

Analysis of Economic Growth Through the Timeline Study of Emerging Cities

¹Chaitanya Turkar, ²Ar. Arjun Sharma

¹Undergraduate student,

¹²School of Architecture,

¹²IPS Academy, 452012, Indore, Madhya Pradesh

ABSTRACT

Chandigarh was designed by legendary architect Le Corbusier in the 1950s and became the first designed city in India after independence. In order to foster regional economic growth, Chandigarh which was once meant to serve as the capital of both Punjab and Haryana was crucial. The timeline research will look at how the city's economy developed, highlighting important turning moments, industrialization, and the results of governmental actions.

Lavasa, a privately created city near Pune, is a prime illustration of an urban development initiative driven by private enterprise. Lavasa was founded in the early 2000s with the intention of combining ecological living with economic growth. The analysis of Lavasa's economic growth will emphasize the role played by infrastructure development, tourism, and private investment. It will also look at Lavasa's challenges.

The goal of the ambitious Gujarat International Finance Tec-City (GIFT City) project, which was started in the early 2010s, is to turn Gujarat into a global center for business and finance. The study will chart GIFT City's economic development, paying special attention to the city's development as a financial hub, the regulatory landscape, and the significance of global cooperation. Analyzing the elements that helped or hindered GIFT City's economic development will shed light on how successful the model of planned economic development.

KEY WORDS

Economic growth, Emerging cities, Architecture, Infrastructure, Urban design, Cultural and Social.

INTRODUCTION

Cities serve as the epicenters of human civilization, embodying the essence of economic, social, and cultural progress throughout history. Examining the trajectory of cities across different temporal dimensions—past, present, and future—provides valuable insights into the dynamics of urban development and economic growth. In this research paper, we embark on a journey through time, exploring three distinct categories of cities: past, present, and future.

Firstly, past cities represent the epitome of historical evolution and development. These cities, characterized by their established infrastructure, institutions, and economies, have played pivotal roles in shaping the course of human history. By analyzing the economic growth patterns of past cities, we can glean valuable lessons regarding the factors that contribute to sustained prosperity and longevity. These cities serve as invaluable case studies, offering insights into the foundations of urban success and resilience.

Secondly, present cities occupy a transitional phase, characterized by ongoing development and transformation. These cities, often referred to as "developing," are in the midst of rapid urbanization, demographic shifts, and economic expansion. Studying the economic growth trajectories of present cities enables us to understand the

complexities and challenges associated with contemporary urbanization. From infrastructure deficits to socio-economic disparities, present cities present a rich tapestry of opportunities and obstacles that shape their economic landscapes.

Lastly, future cities represent a realm of imagination and anticipation, envisioning urban landscapes that have yet to materialize. These cities, conceptualized to address emerging challenges such as climate change, technological innovation, and globalization, offer glimpses into potential pathways for urban development. By exploring the economic prospects of future cities, we can explore alternative models of sustainable growth, resilience, and inclusivity.

Through a comparative analysis of past, present, and future cities, this research aims to identify the key attributes of an ideal city in terms of economic growth. By synthesizing insights from historical legacies, contemporary realities, and prospective visions, we seek to delineate the essential characteristics that contribute to sustained prosperity and well-being in urban environments. By doing so, we aspire to inform policy-makers, urban planners, and stakeholders about the principles and strategies necessary for fostering thriving cities in the 21st century and beyond.

In the subsequent sections of this paper, we delve deeper into each temporal category of cities, examining their economic trajectories, identifying commonalities and disparities, and ultimately distilling the core principles underlying urban success. Through this interdisciplinary inquiry, we endeavor to contribute to the ongoing discourse on urban development and shape the trajectory of cities towards a more prosperous and equitable future.

