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Urban Environmental Issues and Governance Related Challenges in Fringe Area of Mega-cities: A Case of Khora Colony, Ghaziabad, India.

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Abstract: ***Urban environment and its spatial development in India is one of the most difficult challenges, particularly study outlying areas of the city, difficult to maintain a safe urban environment and managing urban morphology. Present research, researchers trying to unfold the hidden story behind the development of cities, scenario of fringe areas of megacities where has maximum population and minimum governance(govern by responsible institutions); as a result unplanned and uncontrolled areas are mushrooming peripheries of the cities. Through this work researchers trying to find out the urban environmental issues of NCR and Khora (Urban Fringe Area), a marginalized, insecure, highly dense census town, exists between three developed cities of Delhi-Ghaziabad-Noida at the edge of these developed cities. The research work focused to investigate human-centric issues in urban sphare like shortage of water supply, sewage disposal, municipal waste, unhealthy open spaces, and air - water pollution. The article has asked questions and is trying to search out answers based on the basic needs of urban dwellers. Researchers have adopted ethnographical studies and qualitative methodologies to know the localities, planning and geopsychology of Khora colony.***

Keywords: Governance; Development; Environment, Health.

I. INTRODUCTION

The twenty-first century has been referred to as the first ‘urban’ or ‘metropolitan’ century (Clarke Alvarez et al., 2008; UN-Habitat, 2009; UNDESA, 2014; OECD, 2015). Spatio-temporal transformation shows the development of a space, place or region. Worldwide the cities have a minimum area and maximum economic importance. As a result, urbanisation or the expansion of urban areas is a symbol of a nation's development in developing countries. Development of a post independent India is positively connected with the growth of Indian cities. However, the method of implementation and the other social, political, and economic factors have been creating a gap between the human sensitivity towards natural resource use and its sustainability. As a result, an increasing rate of people`s movement and political sensitivity are very common, largely in the urban fringes of Indian cities because, cities are produced through the processes of uneven development based on rounds of accumulation, commoditisation, and particular geographies of biased investment and preference that produce unequal processes of urbanization (McFarlane, 2011). Of late, the urban geographers are using ethnographic approaches to understand the geo-psychology of the cities and have suggested that the concentration of a particular group and its economic background affects the politics of the right to the city (Harvey, 2008). In the case of Indian cities, we need to understand the spatial distribution of settlement, its functionality, and the connectedness of immigrants and emigrants, so that the institutions will play a crucial role in enhancing the quality of life and developing a human friendly environment. The idea of a smart and sustainable city, should be ecologically healthy, using advanced technologies and having economically productive and environmentally efficient industries, have a responsible and harmonious systematic culture, a physically aesthetic and functionally living landscape (Yigitcanlar and Lee, 2014; Trindade, 2017). In fact, we need to understand the environmental issues along with the developmental strategies are vital components of urban areas. Pollution (air and water), crime, spatial injustice and rurban (rural-urban) agglomeration are the issues that directly influence the cities and their environment. In India, the developmental planning of cities, town, colony, street and villages are a socio-political interpretational as evident from the development of Indian small towns which could either be linked to that of the megacities or predominantly driven by the internal processes (Denis et al., 2012; Raman, 2014; Swerts, 2017).

As we know, the expansion of the city not only influences the transitional zone but also gives a way to exploit resources and the surroundings. Historically, the government has prioritised the core of the city while paying little attention to the periphery, particularly unplanned or unauthorised colonies where the majority of the commoners live.

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United Nation`s demographers and social scientists have estimated that by 2050 more than half of the population (around 68 percent) will live in towns, cities or megacities. Gradually, the human-centric issues will increase in urban areas like shortage of water supply, sewage disposal, municipal waste, unhealthy open spaces, and air- water pollution that could be detrimental for the city area and fringes. Degradation of human values, corruption and crime will also be the common tendency. The expansion of residential areas, buildings, markets, hospitals, schools and other facilities that they are governed by upper class or politically beneficial groups are very common. It is create social segregation and promotes inequality and unequal advantage for individuals in different spaces. When we elaborate the composition of urban spaces we can find unequal spatial development has happen. In the case of Delhi and its fringe areas, need to adopt "new urbanism (redevelopment of urban spaces)" and "rethink" about process of urbanization which is girdling new challenges, like lifestyle, resource use and cultural identity. The present research raises many substantial questions like why urban fringe area of Delhi is still unplanned and marginalised? What are the factors are responsible to create environmental issues? Who is responsible for spatial injustice with respect to the urban fringe area?

