



Member-Secretary
Tel. : 3325774
Fax No. : 3320204

राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र योजना बोर्ड
NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION
PLANNING BOARD
7th Floor, 'B' Wing,
Janpath Bhawan, Janpath,
शहरी विकास मंत्रालय
(Ministry of Urban Development)
नई दिल्ली-110001

163

D.O. No. F-20016/1/93-AP(31ST)-NCRPB New Delhi-110001

19.11.1993.

Sub:- 31st Meeting of the Planning Committee of NCR Planning Board to be held at 11.30 A.M. on 10.12.1993 in the office of the NCR Planning Board, New Delhi.

Dear

Please refer to this office notices of even number dated 4.11.93, 12.11.93, 15.11.93 and the subsequent telegraphic intimation of 16th November, 1993, on the subject.

2. It has since been ascertained that the members from Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh would not be able to attend the 31st meeting of the Planning Committee scheduled for 18.11.93 in view of the ongoing Assembly Elections and related preoccupations. I have therefore decided to postpone the meeting, so that a more meaningful discussion, with balanced representation of Centre and States, can take place and broad decisions on all pending issues be formulated for placement before the NCR Planning Board at its forthcoming meeting (Dec., 1993).
3. Accordingly, the 31st meeting of the Planning Committee will now be held after the present election process is completed in the States of Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh viz. on 10th December, 1993. However, the time (11.30 a.m.) and venue (office of NCR Planning Board) will remain unchanged.
4. As you know, under the provisions of National Capital Region Planning Board Act, 1985, a quorum is stipulated for all meetings of the statutory committees of NCR Planning Board. I would request you therefore, to make it a point to attend this meeting in person, from this all-important point of view.
5. A complete set of agenda notes to be discussed in the meeting is enclosed.

Encl : As stated above.

Yours sincerely,

(Cecil Noronha)

शारी Shashi

26/11/93

AGENDA ITEMS FOR THE 31ST MEETING OF THE PLANNING COMMITTEE TO BE HELD AT 11.30 A.M. ON 10th DECEMBER 1993 IN THE OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION PLANNING BOARD, JANPATH BHAWAN, NEW DELHI.

AGENDA ITEM NO.1 : CONFIRMATION OF THE MINUTES OF THE 30TH MEETING OF THE PLANNING COMMITTEE HELD ON 14.9.1993.

AGENDA ITEM NO.2 : REVIEW OF THE ACTION ON DECISIONS OF MEETING HELD ON 14.9.1993.

AGENDA ITEM NO.3. : REVIEW OF THE DECISIONS TAKEN IN THE PLANNING COMMITTEE MEETING HELD DURING THE PREVIOUS 3 YEARS.

- DEFERRED SUBJECTS

AGENDA ITEM NO.4. : FINALISATION OF THE DRAFT SUB-REGIONAL PLAN FOR RAJASTHAN.

AGENDA ITEM NO.5. : SETTING UP OF A SEPARATE UNIVERSITY FOR NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION WITH OPTION FOR AFFILIATION REGIONAL COLLEGES OUTSIDE DELHI.

AGENDA ITEM NO.6. : UNIFIED TRANSPORT AUTHORITY FOR THE NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION-PROPOSED CONSTITUTION AND FUNCTIONS.

AGENDA ITEM NO.7 : REPORT OF COMMITTEE CONSTITUTED UNDER THE CHAIRMANSHIP OF SHRI J.C. GANDHIR, COMMISSIONER (PLANNING), DELHI DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY, NEW DELHI TO SUGGEST A PACKAGE OF INCENTIVES AND THE MODALITIES FOR SEPEEDY IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECENTRALISATION PROCESS.

AGENDA ITEM NO.8. : COMMISSIONING OF A DETAILED STUDY FOR EXECUTION OF INTEGRATED TOWNSHIP PROJECT FOR BHIWADI-DHARUHERA-REWARI COMPLEX.

AGENDA ITEM NO.9. : ANY OTHER ITEM WITH THE PERMISSION OF THE CHAIR.

LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE PLANNING COMMITTEE AS ON 1979

1. Shri Cecil Noronha,
Member Secretary, NCRPB.
2. Shri B.S. Minhas,
Commissioner & Secretary,
Urban Development & Housing Deptt.,
Government of Rajasthan, Jaipur.
3. Shri R.S. Mathur,
Principal Secretary,
Housing Department,
Government of Uttar Pradesh,
Janpath, Lucknow-226001.
4. Shri S.P. Jakhanwal,
Vice Chairman,
Delhi Development Authority,
Vikas Sadan, Near INA Colony,
New Delhi -110023.
5. Shri Jagdish Sagar,
Commissioner & Secretary, (L&B),
National Capital Territory
of Delhi, I.P. Estate,
New Delhi-110002.
6. Shri D.S. Meshram,
Chief Planner,
Town & Country Planning Orgn,
I.P. Estate, New Delhi-110002.
7. Shri D.P. Gupta,
Chief Engineer (Planning),
Ministry of Surface Transport,
Transport Bhawan, New Delhi.
8. Shri Pradeep Kumar,
Commissioner & Secretary,
Town & Country Planning & Urban
Estate, Government of Haryana,
Haryana Civil Secretariat,
Chandigarh.
9. Shri K.K. Bhatnagar,
Chairman & Managing Director,
Housing & Urban Development
Corporation, HUDCO House,
Lodhi Road, New Delhi-110003.
10. Shri P.K. Vahi,
Executive Director (MTP),
Railway Board, Rail Bhawan,
New Delhi-110001.
11. Shri K.R. Bhagwan,
Deputy Secretary (CM),
Department of Power,
Ministry of Energy,
Shram Shakti Bhawan, New Delhi-1.
12. Shri Bhaskar Chatterjee,
Director, Town & Country Planning
and Urban Estate; and
Chief Administrator,
Haryana Urban Development,
Authority, Sector 18,
Madhya Marg, Chandigarh-160018.
13. Shri C.S. Mehta,
Chief Town Planner,
Town & Country Planning Deptt.,
Government of Rajasthan,
Jawaharlal Nehru Marg,
Jaipur.
14. Shri K. Shanna,
Chief Town & Country Planner,
Town & Country Planning Deptt.,
Government of Uttar Pradesh,
7, Bandarba Bagh, Lucknow.-226001
15. Shri S. Krishnan
General Manager (Telecom Planning),
Department of Telecom,
Sanchar Bhawan,
New Delhi-110001
16. Dr. S. Maudgal,
Adviser (IA-1),
Department of Environment,
Min. of Environment & Forests,
CGO Complex, Lodhi Road,
New Delhi-11000
17. Shri D.N. Basu,
Adviser (HUD),
Planning Commission,
Yojana Bhawan,
New Delhi-110001
18. Shri A.P. Sinha,
Joint Secretary,
Ministry of Urban Development,
Nirman Bhawan, New Delhi-110011.
19. Shri R.C. Aggarwal,
Chief Regional Planner
NCRP Board. Member-Convenor.

Copy forwarded to :-

1. Shri B.D. Gulati,
Chief Coordinator Planner-NCR Cell,
Government of Haryana,
Kothi No.1095, Sector-4, Gurgaon.
2. Shri J.C. Gambhir,
Commissioner (Planning),
Delhi Development Authority,
Vikas Minar, New Delhi-110002.

Ans 2, 3, 8, 12, 13, 14
20, 22

AGENDA ITEMS FOR THE 31ST MEETING OF THE PLANNING COMMITTEE TO BE HELD AT 11.30 A.M. ON 10TH DECEMBER, 1993 IN THE OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION PLANNING BOARD, JANAKPIH, BHAWAN, NEW DELHI.

AGENDA ITEM NO.1 : CONFIRMATION OF THE MINUTES OF THE 30TH MEETING HELD ON 14.09.1993.

The Minutes of the 30th Meeting held on

14.9.93 were circulated vide letter No.K-14011/9/93-NCRPS dated 20.10.93. The Planning Committee may confirm the minutes.

AGENDA ITEM NO.2 : REVIEW OF THE ACTION TAKEN ON THE DECISIONS OF THE LAST MEETING OF THE PLANNING COMMITTEE HELD ON 14.9.93.