METHODOLOGY

CHANDIGARH CITY

Early Stages (1950–1960) of Development:

1. Together with French Architect Le Corbusier, India's first prime minister Jawaharlal Nehru oversaw the post-independence planning and development of Chandigarh in 1947.
2. The city's grid-like layout, sector-by-sector division, and emphasis on functionalism in architecture are characteristics of its modernist urban project design.
3. Seen as emblematic of the ideals of the new India, architectural wonders like the Open Hand Monument and the Capitol Complex, housing the Secretariat, High Court, and Legislative Assembly, garnered attention worldwide.
4. Investments made by the government in administrative and infrastructural facilities during this time produced jobs and encouraged local businesses, which in turn drove economic growth.
5. Following India's 1947 partition, which saw the formation of the new states of Punjab and Haryana, Chandigarh became a major post-partition reconstruction project. Le Corbusier was hired to design Chandigarh as a result of the necessity for a new capital city.

Chandigarh's early development phase, characterized by innovative architecture and visionary planning, saw a dramatic transformation during the 1950s and 1960s. This section examines this time in relation to architecture and how it affected economic expansion:

1. **Le Corbusier's creative planning:**
2. **Master Plan Implementation:**
3. **Impact on Economic Growth:**
4. **Social and Cultural Significance:**
5. **Importance and Legacy:**

Development and Broadening (1970s–1990s):

1. Chandigarh saw substantial urban growth and population expansion during this time.
2. As the needs and tastes of the populace changed, modernist principles and traditional vernacular styles were combined to create architecture.
3. As a result of the growth of the residential and commercial sectors, new markets, companies, and services appeared.
4. The creation of industrial zones and educational institutions, along with the diversification of industries such as manufacturing, services, and education, drove economic growth.

In the 1970s to 1990s, Chandigarh underwent a phase of expansion and diversification that saw notable advancements in a number of fields, including architecture. This is a critique of this time frame:

1. **Architectural Context:**
2. **Infrastructure Development:**
3. **Economic Impact:**
4. **Cultural and Social Dynamics:**
5. **Difficulties and Possibilities:**

Globalization and the Contemporary Era (2000s–present):

1. Due to technological advancements and globalization, Chandigarh saw a rapid modernization and urbanization. Modernist and post-modernist architectural styles were combined with an emphasis on sustainability and innovation.
2. The city became a hub for the information technology, biotechnology, and outsourcing industries, drawing in investments and a skilled labor force. Buildings such as malls, IT parks, and commercial complexes also helped to boost the economy by creating jobs and stimulating tourism.

In the 2000s and beyond, Chandigarh experienced additional changes as a result of global trends, technology breakthroughs, and evolving economic dynamics of the modern era of globalization. This is a critique of this era within the framework of architecture:

1. **Architectural Context:**
2. **Development of Infrastructure:**
3. **The Economic Effect:**
4. **Social and Cultural Dynamics:**
5. **Difficulties and Opportunities:**

Obstacles and Possibilities:

1. Even with its rapid economic expansion, Chandigarh still has to deal with issues like socioeconomic inequality, traffic jams, urban sprawl, and environmental degradation.
2. The resolution of these issues and the maintenance of economic growth depend heavily on sustainable urban planning and architectural interventions.
3. The preservation of cultural heritage, the promotion of inclusive development, innovation and entrepreneurship, and improved infrastructure are areas of opportunity.

The development of Chandigarh faces a variety of complex and interconnected opportunities and challenges in the social, cultural, environmental, and economic spheres. This is an analysis.

Difficulties:

1. **Urban Sprawl**
2. **Traffic Congestion**
3. **Environmental Degradation**
4. **Socio-Economic Disparities**

Opportunities:

1. **Sustainable Urban Planning**
2. **Infrastructure Development**
3. **Smart City Initiatives**
4. **Community Engagement**
5. **Heritage Tourism**
6. **Skill Development and Entrepreneurship**

LAVASA CITY

Lavasa City is a planned hill station community in Maharashtra, India, not far from Pune. The goal of its development, which started in 2004, was to create a contemporary urban setting within the Sahyadri Mountains' stunning natural surroundings. The goal of the city was to draw both tourists and locals as a representation of India's urbanization and economic progress. It is necessary to comprehend the architectural environment and the many stages of development in order to analyze its economic growth using a timeline research.