The research work is focused on evaluation of the outfit and development of Khora colony with reference of the safe and livable urban environment, also explore the role of local governance and people perceptions towards the safe urban environment. The article deals with the urban environmental issues of Khora (an urban fringe colony in NCR), which is a marginalized, highly dense census town, that exists between three developed cities of Delhi-Ghaziabad-Noida at the edge of these developed cities with a different story of illegality and un-authorization.

II. CONCEPTS AND NATURE OF URBAN ENVIRONMENT

A. Urban Space and Participation

Separately no country can effectively address the challenge of urban environment and create favorable conditions for human and physical activities without understanding the geo-psychology, thus we must recognize the critical role of local people and language of space/place. The design of urban spaces is entirely built environment, with many systems and elements, such as street layout, built infrastructure for housing and office, transportation system and also the recreation facilities such as parks and public amenities. These are public-private property and urban communities or people of the city/towns have the right to ask questions and contribute to the resolution of malfunctioning urban amenities. People's participation is reliable to create a good and healthy urban environment. Nowadays, people`s understanding of environmental issues and problems is very low, the issues are promoting other issues. Complexity and unethical work are very common and need to be sorted out immediately. Thus, planner and the government need to communicate with people and focus on locality development which provides the safe urban environment. This approach (micro level) is suitable for solid waste management, disaster management and water scarcity. Other urban issues like air and wastewater management haveno geographical limitation. Therefore; we need to adopt interstate or nation approaches and make policy related to pollution.

B. Active Living Environment , Health and Leadership

Health and hospitality are interconnected, as we know that a healthy environment always keeps us away from the hospital and any calamity. The rates of chronic disease, death, stressed life, and sedentary lifestyles mainly found in a special group (less paid workers, lower class) of people who have not enough economy to purchase healthy and comfortable space in the town or city. In this case, governance plays a crucial role to providing space for poor people and facilities, thatthey cannot afford. With the help of positive and equitable management governance might fulfill the requirement of city dwellers as well as an immigrant. Every citizen who lives in the city or town, must have a good and sensitive representative of local governance, like mayors and other city employees, and they can provide the political legitimacy for good governance and the technical support that is needed to integrate urban planning. These representatives must play a role of leadership and convey the people interest in the developmental project. It is essential that people have the power to select and reject with the help of democracy. Also, public health policies need to take into account the cooperative nature of citizen so they can live actively for all. Active living means a way of life that integrates physical activity into everyday geographies (day to day's life world).

III. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

The literature which is useful or supported to enquire environmental issues, which are following:

The study area, which is identified as an urban–rural fringe area and deeply attached to a rural background, is therefore the similar literatures of the fringe space are: *Rao (1962)* has focused on urban village morphology and caste-based occupational structures or economic activities in Delhi.