Review of the action taken on the decisions of the 30th meeting of the Planning Committee held on 14.9.1993.

i) Sub-regional Plan for NCT Delhi

The draft sub-regional Plan for NCT Delhi by DDA is reported to be under consideration in the Govt. of NCT Delhi. JS(H), Shri A.P. Sinha agreed to confirm regarding formal clearance of MOUD to the creation and filling up of posts sanctioned for NCR Coordination Cell a component of NCR Planning & Monitoring Cell in Govt. of NCT Delhi. He may like to

confirm this point in the ~~meeting~~ meeting :

ii) Finalisation of time-bound programme for preparation of integrated Master Plans for formulation of detailed project plans for new townships.

1. The Special Secretary, Govt. of Haryana assured the Chairman, Planning Committee that the Govt. of Haryana would be furnishing a revised schedule for finalisation of the requisite interim land use plans/ODPs as well as the new townships development project reports within a week. The same has not so far been received. Member from Haryana may like to furnish the said reports at the meeting of the Planning Committee, if not before.

2. Shri H.K. Sharma, Chief Town & Country Planner, Govt. of Uttar Pradesh undertook to send a note justifying the inclusion of Chola to Bulandshahr-khurja Complex in the proposed ODP in a week's time.

The same has not so far been received. The member from U.P. may like to furnish the said note at the meeting of the Planning Committee, if not before.

3. It was observed that in the case of Rajasthan sub-region the Joint Master Plan for Bhiwadi and Dharuhera which had also been prepared and sent to the Board was being notified shortly by the Govt. of Rajasthan. It was also observed that complete

documentation on the approved land use-cum-development Plan for Bhiwadi would be finalised and sent to the NCR Planning Board within 15 days.

The Member from Rajasthan may like to furnish a copy of the official notification bringing the said joint master plan into effect, if any, as also the requisite documentation, at the meeting of the Planning Committee, if not before.

iii) Mid-term review of the Regional Plan

1. Geographical information system is being set up in the office of the NCR Planning Board and the Base Maps in 1:50000 scale are also to be digitised. A comprehensive proposal for sanction of estimates has been put up to the Secretary, Urban Development for approval, pending notification by PSMC. Simultaneously, floppies containing the relevant non-spatial data have been collected from the RC of census operation, districtwise for decoding and incorporation on the GIS data base in due course.

2. As agreed to in the last meeting, the progress of action taken in respect of all important decisions of the Planning Committee over the last 3 years is brought before the Committee separately under AGENDA NO.3.

Agenda Item No.3 : Finalisation of the draft Sub-regional Plan (30th meeting)
for Rajasthan.

This item is being discussed under main Item No.4 in this

meeting.

Agenda Item No.4 : Setting up of a separate university for
(30th meeting) National Capital Region with Option for
affiliation regional colleges outside Delhi.

This item was deferred in the last meeting and is being
discussed under item no.5 of the Agenda in this meeting.

Agenda Item No.5 : Unified Transport Authority for the National
(30th meeting) Capital Region - proposed constitution and
functions.

The item was deferred and is being discussed under AGENDA
ITEM NO.6, for which a revised note has been circulated

Agenda Item No.6 : Report of Committee constituted under the
(30th meeting) chairmanship of Shri J.C. Gambhir,
Commissioner (Plg), Delhi Development
Authority, New Delhi to suggest a package of
incentives and the modalities for speedy
implementation of the decentralisation
process.

This item is being discussed as AGENDA ITEM NO.7 for which a
fresh note is being circulated.

Agenda Item No.7: Commissioning of a detailed study for
(30th meeting) execution of integrated township project for
Bhiwadi - Dharuhera - Rewari Complex.

This deferred item is proposed to be discussed under the

main AGENDA ITEM NO. 8.

AGENDA ITEM NO. 3 : REVIEW OF THE DECISIONS TAKEN
IN THE PLANNING COMMITTEE
MEETING HELD DURING THE
PREVIOUS 3 YEARS

In the 30th Planning Committee meeting held on 14.9.1993 it was decided that important decisions of the Committee and the action taken thereon for the 3 years ending 14.9.1993 be placed before the next Planning Committee for a review. In this period the Planning Committee met 10 times. Details of the important items considered by the Committee at these 10 meetings its decisions, thereon and the follow-up action taken are given in the statement enclosed (Annexure).