Early development (2004-2010):

Land purchase, infrastructural construction, and architectural planning were all part of the first phase. Lavasa's architecture, which included promenades, recreational areas, and buildings in the European style, sought to combine contemporary conveniences with the surrounding natural environment. During this time, infrastructure, building, and real estate development investments drove economic expansion. The city's initial economic boom was aided by the attraction of investors and property buyers. The creation of Lavasa City was intended to be a contemporary hill station that combined urban conveniences with the surrounding landscape.

1. **Conceptualization and Planning**
2. **Architectural Design and Construction**
3. **Economic Stimulus and Investment**
4. **Marketing and promotion**

Growth and controversies (2010-2015):

Lavasa encountered disputes pertaining to land acquisition, environmental concerns, and regulatory obstacles throughout this time.

The city grew despite these obstacles as new residential, business, and hospitality projects were added. Due to legal disputes and regulatory uncertainty, economic growth slowed down, which had an impact on investor confidence and project schedules.

- 1. Quick Development and Infrastructure Extension**
- 2. Regulatory Matters and Environmental Concerns**
- 3. Conflicts over Land Acquisition**
- 4. Claims of Partisanship and Preferential Treatment**
- 5. Regulatory obstacles and court battles**
- 6. Effect on Development Pace and Investor Confidence**

Stabilization and diversification (2015 - present):

Lavasa has concentrated on expanding its economy beyond real estate in recent years, putting a particular emphasis on the travel, education, and healthcare industries. By focusing on specialty markets, the city has drawn educational institutions, wellness centers, and adventure sports facilities. There is a trend in architecture towards sustainable development methods that prioritize environmentally friendly building materials and the preservation of the surrounding environment. A more resilient corporate environment and varied revenue streams have helped to stabilize economic growth.

- 1. Economic Activity Diversification**
- 2. A focus on the development of tourism**
- 3. Practices for Sustainable Development**
- 4. Upgrading and Maintaining Infrastructure**
- 5. Social Development and Community Involvement**
- 6. Encouraging Innovation and Entrepreneurship**

Context of Architecture:

- With a blend of modern and traditional features, Lavasa's architecture aims to forge a distinct character while blending in with the surroundings.
- -Sustainable elements found in the city's architecture include solar energy use, rainwater collection, and green building techniques.
- -Public areas are intended to encourage social contact and community involvement, giving locals and guests a feeling of place.

GUJARAT INTERNATIONAL FINANCE TEC - CITY**(GIFT CITY)**

The ambitious project known as Gujarat International Finance Tec-City, or GIFT City, aims to establish a global financial hub in the Indian state of Gujarat. Understanding how urban planning and infrastructure have impacted its development can be gained by examining its economic growth through a timeline study in the context of architecture:

Phase 1 of Early Development (2010s):