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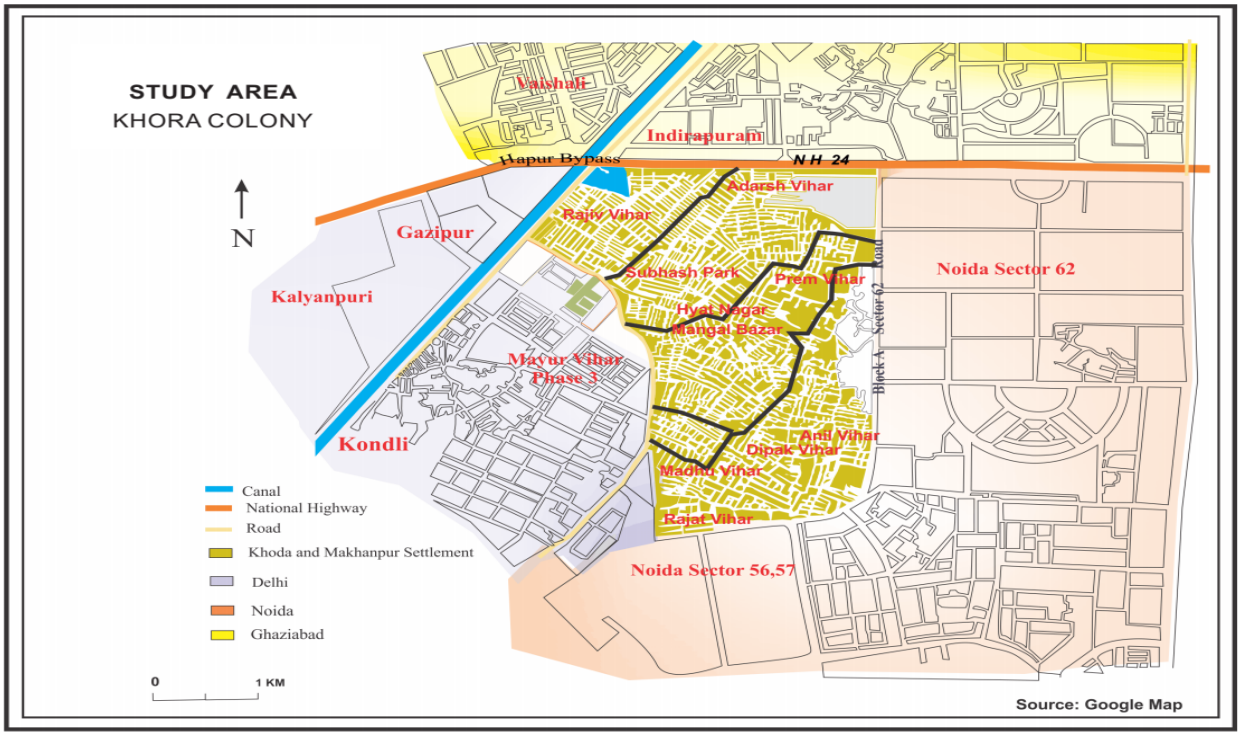
He pointed out a relationship between urban and peripheries and stated that technologies have reshaped new technology and people who are living near to the city cultivate vegetation through new techniques and sell it in urban areas. Another literature taken from *Sundram (1972)* and he tried to describe urban village morphologies with the help of Kotla Mubarakpur Village and identified as socio-cultural characteristics of the village. He suggested six main rural-urban interactional manifestations: Transformation of land use, major landscape elements, and occupational structure intensity of flows of people-goods - services, life style and social milieu. Also, *Sinha (1980)* explored the feature and environmental issues of urban and urbanised social space.Mainly fringe areas near to the megacities are more suitable for migrants because of socio-cultural similarity. The literature of *Bhagat (1992)* has found that Poor quality of rural-urban migration leads to poor quality urbanization. His work is closely and suitable to the current phenomena of edged area of the Indian cities. *Yadav(2002)* an economic geographer has explained the global and local scenario of the labours, the methodologies and strategies and talks about the socio-economic conditions of migrants. Jobs, Caste-based occupation and pre and post situation of these migrants are assessed with the help of H T Model. *Gurjar and Nagpure (2015)* in his article **"**Indian megacities as localities of environmental vulnerability from an air quality perspective Indian megacities**,** writes due to the agglomeration towards the cities many environmental issues have been increasing ,air quality is one of them. He suggested that cities need to revive attitude towards environmental diplomacy, pattern of urbanization. *Datta (2012)* elaborates basic problems related to urban poor and their conditions and the city`s policies. She investigates attentive issues like chain migration, seasonal migration and economic decentralization, has raised many questions in front of planners and talks about the transformation of resources and planning strategies, existence and dual character of poor etc.

IV. STUDY AREA

Khora Colony has been identified as an extended *abadi* (dense populated settlement), near the Metropolitan city of Delhi. It is located between the southeastern outskirts of Delhi, the southwestern outskirts of Ghaziabad, and the northwestern outskirts of Noida. The Hindon Cut Canal marks the northwestern boundary of Khora. The National Highway 24 separating Noida and Ghaziabad, forms its northern boundary (Map 1). The authorities have been dumping waste at Gazipur which is on the western side of Delhi and very close to Khora (Approx 0.5 Kilometers). It is a highly dense area (4.2 Sq. Kms area and 190005 people (Census of India, 2011)) before 2016 the government was not recognised it as a town and urban facilities had not been provided or not available to people.

MAP: 1, Study Area, Khora Colony



According to Shruti Dubey (2014), after being notified in 1978, the acquisition of Khora was made possible only in 1989-90. When we look into "the first Draft of Master Plan of Noida released in 1983 with a perspective of development till 2001, it mentioned Khora village as an agricultural area that was to be separated from the proposed adjacent residential areas of 55-56 through a green belt (Dubey, 2014)". Khora, where maximum number of population engaged in non-agricultural work and deeply connected with Delhi and Noida, therefore, the boundaries of Delhi (Mayur Vihar Phase 3 and Gharoli) and Uttar Pradesh`s urban settlements (Noida) are more blurred than portrayed administratively; population movement (for jobs) is not reflected and represented in census figures. This area comes under the "Urban Fringe" or "Urban Shadows" area; technically it is the census town.