PLANNING COMMITTEE/
AGENDA ITEMS

DECISIONS

ACTION TAKEN/
PURSUED

21ST MEETING HELD ON 3.7.1991.

- 1) Preparation of Sub-Regional Plans for Haryana, Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan and Delhi NCT Sub-region.

The Sub-regional Plans for the NCR Sub-regions should in all respect be completed as early as possible.

The U.P. Sub-regional Plan was cleared by the Planning Committee in its 25th meeting held on 20.4.92 and approved by the Board in its 15th meeting held on 14th September, 1992. The revised draft of the Sub-regional Plan for Rajasthan is being placed before the 31st meeting of the Planning Committee as a separate agenda item. The draft Sub-regional Plan of Haryana has been considered by the Planning Committee on 8.1.93 and is now being finalised by the Govt. of Haryana in the light of the observations of the Planning Committee.

The Sub-regional Plan for Delhi-NCT as prepared by the DDA has been circulated by DDA to the concerned Departments of the Government of NCT by DDA. The Plan is yet to

be finalised by GNCT-Delhi and furnished to NCR Planning Board.

2. Creation of Planning Cells

NCR Planning and Monitoring Cells should be strengthened and be made fully functional.

NCR Planning and Monitoring Cells have already been set up in Meerut (for Uttar Pradesh Sub-region) Gurgaon (for Haryana Sub-region), and Alwar/Jaipur (for Rajasthan Sub-region). The Planning Cell for Delhi Sub-region consists of two components, one in DDA and the other in GNCT-Delhi while the former has started functioning, the coordinating component of the Cell in GNCT-Delhi is yet to come into being.

The provisions of the NCR Planning Board Act 1985 such violations and if not sufficiently equipped to deal with such

The NCR Planning Board Act 1985 provides for checking NCR Plan violations through the respective State Governments

REGIONAL PLAN - 2001 VIOLATIONS THEREOF

deviations of the Plan, appropriate amendment in the NCR Planning Board Act be made and the proposal thereof be brought before the Board.

violations detected so far are related to two cases in the Uttar Pradesh Sub-region viz. (i) inclusion of Indirapuram through conversion of land under regional re-creational use to residential use by the Ghaziabad Development Authority and, (ii) proposal for an integrated industrial township with more than 3 lakh population comprising Kasna and Surajpur industrial areas in the Greater NOIDA area by the Greater NOIDA Authority. After a series of discussions on these issues in the Planning Committee, the NCR Planning Board, on the recommendation of the Planning Committee, in its meeting held on 3.6.1992, cleared the said land use changes to the extent of the Planning Committee already made by Govt. of U.P./GDA.

(J)

At the instance of NCR Planning Board, the Master Plan for Greater NOIDA has since been revised so as to conform to the requirements of Regional Plan - 2001 and the U.P. Sub-regional Plan.

FINANCING PATTERN AND ACCOUNTING FOR DEVELOPMENT OF COUNTER MAGNET AREAS.

22ND MEETING HELD ON 30.8.1991

Consideration of Approach paper-Investment Plan for NCR VIII Five Year Plan 1992-97.

(The revised Investment Plan was considered by the Planning Committee in its 29th meeting held on 20.3.1993.

While approving the scheme the Committee suggested the proposal to be presented to the Board.

This was approved by the Board in its 14th meeting held on 15th Sept., 1992.

While approving the approach paper and investment requirements the Committee recommended the proposal to be submitted to the MOUD for onward transmission to the Planning Commission.

The proposals were submitted by 15.9.1991 to MOUD which in turn transmitted the same to the Planning Commission by October, 1991. Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission took a meeting to discuss this paper

23rd MEETING HELD ON
29.11.1991

Finalisation of
Functional Plan for DMA

After incorporating the
comments from the NCP
Member-States, and Delhi
Administration, the same
should be brought to the
Planning Committee for
consideration

with the concerned
Central Ministers on
7.9.92. A revised set of
strategies and financing
mechanisms were also
approved by the Board in
its 14th meeting held on
15.9.1992 In the light of
these developments the
detailed Investment
proposals for 9th Plan
period were revised and
approved by the Board in
its 16th meeting held on
28.6.1993.

