

Development

AOD- Activity of development; SOD-Speculation (activity) of development; SDI- Standardized development Index; DAVM: Defined, Accessible, Verifiable, Measurable; GOSIP: Government Scheme-Idea-Proposal-Plan; EAD-Extreme Anti-development;

This chapter help us to understand:

1. Development is useful and purposeful upto DD (Developmental Development) boundaries. Beyond this it becomes anti-development
2. The development activity must entail enhancement in the efficiency yielding more output for same input, less resource consumption for same output, less energy consumption for same output, more output in same time and improving environment as 'stipulated goals' of 'development'
3. The AOD would qualify if at least two criteria are fulfilled but without deteriorating the others. Any act which would deteriorate any parameters mentioned above, would not be an AOD.
4. If developmental activities do not occur as the time frame upgrades, the 'past frame of development' becomes EAD by default.
5. Government may conceive GOSIP which are bigger and spread over a long period to avoid responsibility of 'delivering performance evidence' and 'benefits'. Long term SOD to be split to yield benefits in 2.5years and every year subsequently
6. The government must study the 'Development scenario' and not SOD proposal ONLY, to yield due benefits in time. Not studying 'Development Scenario' may be for 'launching a ghost SOD' which would not fetch results and benefits
7. Government to provide 'Details of the number of users/area/region covered under any public services and derive 'natural demand' on 'public service' emerging from total users and compare with the 'size of service' to confirm 'development'.
8. If the validation of DD is not done, it invariably is 'Zero level development' (ANDE)
9. SOD- GOSIP if without DAVM details of 'stipulated goals of development', at present and targeted, have high potential of 'selfish personal gains' of GPP
10. Development indicators (DI) are the 'symptoms/signs' projected normally as the 'development' and 'Carrier of Development' (CD) provides link between DI and 'goals of development', thus CD is necessary for achieving 'goals'. SOD (proposal) becomes DD(Development) only if 'goals are achieved'
11. The ratio CD/DI is 'Standard Development Index' SDI, an 'Important parameter' to validate development. It should be 2 or higher.
12. If Government SOD specify the 'DI' and 'CD' evidencing that the size of 'carrier-CD (all carrier and sub-carrier)' is at least 1.5 times or enhancing it further, compared to the requirement of DI, then only the government GOSIP signifies 'development'
13. The SDI value for complete SOD/System including sub and sub-sub system etc must be notified for all SOD/GOSIP and public services confirming by GPP that nowhere it is <1.5
14. For any SOD-development activity therefore, the DI, CD and CD/DI ratio must be specified, for the 'existing level' and for the 'targeted level'.
15. The development (DD) would restrain the prices/ cost of commodity/services. If there is cost/price rising, it is EAD and not DD

16. The behavior of people exhibiting their insecurity about their livelihood would signify 'low development'.
17. When the 'users' are more than the resources available, the government shall turn into a master, and thus converting citizen into slave, in order to keep the people, dissatisfied and agitated, under control
18. Development should make more resources available and on the other side, enhance the financial strength of the people so that more persons can buy the spare resources
19. This seems a strange condition, but the development should result that cost of products, commodities remain same
20. The fact that development would enhance the availability of resources to make it surplus to the people, becomes an important criteria to assess 'development', thus stabilized cost of resources' even with higher demands for resources
21. The ANDE would therefore, result higher cost of living, higher cost of resources and higher cost of infrastructure. In DD mode the level of services is higher than the natural demand and therefore, the cost shall remain almost constant
22. Government would do the development for a designed and planned size of users, increasing the size of services corresponding to increasing users but not permitting SDI to be <1.5 and would keep this as an important criteria so that the cost of development paid by the users/ citizens is less and uniform.
23. If the resources are short, there will be struggle to get hold of scarce resources. The competition would result additional payment to the government people in addition to the genuine cost of DD,
24. An insincere Government would have all incentive for not defining and notifying the limits of DD/SDI and quality criteria.
25. A government with high level of responsibility and sincerity shall always place details of 'natural demand' and 'size of the system' of each public service on 'public domain' to be viewed by anyone. On the other hand insincere government shall not notify and disclose such details on public domain.
26. DD boundaries per person for government public services should be notified by government as SDI. Beyond DD, the depreciation of minimum requirements of public services is inversely proportional to the square of population increase.
27. If DD boundaries not defined, the government turns 'development' into profit centres providing major incentive to the government/GPP to benefit itself by bargaining its authority to check any dimension of development against any self conceived norms and relax the same against benefits and self-gains.

There are **two dimensions which give birth to the aspect of development**. The human is born with the most terrific organ called brain. The 'brain' is programmed to generate thoughts 'by default' and process of thinking is naturally associated with any brain, however, excellence may vary depending upon many factors like education, knowledge, experience etc. **The thoughts are the origin of development.**

The other dimension is the universal vector which keeps moving, changing, processing is 'time'. Everything on this earth and space changes with time. **The time creates different and varying requirements and brain try to find solutions** to such happenings around. **Brain has a natural programming of moving ahead and thus innovations and new ideas occur which generates 'development'.**

Development is a benign word. The man kind after having appeared on earth, has been continuously upgrading the life. The time never stops to look around and therefore, everything changes with time. The necessity is the cause of new invention **and adoption of the same leads to development** It indicates that there is a continuous urge in human brain to make the life easier, provide comfort, make life efficient, more worthy, and everyday better than yesterday.