According to the first report of the Delhi Town Planning Committee (1913), Khora existed as a village and Khora`s farmers belonged to the peasant society and had low levels of literacy. Administratively, this area was a part of Meerut division. Khora`s social profile has undergone change over the years, especially from 1960 to 2011 many changes have occurred due to developments in Delhi and Noida. Yadav–Gurjar-Jat, these three caste-communities who resided here earlier is the host communities. Immigrants, who serve as the majority of the Khora population, come from Eastern and Western Uttar Pradesh (Agra, Mathura, Bulandshahar, and Meerut etc), Bihar, Uttrakhand, Odisha, Rajasthan, West Bengal, and Haryana in the search of employment opportunities in the national capital. These workers worked at a construction site as low class workers and they had less money, could not afford Delhi`s residential facilities, so some of them constructed "Jhuggi-Jhopri (JJ) clusters" in Trilokpuri, Kalyanpuri, and Patparganj. Around 1985, Maruti Suzuki Company refused to the establishing of Maruti suzuki Fatory after the announcement local people started sell notified industrial area of NOIDA (that time Khora was a part of Noida and notified industrial area) , In the 1990s, Khora village attracted these people and they purchased land from the Yadav-Gurjar community. Gradually people's activities underwent a change and people became more connected to Delhi and Noida.

V. DATA AND METHODS

The methodology for this study is mainly qualitative and includes interviews and observations. In addition, questionnaires have been used. The researcher used an ethnographic approach to learn about the geo psychologies of Khora, understand people`s lifestyle and local governance. Ethnographical investigation is more useful in this study because it requires day to day action or activity, which is a part of the healthy urban environment. It has been useful to collect the realities of social interactions, behaviors, and perceptions that occur within groups and communities in this urban fringe area like Khora and surroundings.

The geographical position and phenomenology of Khora as a township have been useful in this research work and also in knowing the biographies of urban fringes like Khora. Therefore it is very difficult to know the economic conditions in a mixed society like Khora. Therefore, a measurement that has been used is based on the accessibility of resources, employment, and space. Assessment and evaluation have been conducted carefully, and explanations or feedback of respondents towards Khora`s infrastructure, identity and reality, and their statements have been used. The data was gathered from a variety of sources, including a primary survey (questionnaire, interview, and observation), with a total sample size of 254 (Table 1) drawn from a combination of purposive random sampling and snowballing technique. Hence, the selection of respondents was based on different castes, religions and adults (20 years and above) aged people. More male respondents have been selected than women because mostly immigrated are men, have been migrating here for employment and education. The locality consists mostly of low-income and middle-income groups.

Table 1, Sample Size

Sample Size (In Per cent)

Sex	Age(Year)				Religion		Social Categories			Income/Class			
	20 to 30	30 to 40	40 to 50	50 and Above	Hindu	Muslims	General	OBC	ST	No Income	Lower Class (0-10000 Monthly Income)	Lower Middle (10000 to 20000 Monthly Income)	Upper Middle (Above 20000 Monthly Income)
Men (Total -76 %)	26	31	21	22	88	12	58	22	20	21	26	51	2
Women (Total-24%)	50	33	9	8	89	11	62	25	13	72	17	11	0

Source: Prepared by Researcher

The secondary sources of data have been taken from Census of India (1951 to 2011), Urban Planning Commission Report (Ghaziabad and Noida Master Plan, 2001 to 2021) and Gram Panchayat-Anganwari, Urban Shelter Improvement Board, NGOs (Manav Vikas Samity, Khora and Nagar Palika Sangharsh Samiti, Khora), newspaper reports (Times of India, Nav Bharat Time, DainikBhashkar, DNA etc) and news channel`s documentaries (Ravish ka Report, April, 2013, NDTV News on Khora 2011-13).

VI. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Analysis of data and collection of information has been structured and gathered according to the nature of problems in Khora (urban fringe area). Physical, social, economic, and political issues have been taken into consideration for the discussion of a safe urban environment. Thus, researchers tried to see towns with respect to governance and public participation to create a human-friendly environment. The main urban environmental issues are discussed below.