After incorporating the
comments, suggestions,
etc. from the NCP Member-
States and Delhi
Administration. the
Planning Committee
approved the Functional
Plan for DMA in its 26th
meeting held on 24.8.92
and recommended that it
be brought before the
Board for its
consideration and

approval. However, since the Sub-regional Plans for the NCR States and Delhi-NCT were at different stages of completion, it was decided by the Member Secretary that the Functional Plan for DMA should be finalised after, the respective Sub-regional Plans were completed

The data has been collected and it is found that about 4,000 acres of developed and semi-developed institutional land is available in these DMA Priority towns. Subsequently, the rates for land allotment in Delhi and various satellite towns including DMA Towns have been collected, as decided by the Planning Committee in 27th meeting held on 27.11.92.

Data on availability of land in various towns be compiled.

Allotment of land in Priority/DMA Towns for Government and Public Sector Offices.

Revision of regional
Plan - 2001.a

It was decided to take up
the following studies/
jobs:

- a) Demographic Profile of
NCR
- b) NCR's Economy and
Industrial Potential
- c) Infrastructure
Development (Power, Water
Resources and
Sanitation, Traffic and
Transportation and
Telccom.)
- d) Preparation of Base
Maps for NCR
- e) Environment and
Ecology
- f) Land Supply and
Demand, prices, housing
development

a) A Task Force headed
by Prof. Ashish Bose has
been set up to carry out
a detailed study on
demographic profile in
NCR.

b) A study on NCR
Economy and Industrial
Potential has since been
entrusted to ORG, Baroda,
The same is nearing
completion.

c) A Study Group has
been constituted to go
into the aspect of power
development including
transmission net work in
NCR. The Group has
already met four times
and made substantial
progress. d) A Study on
water resources, drainage
and flood control at the
regional level has been
awarded to WAPCOS Second
stage of the work is
complete.

d) A Study Group on
Telecommunications in NCR
Plan has been constituted
The Group has met four
times and has made in
substantial progress in
the subject.

g) preparation of data bank for NCR

Constitution of Steering Group to provide overall policy level direction and help in the proper conduct of the studies.

e) RITES has prepared a report on road and rail network in the Delhi Metropolitan Area on behalf of Delhi Administration. A concept paper on an integrated MRTS for DMA (interlinked with sub-urban rail service within NCR) has accordingly been prepared and placed before the Board on 28.6.1993. Further follow-up action is being taken with the assistance of the Metropolitan Transport Coordination Committee for DMA under Chairmanship of MS, NCR Planning Board.

f) A Task Force has been set up for preparation of base maps and also GIS. The Task Force has met 8 times so far and the updated the base maps for the Region in 1:50000 scale have been prepared. Award of work on digitisation of the base maps is being processed along with

purchase of hardware and software packages.

g) A study on Environment and Ecology for NCR has been given to School of Planning and Architecture, New Delhi who have completed the second stage of work including collection of data, analysis and summary findings

h) Land availability has been compiled for the DMA and Priority Towns and, is being updated. The rates of land acquisition and developments are being collected.

i) Based on the studies done on housing development strategies for Panipat, Meerut and Alwar by Socio-Economic Research Foundation, School of Planning and Architecture, Societies for Studies respectively,

a workshop on Housing, Depatment Strategy was organised in Meerut, in April, 1993. It has since been decided to set up a separate Study Group on Housing strategies for NCR.

j) The data base prepared by the NCR Planning Board in 1993 has been updated with the help of 1991 census data. More information from the Planning Cells and also Registrar General of Census Operations are awaited

k) A study each on Solid Waste Management relating to Hapur, Kota and Faridabad, has been awarded respectively to Centre for Development Studies, Consulting Engineering Services, and NEERI. Second stage of the studies relating to collection of data, analysis and summary findings is over with regard to Faridabad and Kota, respectively.

Re-settlement
of
squatters from Delhi in
the NCR.

State Governments are to
submit work-cum-shelter
projects for financial
assistance from NCRPB.

In pursuance of a meeting
taken by MS NCR Planning
Board, UIT Alwar has
been asked to submit a
draft scheme for Alwar
which is awaited. It has
also been decided to
incorporate such schemes
in the detailed project
reports now under
preparation for the
integrated new townships.

24TH MEETING HELD ON
28.2.1992

Action Plan for
development of DMA -
Constitution of DMA-
Coordination Committee.

