more stabilised with time and a large number of retired persons are getting settled in Noida.

2.3 Sex ratio:

The sex ratio of the population in the notified area in 1991 was 782, which is on the Low side as compared to most other cities. However, this low figure is mainly a reflection of the fact that Noida city was then in an infantile stage of growth when an overwhelming majority consisted of recently migrated population characterised by migrants. According to the 1995 study, it was revealed that the sex ratio had increased to 895, indicating to the fact that as the city has developed; the original lone migrants have brought their families to live with them. For this reason, percentages of children and old people in the population have also gone up. The sex ratio of Noida, as reported by the Census of India, 2001 improved from 782 to 811.

2.4 Literacy rate:

The literacy rate as per the 1991 census works out to be 65.68 per cent, much less than the corresponding national figure for urban population, which was 73.08 per cent. It is also marginally lower than the literacy rate of Ghaziabad (U.A.), which stands at 67 percent. One of the reasons for this low literacy rate is that Noida has attracted a large number of migrants, mostly illiterates, from surrounding villages and small towns.

As per 1995 Survey, the average household size of Noida works out to 4.2. The Survey further reveals that nearly 70 per cent of the households have a household size of 4 to 6 persons. Out of the remaining, about 4.25 per cent have more than 6 persons per household and more than 25 per cent have less than 3 persons per household. The average household sizes of Noida Notified Area and Noida Urban Area were 4.77 and 4.44 respectively as per 2001 Census.
3. ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE

3.1 Institutional framework for Noida development authority:

The NDA, ULB, for creating unsustainable solid waste management, evaluates the potential for the program, and proposed a solid waste management plan with local authority, local people and available resources for Nithari Village.

![Organisational structure of typical dept of NDA](image)

**Table 1. 3.2 Functionaries ULB:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Functions</th>
<th>Responsible ULB/Academy/Department</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Road construction and maintains</td>
<td>NDA (Construction and engg dept_work circle)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sewer and Water</td>
<td>NDA (Sewer and JAL dept)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solid waste management</td>
<td>NDA (Sewer and JAL dept)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electricity</td>
<td>NDA (electricity dept), UPPVVNL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social infrastructure _ health, safety, religious building</td>
<td>NDA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social infrastructure _ parks and community spaces</td>
<td>Developed by NDA and maintain by Horticulture dept of NDA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**3.3 Financial Resources of Noida Development Authority:**

- Tax revenues like property tax, sewerage tax, conservancy tax & water tax.
- Non tax Revenues like Trade licenses, Birth & Death registration, community booking of ULB properties, lease & rent, water Charges
- Fund from revolving fund.
- Stamp Duty Collection.
- Land acquisition and distribution of land.
4. ANALYSIS

- The population of Noida city grew by nearly 400 percent during 1981-91 and 108 percent during 1991-2001. This is not surprising because the period represented the takeoff stage of the new town, which was founded in 1976.

- One of the reasons for this low literacy rate is that Noida has attracted a large number of migrants, mostly illiterates, from surrounding villages and small towns. After the initial years of its development, Education facilities have been developed almost in all parts of Noida which has contributed to the enhancement of literacy and general education standards in Noida.

- This trend points out that age composition of Noida is getting more stabilized with time and a large number of retired persons are getting settled in Noida.

- In age composition: the working population is much higher, a reason for the same is that mostly migrants are working and fall under this age group.

- Sex ratio of the urban village is higher as compared to noida (primary survey) but the sex ratio of population (villagers+ rented population) is very low (540/1000). The reason for the same is that the working population or migrated population living in noida or ncr has a bigger part of male.

- In village Nithari, there are two caste in majority ie Shastri and Gujjar.

- One of the reasons of this high rented population is the job opportunity in noida and this urban village provides low rented housing to the migrants. This is the reason that a major part of noida’s lived in urban villages as per master plan 2031.

5. REFERENCES:


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