The society initially lived in small groups at distant places. Let we examine the model of life of a small group at a place. The people would go everyday to some distance either to find out food, to kill some animal for using its skin. The animals would move away from their dwelling place for their safety. Now to cover more distance the human would have invented and developed bullocks cart or horse cart. Probably this was not enough for the people to fulfill the necessity. So the automobiles came up. It seems that the **ultimate reason for development is human brain which want that tomorrow should be different from today** and this urge causes development. **Different symptoms of development may be higher living, higher efficiency, less resources consumed/cost efficient, more output in same time/time efficiency, less physical labour, environment protection, new introduction to surroundings and steps ahead from yesterday.**

- The higher living would include added comforts, better life management and acquisition of knowledge.
- The time efficiency would mean more output in same time,
- Cost efficiency is more output at same cost,
- More efficiency is more output with same input (work done/efforts/Energy/resources)
- New surroundings would mean expanding society's social needs, higher health level
- Environment protection is necessary to 'safeguard' life supporting elements in nature
- Step ahead from yesterday is the human urge.

Uniform distribution of development-

it is explained in 'Centre of Development' COD, that intentionally or otherwise, development may concentrate upon 'only few places' and 'small area of the geographical area of the nation' to present a government to be development oriented. Government shall try to establish its 'development orientation' by giving wide publicity to such COD which may cover only a small area, whereas the living conditions of the citizen in major area of the nation shall be dismal and pitiful. The related chapter would be referred to check any proposed development activity.

As brought out in that chapter, the COD, concentrated clustered development, by government indicates low sincerity.

Define Development Activity

A GOSIP by government or by a person shall be initiated with certain objectives. The main objective shall always be the betterment and improvement. Let such an initiative and GOSIP is termed as 'activity of development'. However, this would be a perception only and need to be evaluated to validate its potential. **Before such validation, let we term it as 'Speculation of development' SOD.** Therefore, it is necessary that these terms are given measurable and verifiable dimensions. The plan, scheme etc and further the investment is

purposeful if it would stand against the prerequisites **criteria of 'development'** mentioned below.

- The action of development saves time in performing the same activity and for same input. Or the same activity is performed by utilizing less time.
- The action of development saves energy in performing the same activity and same output. Or the same activity is performed by utilizing less energy.
- The action of development consumes less resources (money, raw material, running cost etc) in performing the same activity and giving same output.
- Act of development shall protect the environment and further improve. The action of development should not harm and not deteriorate living conditions of any creature.

These may be referred as 'stipulated goals of development' (in short- stipulated goals/goals of development)

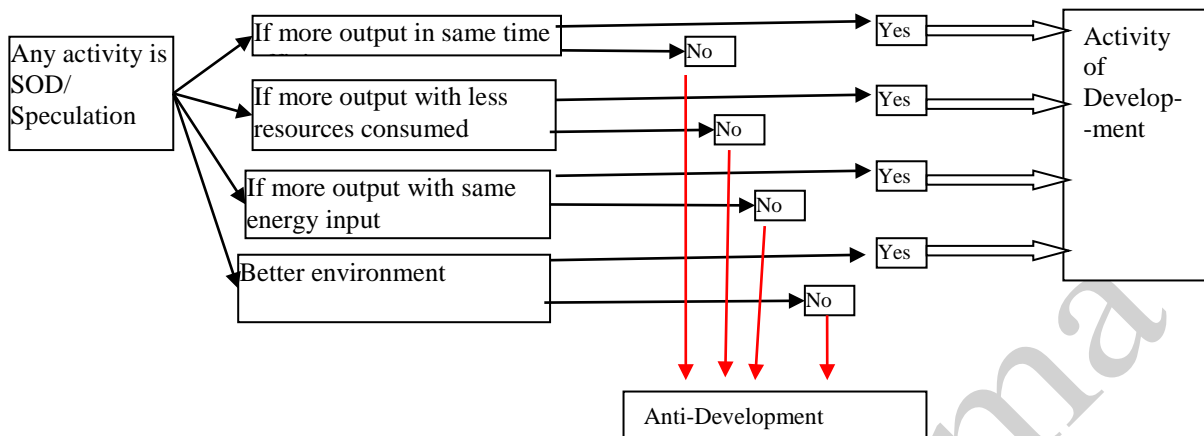
Purposefulness and utility for whom?

An activity, SOD, shall be executed by investing resources and labour. In case of government, the resources are owned by 'government', **a virtual entity** which is controlled by government people GPP. As explained in other chapter, the behavior of these GPP may happen to be governed by 'personal selfish attributes' also, and if so, the GPP would tend to spend the government money and resources in the name of 'development', spending money on sewage, drainage, roads, parks, infrastructure, energy, water supply etc but not achieving 'stipulated goals of development' as above, but for taking out money and resources for personal gains.

The government proposals which are not notified with 'stipulated goals of development' in DAVM form, would be launched with great potential of 'selfish benefits' instead of 'public service'.

The government must notify SOD alongwith the DAVM comparison of all the 'stipulated goals of development' bringing out the present value/status vis-à-vis the targeted values aimed at.

The government would launch SOD proposal in the name of 'people of the nation', thus it is mandatory that the government also mention about the beneficiaries of the SOD in DAVM terms.



An action or activity would qualify as 'an **action of development**' **AOD** subject to qualifying the above criteria. It depends upon the sincerity of the government if SOD is structured. Out of the above **the AOD would qualify if at least two criteria are fulfilled but without deteriorating the others**. Meeting with all these criteria would be a complete action of development. Let us call it AOD1.

Any act which would deteriorate any parameters mentioned above, would not be an AOD.