A Coordination Committee
with representative from
Delhi -NCT, U.P. and
Haryana should be
constituted.

As the Functional Plan
for DMA is yet to be
finalised the
constitution of the
Committee has been
postponed

25TH MEETING HELD ON
20.4.1992

Items already covered.

26TH MEETING HELD ON
24.8.1992

Strategy & Financing
Mechanism for
utilisation of funds for
development of NCR during
VIII Five Year Plan.

The strategy for utilising
the Government budgetary
support of Rs.200 crore

A new set of strategies
and financing mechanisms
for improving the process
of mobilisation and

during 8th Plan with matching contributions from the participating States to generate required 8th Plan State Sector investments through a separate financial institution called NCRDFC as approved by the Committee be brought before the Board. The Committee also decided that the NCR Planning Board, Act, be amended to provide for setting up of NCRDFC.

utilisation of funds for development of NCR during 8th Plan as cleared by the Planning Committee, was approved in 14th meeting of the Board held on 15th September, 1992. A set of revised investment proposals has accordingly been approved by the Board in its 16th meeting held on 28.6.93

Proposal for amendment of certain provisions of the NCR Planning Board Act, 1985 have been sent to the Ministry of Urban Development.

Consideration of the Notification issued on May 7, 1992 by Ministry of Environment and Forests

A separate meeting should be held with the senior officers of the Ministry of Environment and Forests.

The Govt. of Haryana and Rajasthan are reported to be holding bilateral discussions with MOE to resolve the problem. MS; NCR Planning Board has also taken up the matter demi-officially with Secretary MOE. Further, the subject is coming up for regular review in the meetings of NCR Planning Board.

Consideration
Development Plan of
Faridabad

Phase I of the
Development Plan for
Faridabad Complex should
terminate in 2001 AD and
its provisions should be
in conformity with the
Regional Plan-2001 NCR.
Second stage upto 2011
for Faridabad could be
revised and modified
incorporating changes if
any as a result of the
mid-term review of the
Regional Plan-2001 for
NCR.

Government of Haryana has
agreed that the
development of Faridabad
upto 2001 would be in
conformity with the
provisions of the NCR
Plan. The second stage,
if necessary, would be
modified on the
finalisation of the mid-
term review of the
Regional Plan-2001 for
NCR, which has an
extended time perspective
of 2011 A.D.

27TH MEETING HELD ON
27.11.1992

Consideration of Audio-
visual presentation of
the relevant VIII Plan
programme for the Central
Ministries and Delhi-NCT.

The Committee discussed
the contents of Audio-
visual presentation, and
approved the investment
and related proposals in
respect of the Central
Ministries and Delhi
Administration with some
modifications.

The same has been further
updated for the proposed
meeting to be taken by
Prime Minister.

28TH MEETING HELD ON
8.1.1993

Steps to be taken by the States Govts./Delhi Administration for implementation of newly approved strategy.

State Governments to prepare Master Plans for integrated townships as part of the newly approved development strategy for Priority Towns and also Bahadurgarh and Kundli by 15.2.1993, after which detailed project reports would have to be prepared. The Board would sponsor three studies on new townships taking one town each from Haryana, Rajasthan, and U.P.

The State Governments have undertaken preparation of integrated Master Plans for the said towns with a perspective of 2011 A.D. Pilot studies on integrated new township projects with perspectives years 2001 A.D. and 2011 A.D. one in each State, namely, Hapur in Uttar Pradesh, Alwar in Rajasthan and Panipat in Haryana, have been entrusted to consultants. The Board is pursuing the matter with the State Governments for expeditious completion of modified master plans where necessary and new townships projects reports in all other cases.

Availability of land for allotment to Govt. and Public Sector Undertaking Offices in DMA and Priority Towns and also for defence requirements.

The representative from the Ministry of Defence was requested to write to the Secretaries in-charge in the NCR States for actual allotment.

The Subject is also proposed to be discussed in the forthcoming Civil Ministry Liaison Conference to be held in January 1994.

2/15

Decentralisation of
wholesale trades

A Committee should be constituted under the Chairmanship of Commissioner (Planning), DDA, to evolve a package including incentives, modalities, etc. for speedy implementation of the said work.