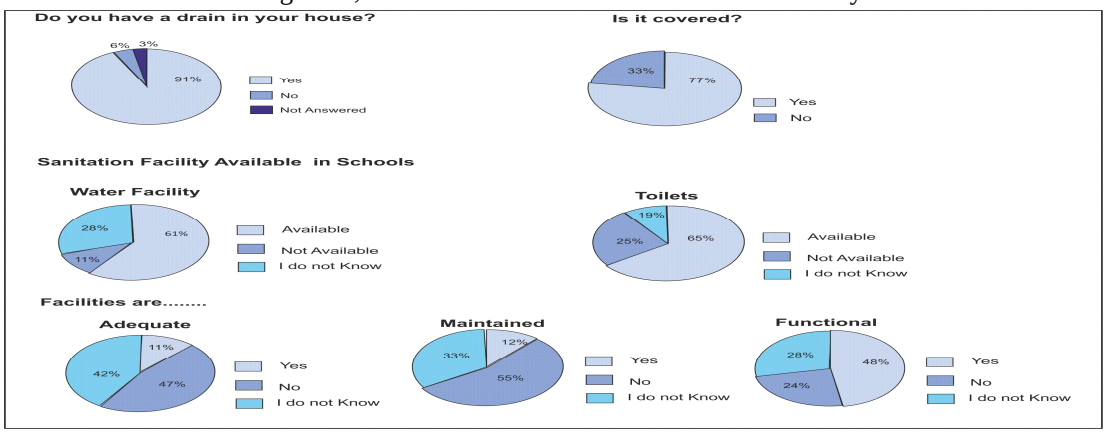
A. Urban Environmental Issues

1) Sanitation, Sewage and Waste Management

The World Health Organisation and the Ministry of Health, Government of India are concerned about cleanliness, health, and social development. As we know, urban-human health and the environment, totally depend on water and sanitational facilities. According to the WHO, sanitation is related to facilities and services for waste management of human urine and faeces. Sanitation, sewage, and waste management are related to the maintenance of hygienic conditions of waste dumping sites, toilets and water facilities, through services such as garbage collection and wastewater disposal, public/private toilets, water with pipeline facilities and water ATMs (Automatic Teller Machines). It is required for the development of aesthetic places and the human quality of life.

In the case of Khora colony, the area is identified as a lower class residential area. As we know, sanitation and sewage systems are vital components of any livable spaces. In Khora, almost all sub-colonies have a common problem of “waste management”, Khora has a huge number of residence (highly dense) with more than 50 thousand houses and approximately “one lakh” families are residing. Mostly, they fall into the lower income groups. So, people do not have enough money for waste management (can`t afford private waste collector), especially in the northern part of Khora, where locals dispose of a large-amount of domestic waste on vacant land or public spaces. Spaces of disposal are mostly public property like along the road, governmental land, and near the pond which is situated northern side of Khora. Almost every street, lane and road is full of plastics bags, domestic waste, and construction material. The investigated result has shown that Ghaziabad Nagar Nigam does not actively work in this area. Sanitation and waste water management are two of the biggest problems in Khora. Every house is managed differently as per their requirement. More than 90 percent people of the Khora, reported that they have drains but around 30 percent people accepted that their drain is uncovered (Diagram 1). The government has not provided a canal or sewage facility in Khora. Most people accept that they are from lower middle and lower class and they do not give so much priority or concerned about toilets and bathroom being clean and comfortable. An important thing to notice is that local people do not want to spend money on making better toilets and bathrooms properly, one of female (married, 35 year old) respondent said “our income is very less hardly we are manage family to sustain here. In Matrika Vihar, the house drains are not covered properly because their houses are too old and it is difficult to arrange proper drainage and pipeline.

Diagram 1, Status of Available Facilities in Khora Colony



Source: Primary Survey

Water and toilets, are very important amenities/facilities, not only in private space but also in public spaces like in the market, schools, near the garden, roads etc but are not available or provided by the government. Also, hardly any public toilet rooms are available in any locality or colonies. Market and Local Bazars are "waterless and toiletless" space.

2) Air Quality of Khora

Air or wind has no boundary and no one able to bind it. If the air quality is quite unfavorable to the human body, the area becomes worse and affects respiratory diseases. Khora colony is situated only half a kilometer far from Ghazipur dumping site. Ghazipur is one of the active dumping sites of Delhi and is situated at the periphery of Delhi (eastern side of Delhi, near to the Khora). Some colonies in Khora like Sangam Park, Adarsh Nagar, Rajiv Vihar are badly affected by this because of polluted air. A few colonies like Khora Village, MadhuVihar, Matrika Vihar, and Deepak Vihar are geographically away from dumping site are not much affected directly. In 2019, 20th t 30th September the eastern part of Delhi is recorded with maximum suspended particles (Bad AQI, 366-Anand Vihar). The CPCB defines suitable air quality as 100 to 150(AQI), but few places in Delhi and surrounding towns have air quality of less than 200(AQI). September to October 2019 CPCB has recorded AQI, Anand Vihar has maximum (In Delhi). Also another city, Ghaziabad (441, AQI) and Noida (426, AQI) is in a bad position. These are much closer to Khora than when we see the possibility of an increasing rate of suspended particles. Khora and the surrounding area is one of them because built areas have historically increased towards the eastern side of Delhi and Khora`s geographical location is advantageous for construction, and residential, and marketing. Everyday geographies, is concerned about the planning of the safe environment in the field of transport, health, housing, recreation and economic development.