The analysis for a SOD shall be based upon pre-well defined DAVM parameters and analysis before substantiating as AOD.

The term which would signify the 'development value of an activity or system' would be called 'Development Index'. Every activity of development would be acquired against a cost. And the cost should be justified against the benefits. The smaller schemes/GOSIP would cost less but conceived to provide immediate benefits. And as the cost goes high, the GOSIP would take more time for completion and more time for realizing benefits. **Government may tend to conceive GOSIP which are bigger and spread over a long period of completion to avoid responsibility of 'furnishing performance evidence' and 'accrued benefits' to the citizen** within the time period stipulated for the 'government'. Considering a normal period of working of a government as 5 years, a GOSIP, if going to yield benefits in period longer than this, should be split in a manner that **any part of the GOSIP should deliver well defined and notified results in first 2.5 years and subsequently every year.**

Development activity vs. Development scenario:

The above description mainly applies to stand alone activity/SOD. However, there are many SOD which are dependent upon other SODs for realizing the 'stipulated goals'. For example, a railway line is proposed for a region, having a number of stations. The purposefulness of the SOD shall depend upon simultaneous construction of roads from the places/beneficiary people up to the stations. Without this the purposefulness of SOD shall be doubtful. Similarly if the government has a SOD for 'supply of food-grains and vegetables' to the people, in addition to the production of foodgrains and vegetables, the SOD shall be meaningful only if the installation of 'hygiene preserving ANDE storage' establishments are also worked out adequately.

This aspect and situation is termed as 'Development scenario' consisting of a number of SOD.

Say a railway project GOSIP is proposed by government between A and B as development activity. The 'Development scenario' aspect shall warrant to study and analyse:

- (i) If there is identical (railway transportation) system already existing between A and B ($F1=1$ or 0). If so, what is the extent of utilization of the system compared to its capacity in its SOD proposal ($X1=1$ to 0)
- (ii) If there is any other (railway transportation) system already existing between A and B ($F2=1$ or 0). If so, what is the extent of utilization of the system compared to its capacity in its SOD proposal ($X2=1$ to 0)
- (iii) If there is any other transportation system/project (fulfilling the basic requirements of proposed SOD like road project) existing between A and B ($F3=1$ or 0). If so what is the extent of utilization compared to its capacity in its SOD proposal ($X3=1$ to 0)
- (iv) Number of identical projects ($N1$)
- (v) Number of similar transportation projects ($N2$)
- (vi) Number of other transportation project fulfilling same basic requirements ($N3$)
- (vii) Have the supporting sub-projects (like road connectivity of stations) added in SOD (Yes all= 1 , Not all= 0) $DF1=0$ to 1
- (viii) Discounting factor (DF) for Justification for present SOD=
 $\text{minus}(F1 \cdot X1 \cdot N1 + F2 \cdot X2 \cdot N2 + F3 \cdot X3 \cdot N3) + DF1 + DF2$
- (ix) Are the other projects existing are in use for an extent of 100%, availability $DF2$;
Yes= 1 , No= 0.9 to zero
- (x)

The government must apply this to check pre-requisite justification to SOD. **The government must study the 'Development scenario' and not SOD for yielding due benefits in time.** The government may lack planning because of inherent feeling of insecurity of its existence for a short period and tend to launch SOD in a hurry without proper checks. **The intention may be 'launching a ghost SOD' which would not fetch results and benefits in reality** and SOD shall be means of extracting government resources for self benefits

Let us also define terms to understand the result of different kind of development. As the activity of any infrastructural construction, technological upgradation, life comfort and luxury is normally considered as a development even though the same may not be meeting with the above 'stipulated goals of development, the term development has been used for any activity to be defined as 'development' or 'anti-development'. **If the above 'goals of development' are improving with the developmental activity, let us term it as 'developmental development' (DD) or 'positive development'**

If the development deteriorating the above criteria of 'goals of development', would be termed as 'Anti (developmental) development' (ANDE). An activity still worse, causing 'level of development to deteriorate', shall be 'extreme anti-development'. In fact the ANDE itself is EAD as **if developmental activities do not occur as the time frame upgrades, the 'past frame of development' becomes EAD by default.**

Size of Government service vs number of users:

Let all the government public services divided into two categories, Category1 which are provided at direct citizen/users end, in which each single unit is earmarked in terms of a region/area and population of citizen covered (like sewage, drainage, electrical supply, water

supply etc) and Category2 which are centered and accessed by all citizen and thus open to all citizen like hospitals, schools, roads etc. Each region is defined in terms of the number of users/citizen and the defined area/jurisdiction of each unit of the service in case of category1 and indicative number of users/citizen and the indicative defined area of each unit of service in case of category2. The **'natural demand' on each unit of service shall be the number of users/citizen in the assigned region multiplied by the maximum assessed requirements/needs of a user/citizen.**

The government must provide :

- (i) **Details of the number of users and area/region covered under any specific public services**
- (ii) **and derived 'natural demand' on each unit of service emerging from total number of users and compare with the size of service.**

The natural demand shall be in the same unit which would directly correspond to the size of the service to instantaneously **compare the suitability of 'size of service vs natural demand' on it.**

Let we explain it with simple example. The roads are constructed for 'n' number of vehicles moving at speed 's' consuming time 't' for a distance. If the vehicles are less, the speed would be higher than 's' and time 't' would reduce, which would signify development, however, if the number of vehicles increases, the speed would come down and with further increase in the vehicles, there would be a stage when the vehicles would be just crawling, consuming more energy and taking more time also. This stage would be EAD.