1. **Strategic Planning:** The inception of GIFT City dates back to the early 2010s, when Gujarat's then-chief minister, Narendra Modi, had the idea. The city was intended to be a cutting-edge financial hub with first-rate facilities and modern infrastructure.
2. **Architectural Context:** In this phase of development, GIFT City's architecture was primarily modernist and futuristic, reflecting the city's goal of becoming a major international financial hub. The architectural landscape was defined by sleek facades, tall buildings, and avant-garde design elements.
3. **Infrastructure Development:** To meet the demands of the developing financial sector, large sums of money were invested in the construction of roads, utilities, and transportation networks. The infrastructure of the city was planned to satisfy global standards and allow for expansion in the future.
4. **Economic Impact:** By drawing investment from banks, businesses, and domestic and foreign financial institutions, the development of GIFT City had a positive effect on the local economy. Gujarat's economy grew overall as a result of the establishment of a special financial district, which also created jobs and increased economic activity.
5. **Strategy and Vision:** A world-class financial and technology hub was to be created during the early stages of GIFT City's development, which was marked by visionary planning. Gujarat's advantageous location, capable leadership, and business-friendly laws were taken into consideration when the project was designed.
6. **The Vision of Architecture:** Modern, environmentally friendly, and technologically sophisticated urban center was the architectural goal of GIFT City. With its famous buildings, cutting-edge infrastructure, and creative urban planning, the city's architectural design sought to capture its reputation as a major financial hub.
7. **Implementing the Master Plan:** Prominent urban planners and architects created the GIFT City master plan, which integrated sustainable development, efficient transportation, and mixed land use concepts. Financial, technological, residential, commercial, and recreational zones were established within the city.
8. **Architectural Elements:** High-rise office buildings, contemporary business complexes, integrated IT parks, and residential neighborhoods were among GIFT City's early architectural features. The goal was to establish a setting that would benefit professionals, companies, and locals alike.
9. **Development of Infrastructure:** During this phase, large sums of money were invested in the development of the transportation, utility, road, and connectivity infrastructure. A growing population and a developing financial and technology sector were taken into consideration when designing the infrastructure.
10. **The Economic Effect:** Early GIFT City development brought in investment from global and domestic financial institutions, tech firms, and real estate developers, all of which had a positive economic impact. Gujarat's economy grew overall as a result of the establishment of a special financial and technology district, which also created job opportunities.

Phase 2 of Growth and Diversification (since 2015):

1. **Architectural Evolution:** To accommodate new industries like technology, education, and healthcare, GIFT City's offerings expanded and diversified beyond finance, resulting in an evolution of the architectural landscape. A fusion of architectural styles and purposes was evident in the emergence of research centers, innovation hubs, and mixed-use developments.
2. **Initiatives for Smart Cities:** GIFT City has embraced these initiatives, using technology to improve connectivity, optimize resource management, and enhance urban services. The architecture and planning of the city incorporated smart infrastructure, digital connectivity, and sustainable design principles.

3. **Economic Diversification:** The non-financial sectors that GIFT City expanded into added to its resilience and economic diversification. More businesses, professionals, and residents were drawn to the area by the construction of technology parks, schools, and healthcare facilities, which fueled economic growth even more.
4. **Attention to Sustainability:** GIFT City gave greater consideration to sustainability in its urban planning and architecture as environmental concerns came to light. As the city's development strategy shifted to align with global sustainability goals, green building standards, integration of renewable energy, and eco-friendly practices took center stage.

From 2015 to the present, GIFT City has experienced tremendous growth and development in a number of different industries during the period of expansion and diversification. This is an examination of this stage:

1. **Evolution of Architecture**
2. **Sectoral Growth**
3. **Infrastructure Development**
4. **Economic Impact**

Obstacles and Possibilities:

1. **Rivalry:** GIFT city must constantly innovate and make investments in order to keep its competitive advantage in the face of rivalry from well-established international financial hubs.
2. **Infrastructure Upkeep and Maintenance:** GIFT City's growth and appeal to businesses and investors depend heavily on ongoing infrastructure upkeep and maintenance.
3. **Regulatory Framework:** In order to generate a favorable business climate and draw in foreign investors, GIFT City must be able to adjust to changing regulatory frameworks and solve regulatory obstacles.
4. **Ability Development:** In order to meet the human resource demands of the expanding financial and technology sectors in GIFT City, it is imperative to invest in talent acquisition and ability development.

GIFT City's growth trajectory as a global financial and technology hub is influenced by both opportunities and challenges. Here's a breakdown of these factors:

Difficulties:

1. **Development of Infrastructure:** Ensuring strong infrastructure development to support GIFT City's expanding population and economic activity is one of the city's main challenges. This covers public amenities, utilities, digital infrastructure, and transportation networks.
2. **Policy Structure:** In order to draw in foreign companies and investment, GIFT City functions under a unique regulatory framework. Companies operating within the city may face difficulties navigating regulatory complexities and guaranteeing compliance with international standards.
3. **Recruiting Talent:** Even though GIFT City attracts and retains skilled professionals, it still faces challenges in attracting and retaining talent. Maintaining the city's growth and competitiveness requires creating a talent pool of people with experience in technology, finance, and related fields.
4. **Assistive:** Global financial and technology powerhouses like Singapore, Hong Kong, and Dubai compete with GIFT City. It takes constant innovation and investment to stand out from the competition and keep its competitive advantage in the face of global rivalry.