Safety, Security, Access to Public Amenities and Spaces

Earlier, we were fighting for the human environment(HE) but the safe human environment(SHE) is also required for human existence for a safe place or space. It is the most important factor, especially in an urban area; it is related to physical management by agencies like police stations, traffic police, police chowki and watchman etc. Also infrastructure like streets lights, well-maintained roads streets, and lanes. The police, guards, watchmen and tahsildar are the government representatives who symbolize secure social spaces. When Khora investigated the fringe areas, he found that the number of police is very small (total population is around one million and only one police station is available with 10-15 police personnel). People reported that their behavior is not good, hence they do not approach the police. Also, the nature of public spaces is violent and social crime is very common.

Table 2, Safety and Security in Different Spaces

Geographic Space/Amenities	Police Stations	Watch Man	Mobile Police	Public Telephone Booth	Street Lights
Locality	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Small Market	NA	NA	NA	NA	A
Sub Colony	NA	NA	A	NA	A
Markets	A	NA	A	NA	A
Colony	A	NA	A	NA	A

Note: NA – Not Available and A- Available

Source: Primary Survey

Above, the table shows the spatial availability of safetiness and arrangement by the government. Street Light and Mobile police are available, but lights neither work nor are they properly. No watchman or guard are there, thus it is unsafe for women as well as children, especially at night (Table 2). At night women do not visit, in case of emergency she comes out with male. Thus we can say the area is not human-friendly and mismanaged due to ignorance of governance. Also, local people are less sensitive to thinking about safety and security. They are habitual and exist to live in a hazardous environment.

There are no governmental health facilities in Khora even though there are more than a million citizens residing there. Max–Apollo and other hospitals surround Khora, where facilities are provided for the rich people. Most Khora residents go to "Lal Bahadur Hospital (In Delhi)" which is about one kilometer away. Many people accept that they do not have any option and they visit the Delhi government hospital (Lal Bahadur Shastri Hospital) for healthcare.

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3) Financial Inclusion

The Times of India (2010) mentioned " Khora as a Labour colony" . Most people are engaged in informal sectors, such as shop keepers, plumber, security guard, weldars, painter and carpenter. Few communities like Saifi (Muslim) and Sharma(Hindu, Vishwakarma Community) work as carpenters, some Muslims and Scheduled Caste families have their own works like Kabariwaala, Motor Garrage (especially in Lokpriya Vihar, Prem Vihar, Rajiv Vihar and Sainik Vihar). Yadav and Gurjar community people work as builders, developers (small scale) and milk Production. People from Uttrakhand are working in private sectors in Noida and Delhi. When looking at the geo psychologies of this area with different social categories, activities and lifestyles it is seen that people who belong to the non SC/ non-minority, host community are able to afford and access all the facilities that are available in Delhi or Noida. These families are engaged in private services and use prosperity of these three developed cities. Immigrants pay 2000-3000 rupees per month as rent. These people have monthly income which is quite low, as they earn Rs 10000-15000 only and try to maintain families. The economic conditions of these people are very poor and they suffer more because they cannot afford basic needs which are privatized.

The State Bank of India-Khora, is the only governmental bank in Khora. This being the only bank in the region, there is not much financial inclusion. Few have (40 Percent, data based on primary survey) an account with this Bank. Some respondents, especially women said "hamlogo ko account akele Kholne me dikkat hoti hai" especially girls, cannot open an account personally. Due to this, in spite of several policies for girls, they are unable to draw the benefits at all. Many immigrants use the bank only to send money to their families.

Table 3, Financial Inclusion and Facilities

	Locality	Market	Sub Colony	Colony	Distance for availability
BANK	NA	A	NA	A	0.5-1 km
ATM	NA	A	A	A	0.5 Kms
Money Transfer Centre	NA	A	A	A	0.5 -1 kms
Cooperative Organisation	NA	NA	A	A	1 km(few Colony)

Note : NA – Not Available and A-Available
Source: Primary Survey

4) Education and awareness

In Khora, elementary educations is totally privatized and operated for profit without providing adequate facilities. On record, more than 100 schools are there, which are mushrooming in Khora. Some have good infrastructure but not a qualified teacher. Khora has a high level of political awareness, but people are only good listeners. They have less capability to present demands to the government either locally or nationally.