This is in contradiction to the **common belief that more number of vehicles would signify 'more development'.** Without any parameter and criteria to define, verify and measure the development, such statements are commonly presented, unsubstantiated, unverified and thus 'bogus'.

Why it is so?

In the above example, the number of vehicles is the **'symptom/indicator of development'** and roads are **'carrier of development'**. And the traffic jam is 'bottleneck effect'. If we consider the above example for further analysis, it is obvious that the number of vehicles have been added without any consideration given for the corresponding enhancement of the 'carrier of development', the roads.

The **new terms 'Development indicators' (DI) and 'Carrier of development' (CD) have been used to elaborate this fundamental analysis.** The development indicators are the **'symptoms/signs' projected normally as the 'absolute indication' of development, which is entirely wrong.** There must be 'stipulated goals of development' related to AOD. And the **'Carrier of development CD' would be the link between DI and 'goals of development'.** The CD shall take the 'development' to realize these goals, in phases and within a process' and **it becomes 'Development' only when the 'goals of development are achieved'.** The size of CD must be higher than the DI requirements, for 'carrying Full and maximum development'. The **ratio of 'size of CD' and 'size of DI' must be specified by government. If is 1, the efficiency is zero, and for 100% efficiency it should be 2.** At 1 the efficiency is zero % because the system is working neck-to-neck just meeting with the bare requirements and any abnormality, unfavorable situation, any environment changes or any change in the user's behavior or due to inherent system efficiency deterioration (which would always happen) would bring it down. A reasonable minimum ratio of CD/DI as 1.5 should be kept as minimum level to signify any activity as 'activity of development'. **The ratio CD/DI is 'Standard Development Index' SDI, an 'Important parameter' to validate development.**

Some elaborations in simple form are as below;

Transport : Development indicator DI=number of vehicles= say N

Roads are Development carrier=CD= able to move 1.5 times N at specified speed and efficiency

So $CD/DI=1.5$

If N becomes $N+\Delta N$ the CD/DI will reduce from 1.5, the specified 'index of development', thus adding ΔN vehicles is NOT DEVELOPMENT.

Energy : DI=Electricity load KW

CD=Sub-station capacity= $1.5 * DI$ (in KW)

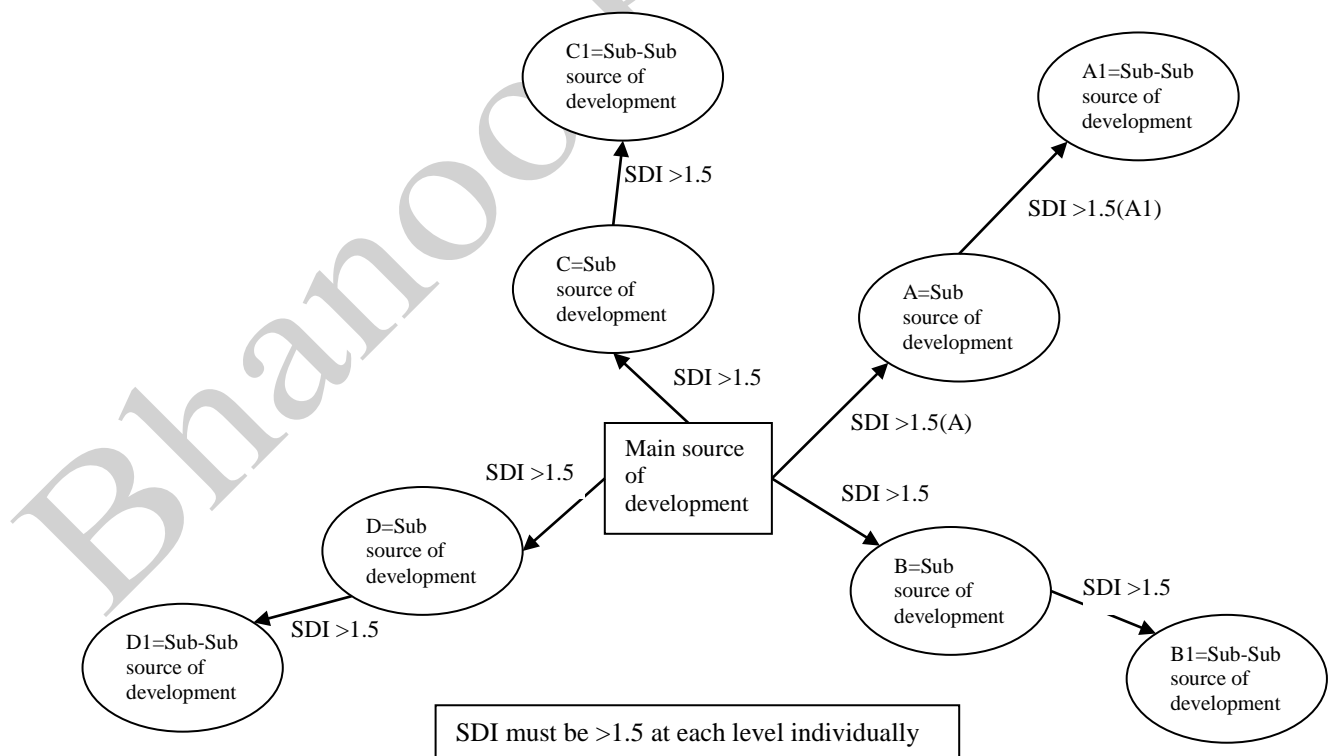
If electricity load increases $KW+\Delta KW$; the ratio CD/DI will reduce from specified index 1.5; thus NOT DEVELOPMENT.

