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Master plan 2031 for varanasi

Varanasi General Plan for 2031 was created for Varanasi district. The city of Varanasi lies between 25°01'5" to 25°02'2" North Latitude and 82°05'7" to 82°06'1" Eastern Longitude. The Ganges River only flows south to north, having world-famous ghats on the left bank of the river. The highest flood level of the Ganges River was 73.90m (1978) and the lowest level of river water is approximately 58m. Varanasi is well connected by road, rail and air to other parts of the country. The distance from the major cities - Delhi-750 km, Lucknow-286 km and 125 km from Allahabad. There are three national highways, i.e. NH-2, NH-56 and NH-29 and four state highways, that is. SH-87, SH-73, SH-74 and SH-98 passing through the heart of the city. The connections given by national highways are: NH 2- G.T. Road from Mughal Shed to Allahabad; NH 29- Varanasi to Gorakhpur, Kushinagar; and NH 56- Varanasi to Jaunpur Lucknow. These state's National Highways and Highways have high passenger traffic because these roads provide good connecting to surrounding areas in the U.S. state, as well as to capital cities like Delhi and Calcutta. A grand highway or NH2 forms the main transport ridge of the city. The city also has an airport about 15 miles from the city. There are flights to Varanasi from Agra, Bhubaneswar, Calcutta, Delhi, Gorakhpur, Khajuraho, Lucknow, Raipur and Kathmandu (Nepal). It is on Delhi's regular aviation route to Calcutta and Bhubaneswar. It is also an aviation gateway to Nepal. Varanasi's Vision Master Plan 2031 Vision varanasi Master Plan 2031 is to make Varanasi into an economically vibrant, culturally rich, and living tourist city. Varanasi General Plan's goals for 2031 are to mark the old territory of the city, providing appropriate alternatives, especially for wholesale activities. Promote traditional small industries to strengthen the economic base. To promote Varanasi as the main tourist destination – nationally and internationally. Provide safe, fair and sustainable basic services. Provide an efficient transport system for unhindered traffic in the city. To protect water bodies to maintain ecological balance. Improve the quality of life of slums, ensuring accessibility to basic service. Detailed documentation on varanasi master plan for 2031 Context 1... development region, VDR (as in the 2011 Master Plan, is still detained in 2031) as an open limit. From the lower to the higher hierarchy, they are: (Fig. 2). For the first time in the history of Varanasi's master plans, some urban heritage and heritage zoning strategies were proposed in the recent Master Plan (1991-2011Singh 2009c, 327, por. Fig. 3) to maintain and preserve varanasi's ancient glory, as well as to identify the necessary facilities and infrastructure and various heritage complexes (cf. Rana and Singh 2000, p. 150-154). Just over 2% of the total area is offered tourism and heritage zones. Under the zoning plan, five heritage zones were identified in ... Context 2... 3) maintain and preserve varanasi's ancient glory, as well as identify the necessary objects and infrastructure and various heritage complexes (cf. Rana and Singh 2000, p. 150-154). Just over 2% of the total area is offered within the tourism and heritage area. According to the zoning plan, in Varanasi (Fig. 3) five heritage zones are defined... Context 3... 2002-2011 2011 2011 2011 2011 2011 Final Report (op. cit., c) was on the line of the Varanasi Master Plan 2011, which was approved and adopted by the Government Assembly of the UPA on July 10, 2001 (see 2915/9-Aa-3-2001- 10Mama/99); in this regard, five zones of cultural heritage were identified and tourism development strategies were proposed (see Fig. ... Page 2 2