RANA PLAZA: WORKPLACE SAFETY IN BANGLADESH (B)
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Population: 17.8 million (2014)  
Area: 573 sq. mi

Delhi is home to the capital of India, and is one of the largest and most diverse urban regions in the area. It contains both Old Delhi, which was at the center of the Mughal Empire and later conquered by the British, and New Delhi, which is incredibly urban and houses India's governmental branches. This megacity has transformed and grown tremendously over the years, but it still faces many challenges, including urban sprawl, air pollution, health issues, and the education system.
Urban Sprawl
The Problem

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Over the years, the city of Delhi has expanded greatly. Though the physical area has remained generally consistent, the area of urban land has increased significantly, nearly doubling in size over the last twenty years. Along with this area expansion, the population of Delhi has grown steadily, as shown by Figure 2. Both of these factors have resulted in an urban sprawl, or the uncontrolled urban expansion of the city. Along with this challenge, many others have arisen, including the troublesome traffic congestion, the increased pollution, and the fact that the housing is not able to accommodate the population. However, various organizations have been working on developing solutions to the urban sprawl problem.
Fig 2: Population of Delhi from 1901 to 2011. Source: Statistical Abstract of Delhi 2012
WRI India
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World Resources Institute (WRI) India is a non-profit organization seeking to create and implement solutions for growing urban cities. In Delhi, there is a large focus on improving transport systems to accommodate the urban sprawl, and doing so in a way that is sustainable. This NGO also recently hosted the "ConnectKaro 2018" event in the center of New Delhi. This event was meant to bring together various companies, agencies, politicians, and other collaborators to focus on improving city efficiency. Among the topics of discussion were the future of mobility, increasing urban housing, and managing Delhi's urbanization overall. This is just one of the many projects that WRI India has planned over the years to deal with this challenge.
A similar NGO is the Housing and Land Rights Network (HLRN) which has been working to make sure that there is enough housing to meet the needs of the growing Delhi population. HRLN's has found that more than 260,000 people have been forcibly evicted across India in 2017, which is why it works so that every individual, especially those living in marginalized communities, has the right to housing and land in India. Their main concern is providing funding and land rights to all people as Delhi urbanizes.
As Delhi battles the issues of congestion associated with urban sprawl and its nearly twenty million residents, the government has enlisted help from the private sector to begin to solve some of these issues. Companies such as Gurgaon, Mumbai, and Hyderabad have begun work on revamping the public metro transit system to begin to eliminate some of the vehicles that are on the road. In addition, the city is aiming to reduce the pollution in the city from all the vehicles that are being used in the urban sprawl, and have decided that a new hybrid bus system is the answer to that problem. With the help of the private company, KPIT Technologies, the city will now be cleaner and less congested, which the government could not have accomplished on its own.