Housing: DI= Nos of houses=Nos of people= H_n

CD= Drain; Water supply; Sewage system.....etc- individually applicable

If number of houses increases, the ratio CD/DI will reduce from specified SDI and will be anti-development

If a proposal of development by government specify the 'Development Indicators' and 'Carrier of development' bringing out and evidencing that the size of 'carrier (all carrier and sub-carrier)' is at least 1.5 times or enhancing it further, compared to the requirement of DI, then only the government GOSIP signifies 'development'.

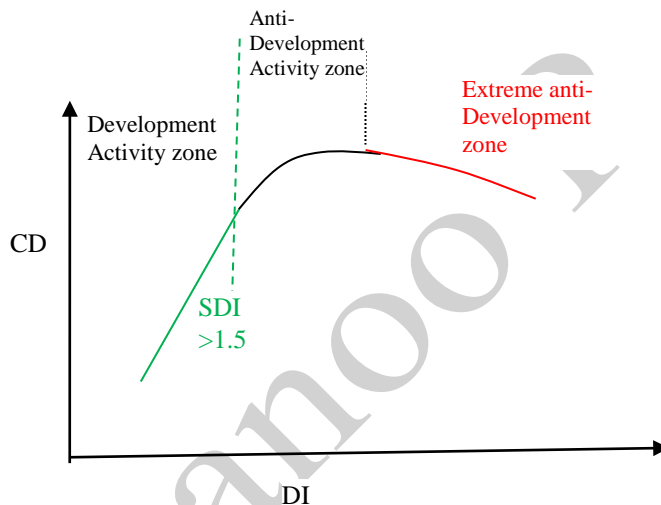


The above diagrammatic elaboration produced to uproot any ambiguity in understanding. In above diagram if the system size is increased at A1, B1..... level without enhancing size of A,B,... level would reduce the SDI between A,B,... and A1,B1,...less than 1.5 thus the activity shall be 'anti-development'. **Any activity shall be classified as AOD if it would not deteriorate the SDI at any level to become less than 1.5.**

Let we proceed from this basic understanding. **The increase in SDI from 1.5 upward, at any level but without making SDI to come down below 1.5 at any level, would be an activity of 'useful development'.** Any activity bringing it down from 1.5 (at any level) shall be 'anti-development'. If there is any system working and has SDI less than 1.5, the system/situation is 'pathetic condition of development' PCD. It should be understood clearly that if a system is working at SDI as 1(say), and there is an activity, proposal which would take it to 1.2(say) the activity shall not be 'AOD'. To differentiate, let it be called 'UPD', 'uplifting pathetic development'.

For any development activity therefore, the DI, CD and CD/DI ratio must be specified, for the 'existing level' and for the 'targeted level'.

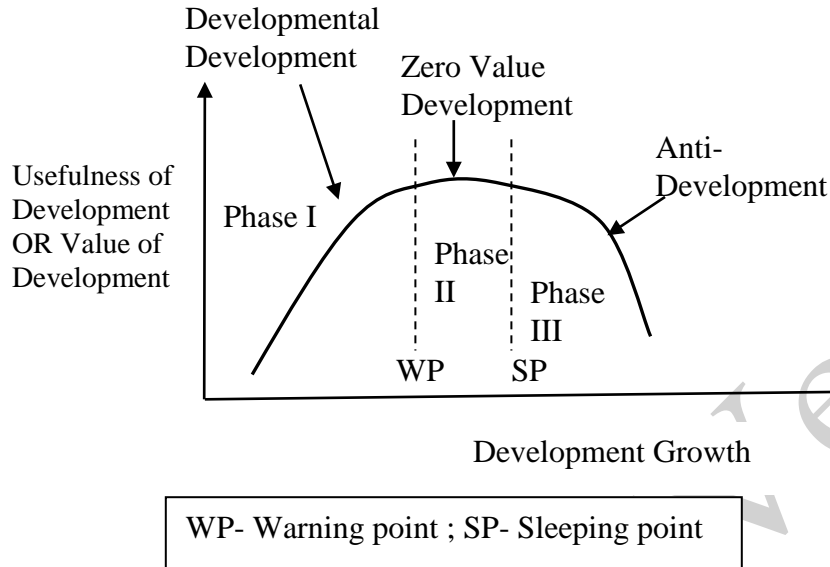
If we talk about the usefulness of development, or anti-development, the above hypothesis leads to the depiction as below, elaborating the usefulness of development in graphical representation:



The parameters selected for graphical representation are 'usefulness of development' (or developmental index) and the developmental growth. Phase-I of the curve is the zone where development is causing enhancement in the usefulness and the 'value of development' rises with the development activities. This zone is 'developmental development' (DD) phase. The next phase signifies that the usefulness does not improve with the development is 'antidevelopment'. This would normally happen because the government would tend to hide the SDI with the aim to increase DI without associating CD enhancement. In this case the development is not causing any 'real development value' to the people and environment. If the development (so called) is still taken ahead without diffusing the 'anti-developmental approach', the 'usefulness' and the 'value' sharply drops. This phase of development would be 'extreme anti development' (EAD).