VII. GOVERNANCE AND EXISTENCE OF KHORA

In the 1980s, Khora was marked out as an industrial stockroom, an industrial area of Noida and the eastern part of Khora was identified as a commercial and industrial area, but it transformed into a mixed land use area because of the rapid growth of immigrants residents. Similarly, before the second master plan came into being (Noida), the area came under Gautam Budh Nagar and Noida authority and gradually got attached to Loni block (Ghaziabad) as a village. When the area was growing as a residential region it did not have any political representatives. Because of its small population, Khora colony had no political significance in the 1980-90s; additionally, local residents had less authority to speak out against government. In the article "Accumulation in Margin: A Case Study of Khora Colony'' Shruti Dubey (2014) writes that after 1989, people occupied land illegally and built houses very fast. Within three decade Khora Colony achieved the title of a township (2011 Census) and became a highly dense area because maximum number of poor workers purchased land here at a very low price. Today, more than 10 lakh people reside in only 4.26 square Kilometres of area. Mostly, the people belong to low income working class family and work in surrounding cities, where there is a constant demand for daily wage workers. As a result, it became a highly populated area as a labour colony.

People migrated to the city because of economic wealth and prosperity in 1960-80s when Delhi was the only business hub. But when we look at socio-cultural attributes of northern cities like Delhi it has hidden relations of cultural and social production with politico-economies which creates unequal or unique spaces, not only physically but also in the imagination. Cities are nuclei, in the form of socially, economically, politically fragmented nucleus.

Migration not only introduces people but also cultures to any city or urban centre. Their relationship between the core and the periphery can play an important role in sustaining the cities economies. Khora is the biggest source of human resource for the city (Delhi, Noida and Ghaziabad).

Population of Delhi Urban Agglomeration and Delhi Metropolitan Area (1951-2011)

Cities/Towns	Population						
Year	1951	1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
Delhi	1,437,134	2,359,408	3,647,023	5,729,283	8,419,084	13,850,507	16,787,941
Ghaziabad	43745	70438	137033	287170	511759	9,68,256	4,681,645
NOIDA	-	-	-	35,541	1,46,514	3,05,058	6,37,272
Khora	-	-	656	844	14751	99,506	1,90,005

Sources: Census Report, 1951 to 2011 and Town and Country Planning Organisation, Government of India, Ministry of Urban Development, 2007.

The table shows official census figures, but the actual numbers living in Khora seem to be much higher, with newspapers and other media sources reporting around one million. It means the unregistered/unaccounted population is greater than the recorded census data. According to recent news, people began to demand Nagar Palika, and in March 2016, the Allahabad High Court declared Khorato be a town, and it now falls under the jurisdiction of Ghaziabad Nagar Palika. But this village achieved the status of township because of the rapid growth of the population due to immigration and they do not have basic facilities as other towns enjoy, like water pipeline, drainage system, electricity (24 hour) and other public amenities.

B. Challenges for governance

Overpopulation:Khora is well connected to three developed cities and is very appealing to rural people; chain migration is very common here. As a result, within three decades, Khora population achieved the status of census town. Reducing the rate of immigration is a big challenge for local governments because they do not have any record or any significant plan to solve the problems. Overpopulation is a big issue in Khora.

Waste Management: Waste management is a major issue for Khora Nagar Palika because there is no single location for dumping waste. An increasing population is a waste; it is linked with everyday activity.

Digital Illiteracy:Mostly immigrants come from rural background;so they do not have much knowledge about the uses of technology. Issues of governance and other policies have been digitized.Thus it is highly unjust to leave these people illiterate in digital. Governance should make plans for the literate.

Privatizations: Unfortunately, Khora Colony is unauthorised and politically used and negotiated.The government does not want to provide facilities because politicians make trouble. As a result here, people have to pay for everything. Therefore facilities are privatised.

Social and Political conflict: Khora political organisation of spaces is highly politicized and dense. Shahibabad Constituency in Ghaziabad district is the highest vote bank. People are mentally divided into three groups" Purwanchal (Came from Bihar and Eastern Uttar Pradesh), Paschim Pradesh (Came from western Uttar Pradesh) and Uttaranchal (came from Uttrakhand)". These people have their own popular leaders (Local) and caste-based politics is very common in Khora. The Khora development project has been affected since the colony was established. The silent socio-political picture is based on caste-domination and regionally influenced.

The Politics of Urban Differences: Spatial inequality and planning biases are very common phenomena that can be seen with the reference to core and peripheries of the city. In Indian urban area, problems and issues are not the same because of many factors like the nature of immigrants, transformational effect on local people and social governance of the host community; political linkages etc. The requirement of local people are different, which is unequal, centralized and spatial fixed.