5. **Sustainability:** GIFT City faces the challenge of ensuring environmentally sound development and conservation. Planning for the long term and taking proactive steps are necessary to balance economic growth with environmental issues like pollution, resource depletion, and climate change.

Prospects:

1. **International Networking:** The advantageous location and excellent connectivity of GIFT City present chances for global cooperation, investment, and trade. GIFT City's worldwide visibility and investor appeal can be increased by fortifying alliances with major financial hubs and technology hubs.
2. **Entrepreneurship and Innovation:** GIFT City offers opportunities for startups, entrepreneurs, and research institutions due to its convergence of finance, technology, and innovation. Encouraging innovation and entrepreneurship can lead to disruptions in industries, job creation, and economic growth.
3. **Smart City Programs:** There are chances to improve urban services, increase efficiency, and encourage sustainable development by utilizing smart city technologies and digital infrastructure. Accepting IoT, AI, and data analytics can improve resident quality of life and maximize resource management.
4. **Inclusion of Finances:** By providing underprivileged populations with cutting-edge financial services and products, GIFT City has the potential to advance financial inclusion. New markets can be opened up and inclusive growth can be accelerated by promoting a diverse and inclusive financial ecosystem.
5. **Knowledge Sharing:** GIFT City has the potential to function as a knowledge center, promoting cross-sector cooperation, research, and knowledge exchange. Forming alliances with research organizations, think tanks, and academic institutions can stimulate creativity and thought leadership.

CRITICAL ANALYSIS

- **Chandigarh:**

Overview: Le Corbusier's planned city of Chandigarh was formerly the capital of Punjab and Haryana.

Economic Growth: Originally established as a focus for administration, Chandigarh has developed into a diversified economic centre that includes manufacturing, IT services, healthcare, education, and tourism.

Contributing Factors: Its expansion has been spurred by government funding, academic institutions, and a prime location.

Obstacles: Chandigarh's continuous expansion is nevertheless beset by obstacles related to urban sprawl, socioeconomic inequality, and sustainability.

Le Corbusier's design for Chandigarh, with its grid plan, practical zoning, and emphasis on open spaces, epitomises modernist architecture. This architectural concept created an atmosphere that was favourable to trade, education, and tourism, which in turn set the groundwork for Chandigarh's economic development. The city's reputation as a regional economic centre has been bolstered by its masterfully designed infrastructure and recognisable architectural icons. But in order to maintain economic prosperity, issues like urban sprawl and demand on infrastructure make it crucial to strike a balance between architectural innovation and sustainable urban planning.

Unplanned growth and urban sprawl have strained infrastructure and deteriorated the environment. There are still issues with differences in wealth and development across different areas and sectors of the city. The effort to keep environmental sustainability and economic growth in check. The Indian government's first financial commitment was vital to the growth of the nation's infrastructure and to its ability to draw in foreign investors. The existence of prestigious universities such as Punjab University has drawn students and facilitated the development of a proficient labour force. Trade and commerce have been made easier by a strategic position and strong connectivity.

- **Lavasa City:**

Synopsis: Lavasa, a privately planned city close to Pune, was designed to be a real estate and tourism destination.

Economic Growth: Its beautiful setting and well-planned infrastructure first drew investors and tourists.

Contributing Factors: Early growth was driven by real estate development and the potential for tourism.

Obstacles: Lavasa's growth trajectory has been impeded by legal conflicts, environmental concerns, and financial viability issues.