The EAD is evident in case of the following:

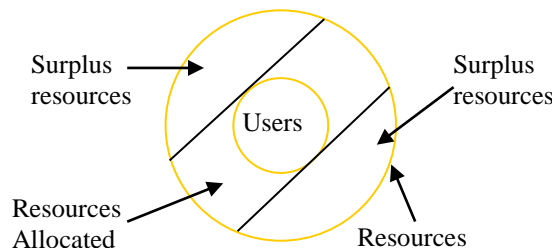
1. If development proposal is initiated by 'low intelligent' people
- 2.



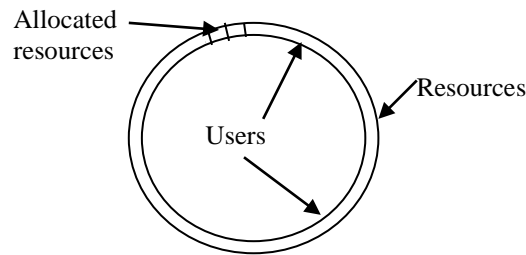
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Resources vs User model

Another elaboration which can explain the after effects of development beyond DD phase is conceived. This model is called the 'user reaction model of development'. The user and resources interface has been taken as the basis to explain this. The development has been divided into three stages and shown and explained graphically. Fig-1 represents that the users are less compared to the availability of resources as necessary to sustain the living hood and even after earmarking proportionate allocation of resources with respect to the users, the resources are surplus.

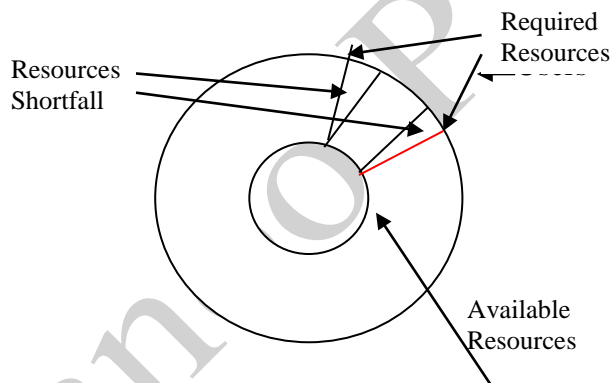


The other characteristics of this phase would be free and easy flow of resources to the users. If the number of users increase now, at one stage, the number of users would be at par with the resources available as shown in fig-2. In this situation the users have just enough resources for their living hood as needed.



There are no surplus resources available and the users living under apprehension of getting into a crisis any time thus would lead to environment of distrust and competition. **The behavior of people exhibiting their insecurity about their livelihood would therefore signify 'low development'.**

The third stage of this comes when the users still increase and the resources become scarce and proportionately, the availability of resources is much less than required. As shown in fig-3, the proportionate distribution of resources would satisfy only a section of total users and those who are not satisfied, would react.



Thus there would be division of whole lot into satisfied and dissatisfied sections of people. It should be understood **that term 'user' becomes irrelevant** and not applicable as all are not able to access the resources anymore. **Most prominent phase of this stage will be the abnormal reaction of people and conflict amongst people** if they have been empowered with ability to use resources. However, if not empowered to obtain and use resources the people would be distressed agitated but helpless.

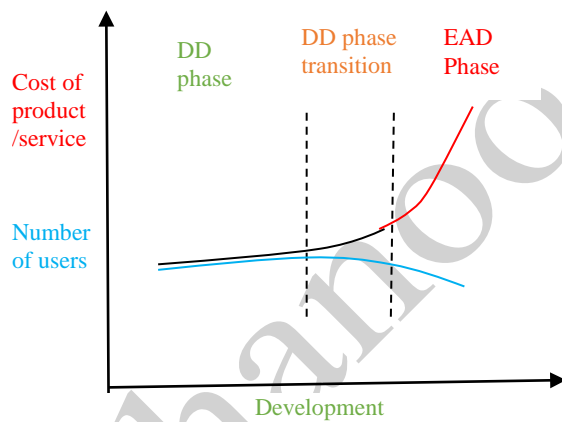
Under this situation, the government shall turn into a master, and thus converting citizen into slave, in order to keep the people in large numbers, who are dissatisfied and agitated, under control.