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VIII. CONCLUSION

Most people are aware and have realized the importance of these facilities and amenities to make their living condition and spaces better. The nature of the space itself is one where these needs are not fulfilled due to low support and initiatives from the government. Affordability is privatised,residents purchase these (above mentioned) services from the residents.

Government and governance must prioritise such marginalized populations and provide basic services to Indian citizens. Urbanization and economic development are not sufficient for people, they requires education, health facilities, water and safe living spaces with a sustaining environment. Uneven distribution of resources and jobs are responsible for migration and social conflicts. Everyday geographic life and technologies make people more mobilized. Therefore, the feudalistic republican system must be considered for social welfare approaches. Khora village seems to be a place where migrants, especially from the lower classes, have flexibly fulfilled whatever their needs are. Because all citizens are a part of a system, the government should work properly not only for vote politics but also for state-nation development.

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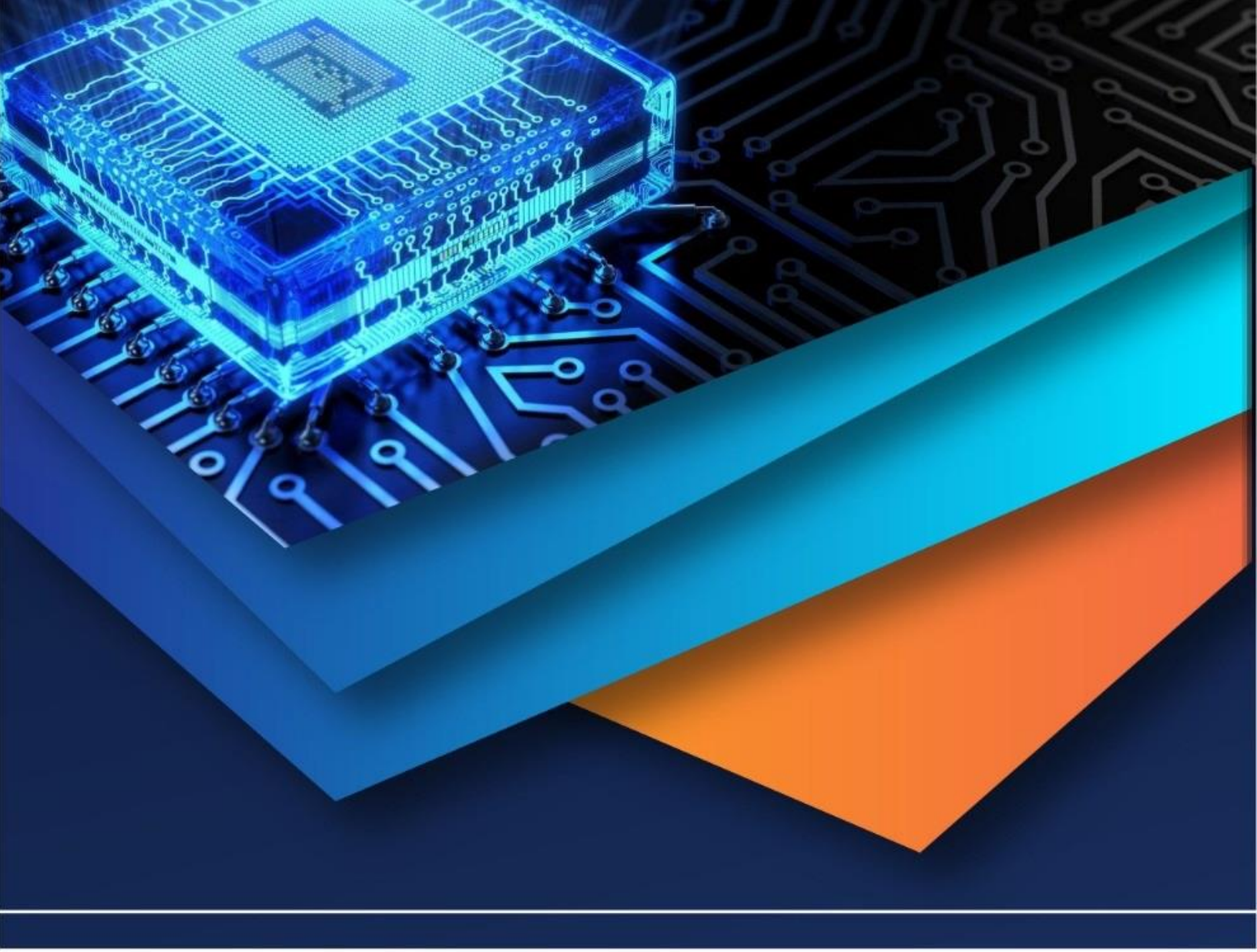

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