Lavasa is intended to be a privately developed hill station with attractive architecture that will draw vacationers and real estate investors. At first, the city's picturesque surroundings and architecture with Mediterranean influences attracted notice, spurring tourist and real estate development. However, Lavasa's economic future has been clouded by legal issues and environmental controversies surrounding its development. This emphasises how, in order to maintain long-term economic viability, architectural development must comply with legal frameworks and environmental sustainability standards.

Its expansion has been hampered by disputes over ecological effect and environmental clearances. Investor confidence has been impacted by court fights resulting from allegations of regulatory infractions and land acquisition conflicts. The project's growth and credibility were hampered by financial issues, such as loan defaults. Lavasa's planned infrastructure and stunning setting among the Western Ghats first drew investors and tourists. Lavasa sought to take advantage of the expanding market for weekend retreats and second houses from surrounding cities such as Pune and Mumbai.

- **GIFT City:**

Overview: GIFT City, a financial and technology hub, was created close to Gandhinagar, Gujarat.

Economic Growth: Seek to establish itself as a major international financial hub, drawing in technology and finance companies.

Contributing Factors: Modern infrastructure, SEZ status, and robust government assistance have all promoted growth.

Challenges: Competes with well-established financial hubs, has difficulty acquiring talent, and complex regulations.

GIFT City is an example of architectural innovation supporting economic progress, as it was developed as a specialised financial and technological hub. The city's state-of-the-art infrastructure and futuristic architecture serve the demands of international technology and banking companies. In GIFT City, architectural design fulfils functional and legal requirements in addition to aesthetic ones, fostering an atmosphere that encourages investment and commercial activity. Nonetheless, obstacles like talent acquisition and market competition still exist, highlighting how crucial strategic planning and adaptive architecture are to maintaining economic momentum.

Established financial hubs like Mumbai and up-and-coming cities like Bengaluru and Hyderabad compete with GIFT City. It might be difficult to guarantee adherence to global regulatory norms while preserving corporate flexibility. For the finance and technology sectors to grow steadily, attracting and keeping talented workers is still

essential. Its development has been aided by the Gujarat state government's strong backing and proactive policy initiatives. GIFT City's SEZ classification attracts enterprises with tax breaks and regulatory advantages. Modern infrastructure supports corporate operations with top-notch office spaces, connections, and utilities.

CONCLUSION

Within the architectural context, the relationship between infrastructure development, urban design, and economic prosperity is highlighted by the critical analysis of the economic growth trajectories of Chandigarh, Lavasa, and GIFT City.

- With its recognisable Le Corbusier-designed modernist architecture, Chandigarh is a prime example of how architectural vision can define an urban character and stimulate economic development. The city's development into a regional economic centre has been facilitated by its well-thought-out design, effective infrastructure, and emphasis on public areas. For long-term economic sustainability, however, issues like uncontrolled urban sprawl emphasise how crucial it is to combine architectural principles with sustainable urban planning.
- Thanks in large part to government investment, educational institutions, and its advantageous location, Chandigarh has evolved from a planned administrative centre into a thriving economic city. However, issues like socioeconomic inequality and urban sprawl continue to exist.
- Conceived as a privately planned city with a real estate and tourism focus, Lavasa highlights the dangers of architectural growth detached from environmental and regulatory concerns. Legal challenges and environmental concerns have slowed its economic progress, despite the fact that its beautiful landscape and architectural aesthetics initially drew investment. This highlights the necessity for responsible architectural practices that are in line with more general socioeconomic objectives.
- Lavasa's potential for growth has been hampered by legal challenges, environmental concerns, and financial viability issues, despite its attractive surroundings and planned infrastructure.
- GIFT City is a paradigm leap in urban development, with its cutting-edge architectural design and specialised infrastructure serving the technology and finance sectors. GIFT City has established itself as a potential location for international enterprises, thanks to its innovative architecture, legislative advantages, and government assistance. Nonetheless, obstacles like talent acquisition and market competition highlight how crucial architectural flexibility and strategic planning are to maintaining economic momentum.
- GIFT City is a paradigm leap in urban development, with its cutting-edge architectural design and specialised infrastructure serving the technology and finance sectors. GIFT City has established itself as a potential location for international enterprises, thanks to its innovative architecture, legislative advantages, and government assistance. Nonetheless, difficulties like talent acquisition and market competition highlight the significance of architectural flexibility and strategic planning for maintaining momentum in the economy.
- However, GIFT City shows potential as a specialised financial and technology hub, bolstered by state-of-the-art infrastructure, a strong government backing, and SEZ designation. Although there are still issues like market rivalry and complicated regulations, the growth of GIFT City demonstrates the potential of aggressive policies and deliberate planning.