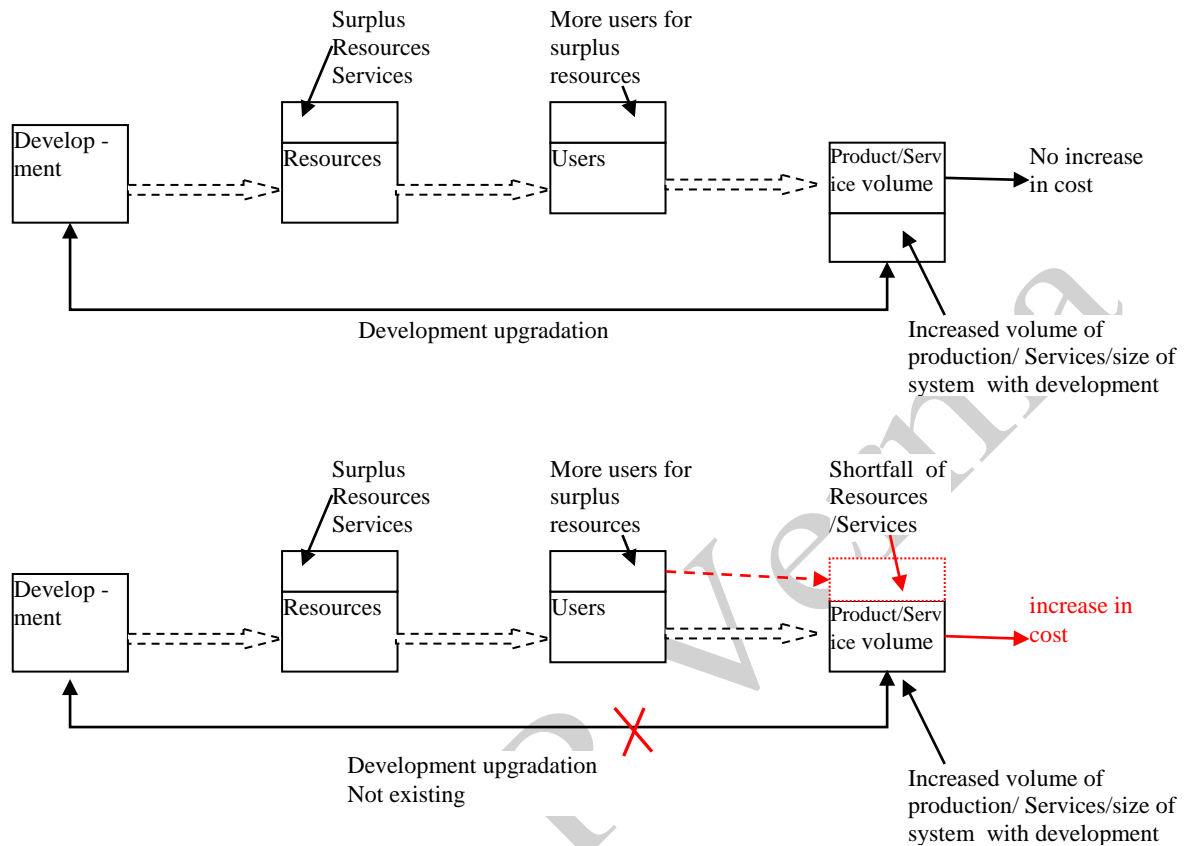
Spare Resources Utilization

The Development should have two important outcome. It would make more resources available to the people and people should be in a position to avail. The **Development should therefore, make more resources available and on the other side, enhance the financial strength of the people so that more persons can buy the spare resources.** This can happen if they get

more money for the same work which would happen if the manufacturer will get more earnings for same product. This would enhance the cost of products which shall effect everyone including those who are poor. **So it is required that the people earn more but the cost of products, commodities should remain same. This seems a strange condition, but the development should result this.** There are many countries where the cost of products are almost same for many years, so this outcome seems to be feasible.

But how the manufacturer/resource provider/producer of commodities, would pay more to the people without enhancing the cost of product. It is possible only by enhancing productivity so that more quantities are produced and by selling more numbers, more earning yields to the more payments to the people by manufactures/producer. **So Development must result production of more quantities.**





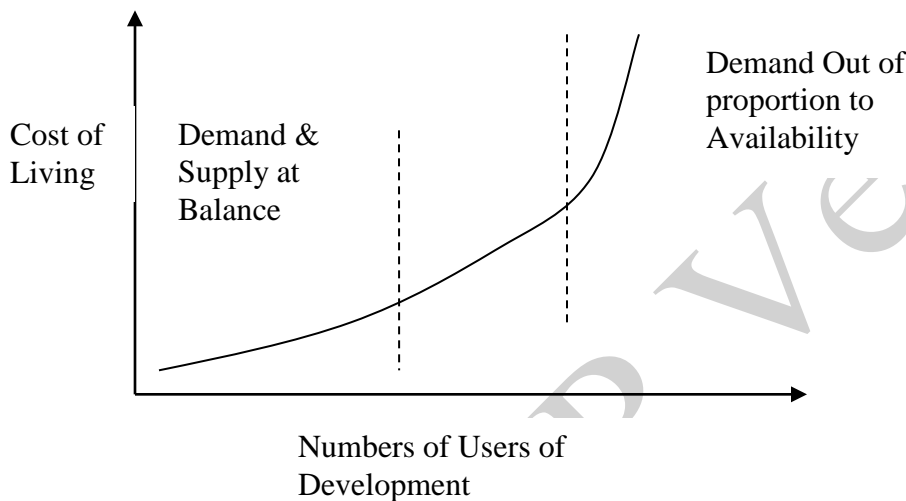
The fact that development would cause enhancement in the availability of resources to make it surplus to the people, but without increase in cost, becomes an important criteria to assess 'development'. More availability of resources would cause incentive for more people to share benefits, and there will be more consumers presuming more people are in a position to pay the cost of resources. This would increase competition for getting hands on resources, thus creating more demand. However, if the resources are surplus, it would not affect the cost but **if the resources are short, it would consequently increase the cost of resources and cost of living. This would not be development. This would be Anti Development.**

So the **other important criteria for development is that 'the cost of resources should not go high' even with higher demands for resources, thus stabilized cost of resources'**

The 'anti development'(ANDE) would therefore, cause growing scarcity of resources with respect to the 'natural demand' of consumers/citizen enhancing cost to the consumer/people,

The ANDE would therefore, result higher cost of living, higher cost of natural resources and higher cost of infrastructure. In DD mode the level of services is higher than the natural demand and therefore, the cost shall remain almost constant. The cost increases and there would be a point beyond which the natural resources and infrastructures are not sufficient for the people who are using it. What happens if the number of users would increase further?

There would be two direct repercussions, the availability will reduce to each user and for using the same quantity, some premium will have to be paid. **This is an important aspect which becomes predominant causing division of society on the ground of 'resourcefulness' and 'powerfulness'. The powerful would capture more resources. And the second is that due to increased demand and competition amongst users, the higher price will have to be paid by all.** Thus more users are added and the resultant cost to each user would increase, whereas the relative availability would become less. There would be break even point and beyond it the user would pay higher cost for relatively less developmental benefits, and after a point D the development would virtually stop, whereas the cost would keep on increasing.



However, the scenario from Government side is different. A responsible and rational **Government would do the development for a designed and planned size of users, increasing the size of services corresponding to increasing users but not permitting SDI to be <1.5 and would keep this as an important criteria so that the cost of development paid by the users/ citizens is less and uniform.** However, a Government without perception of developmental development (DD) and adopting ANDE, would expand the infrastructure and public services without caring for the threshold ANDE point and introduce more and more users. **The incentive for a government/ government people to adopt ANDE would be many like getting instant popularity, political gains by creating illusion of development etc. However, the biggest gain to GPP is that they would charge premium price for using authority to permit others to share the commodities etc.** Also more users of the development would produce more demand and cause more competition. So there will be struggle to get hold of scarce resources. **The competition would result additional payment to the government people in addition to the genuine cost of DD, to make government to deprive many others from getting benefits.** Since this additional payment is over and above the genuine cost of DD, its not in regular payment form. **So an insincere Government would have all incentive for not defining and notifying the limits of DD/SDI and quality criteria.**

A government with high level of responsibility and sincerity shall always place details of 'natural demand' and 'size of the system' of each public service on 'public domain' to be

viewed by anyone. On the other hand irresponsible and insincere government shall not notify and disclose such details on public domain.

Without defining DD boundaries the natural inclination of the government would be to carry on with what ever activity started under the head development without defining boundaries of DD so that it can be named as development subsequently and successively to any limit downward.

There have been examples that colonies and townships are developed by Government to provide living comforts to the people away from the congestion of the congested central and ANDE city. The DD boundaries shall be defined by government for each user. The total size of the public services infrastructure including components and the total system, shall be divided by total population of users/citizen, in sub-systems and consolidating all sub-systems into total system and compared with the stipulated DD boundaries to understand the stage of DD or ANDE or EAD.

Sample: Some DD boundaries per person for government public services (to be notify by government as SDI -available and SDI

m³/hr 100% pure fresh air per person—(available and targeted-SDI)

m³/hr permitted Air Contamination inhaled by a person —(available and targeted-SDI)

M³/ day filtered and treated drinking water per person—(available and targeted-SDI)

m³/ day sewage disposal system—(available and targeted-SDI)

m² vehicle parking place per person—(available and targeted-SDI)

m² area in A grade government hospital per person within 15minutes driving—(available and targeted-SDI)

KWH per person per 24 hours electricity availability—(available and targeted-SDI)

Sq mt of road lanes per person—(available and targeted-SDI)

The insincere Government does not define boundaries of development, beyond which it no more remains a value to the user and the user pays more cost than the usefulness.

How adding 'Burden on Development' worsen 'development'

A government public service to people is often related to the 'development'. Let it is termed as 'development territory'. And government keep on adding the users, thus enhancing burden on the 'development territory'. Let a situation be analyzed as to what would happen if government would add 'burden on development territory', which normally occurs as routine.

So let P = Population- (Burden on development territory)

N_m – minimum needs/share of people per person

P x N_m = minimum size of development = D_m

If P_f = P + ΔP (a stage of development after incremental rise of ΔP)

P_f x N_m = D_mf (required level of development at P_f)

(P_f-P) x N_m = D_mf – D_m

ΔP x N_m = ΔD_m

N_m = ΔD_m/ ΔP

Also ΔD_m = K/ ΔP (the usefulness of development after the N_m point is inversely proportional to population)

N_m = k/ ΔP. ΔP = k/ ΔP²

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Therefore, as a thumb rule, it can be said that **beyond the boundaries of DD, the depreciation to minimum requirements of people (as upto the boundaries of DD) inversely proportional to the square of population increase.**

This exhibits the seriousness to be given to defining DD. **Any additional burden on the 'system and public services' would depreciate the minimum value available to the user/people by 'square of the additional burden' thus depreciating the value of present level of development much faster than one may apprehend.** This necessitates that the DD boundaries are well defined by the government authorities and **if not defined than the natural interpretation is that the government would intend the Development to turn into a profit centre for Government authorities for 'bargaining the replacement of acceptable norms'.**

Government would specify the population density, dwelling area per person, quality of supply of electricity, water, transport, garbage handling, sewage, drainage, environment etc corresponding to the population they are planning for. **The government should specify the sewage, garbage removal, pollution levels, environment acceptability etc with maximum burden on these systems to define DD.**

For industrial development also, all above parameters to be specified and in addition, the disposal of industrial waste, its type, type of disposal to be specified.

If any developmental activity has been initiated by the Government without specifying these boundaries, then the development activity would automatically convert to a process of extracting self-gains by GPP for depriving some from the development and extending benefits of 'development' to some others after getting undue benefits from them. If the development boundaries are not defined by the government before the start of development Activity, the government authorities GPP, would tend to take over the nation's assets, become owner of the same and would therefore, tend to earn out of the bargain. **Since these are the biggest assets and available to the Government authorities free of cost, thus has greatest lure for authorities to take the development beyond DD boundaries and provide major incentive to the government to benefit itself and its actors by bargaining its authority to check any dimension of development against any self conceived norms and relax the same against benefits extended to them.** It is imperative that such GPP would turn into Master-slave governance elements, becoming master of 'development territory' and extending benefits to those citizen who would benefit them.