REFERENCES

- **Rostow, W. W.** (1960). "The Stages of Economic Growth: A Non-Communist Manifesto." *Cambridge University Press*[cross reference]
- **Shaw, A.** (2010). "Globalization and Stages of Development: An Exploratory Analysis." *Journal of Regional Science*, 50(3), 518–541. DOI[cross reference]
- **Shaw, A.** (2006). "Economic Growth in India: Pre and Post Liberalization Era." *SAS Publishers*. [cross reference]
- **Alonso O., Neves P. C., & Pinto T.** (2020). "The non-observed economy and economic growth: A meta-analysis." *Economic Systems*, 44(1). DOI[cross reference]
- **Beeson, P., D. N. DeJong, and W. Troesken.** 2001. "Population Growth in U.S. Counties, 1840-1990." *Regional Science and Urban Economics* 31 (6): 669–699. doi:10.1016/S0166-0462(01)00065-5.
- **Bhagat, R. B.** 2004. "Dynamics of Urban Population Growth by Size Class of Towns and Cities in India." *Demography India* 33 (1): 47–60.
- **Bhagat, R. B.** 2011. "Emerging Pattern of Urbanisation in India." *Economic and Political Weekly* 46 (34): 10–12.
- **Ades, A. F., and E. L. Glaeser.** 1995. "Trade and Circuses: Explaining Urban Giants." *The Quarterly Journal of Economics* 110 (1): 195–227. doi:10.2307/2118515.
- **Ahluwalia, M.** 2011. "Prospects and Policy Challenges in the 12th Plan." *Economic and Political Weekly* 46 (21): 88–105.
- **Au, -C.-C., and J. V. Henderson.** 2006. "Are Chinese Cities Too Small?" *Review of Economic Studies* 73 (3): 549–576. doi:10.1111/j.1467-937X.2006.00387.x.
- **Banerjee, A.** 2013. "Contemporary Urbanization in India: Characteristics, Trends and Patterns." In *Contemporary Urbanization in India: Issues and Challenges*, edited by Banerjee, A, 3–30. New Delhi: Concept publication.
- **Lall, Somik V.; Mengistae, Taye.** 2005. *Business Environment, Clustering, and Industry Location : Evidence from Indian Cities*. Policy Research Working Paper; No. 3675. World Bank, Washington, DC. © World Bank.
- **Lall, S. V., Z. Shalizi, and U. Deichmann.** 2004. "Agglomeration Economies and Productivity in Indian Industry." *Journal of Development Economics* 73: 643–673. doi:10.1016/j.jdeveco.2003.04.006.
- **Lucas, R. E.** 1988. "On the Mechanism of Economic Development." *Journal of Monetary Economics* 22: 3–42. doi:10.1016/0304-3932(88)90168-7.
- **Maia, D. S.** 2013. "Urban Dispersion and Fragmentation: Public Housing Estates in Brazil." In *Peripheralization: The Making of Social Dependencies and Social Justice*, edited by A. Fischer- Tahir and M. Naumann, 265–282. Berlin: Springer.
- **Mathur, O. P.** 2005. "Impact of Globalization on Cities and City-Related Policies in India." In *Globalization and Urban Development*, edited by H. W. Richardson and C. H. C. Bae, 43–58. Berlin: Springer. doi:10.1007/3-540-28351-X_4.