The Committee has been constituted and a strategy paper has already been prepared which is under discussion by the Planning Committee.

Work programme for the NCR Planning Cells for 1992-93 and rest of the VIII Plan period.

The Chief Regional Planner will regularly hold monthly meetings with the Planning Cells to plan the work programme and monitoring its progress.

A few meetings have been held to date and the next meeting is scheduled to be held this month (November, 1993)

Comprehensive Study in Transport for review and revision of Transport Sector Plan in NCR Plan-2001.

TOR for the Study should be drafted.

TOR have been finalised and cleared by MOUD for being passed on to the World Bank through the Deptt. of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Finance. Meanwhile, World Bank have indicated their interest in sponsoring their study for commencement within next 2-3 months.

29TH MEETING HELD ON
20.3.1993

Framing of tentative land acquisition & development programme for each new township in 1993-94 and for rest next of the VIII Plan period.

NCRDFC Constitution and Modalities

Land acquisition and development programme for Kundli, Alwar and Bhiwadi to be supplied to NCR Planning Board as early as possible by Haryana and Rajasthan.

Have been received for Alwar and Bhiwadi. Still awaited in respect of Kundli.

Comments from the State Governments to be obtained.

The same was cleared by the Board on 28.6.1993 subject to certain issue raised by Haryana and U.P. being sorted out at a high level meeting to be Chaired by the MOUD, and said meeting due to be held at Nirman Bhawan on 15.11.1993 (since postponed)

IMMRTS Delhi - Need for integration with Regional Plan perspectives and Priorities.

Inter-link the Delhi IMMRTS with proposed NCR Transport network and develop a comprehensive intra-regional rail/road system for NCR by 2001.

A concept paper on the subject was approved by the Board on 28.6.1993. These proposals have also been approved in principle by MOUD.

Constitution of revolving fund for accelerated development of Urban infrastructure in NCR.

The suitable methodology of the revolving fund was approved for further action.

The proposal is being incorporated in the package of financing mechanisms drawn up for implementation of the NCR Plan.

Slw progress of on-going schemes and non-drawal of funds by the State Govt./implementing Agencies in 1992-93.

The committee discussed the progress of the schemes and noted the other developments and recommended for being placed before the PSMG.

PSMG - I has considered the problem in detail in its 2 subsequent meetings held in May, 1993 and Sept., 1993 respectively. Revised Project reports in all cases of delayed on-going schemes have been sought as directed by PSMG.

AGENDA ITEM NO.4 FINALISATION OF THE DRAFT SUB-REGIONAL PLAN FOR RAJASTHAN.

The revised draft Sub-regional Plan of Rajasthan has been examined once again in detail in pursuance of the proceedings of the previous meeting of the Planning Committee. Accordingly, the following modifications are called for:-

I. Transport.

1) Para 10.7 a (iii) : As the proposal for a new road link between Bhiwadi and NH 8 via Bilaspur in Haryana has not been agreed to by the Haryana Govt. It cannot be incorporated at this stage and will have to be taken up afresh as part of the on going mid-term review of Regional Plan - 2001. The para would now have to be read as under:

Bhiwadi-Tijara-Kishangarh-Alwar stretch (2 lane initially with ultimate capacity of 4 lane divided highway with 60 meter R /W). (i) Alwar to Kishangarh-49 K.M. (ii) Kishangarh to Tijara-18k.m. and (iii) Tijara to Bhiwadi - 33 k.m.)

2) Para 10.7 b (1) : The single meter gauge line between Delhi and Alwar is being converted by Ministry of Railways into a broad gauge line. As such the proposal made in this paragraph may be reworded as:

"Conversion of existing single meter gauge line into

broad gauge line between Delhi-Rewari-Alwar (from Alwar to border of Rajasthan Sub-region)"

The corresponding notation in the Transport Plan may also be changed into "broad-gauge line"

3) Para 10.7 b(iii) : As the suggestion relating to the laying of a single-broad gauge line between Hasoli-Narnaul via Mandawar and Behror has ^{been accepted subject to its feasibility} being determined in due course, the corresponding line shown in the map should be deleted.

II) Telecommunications:

1) Table 11.3:

Status of Telecommunication facilities in towns of Rajasthan Sub-region .

As the Study Group on Telecom constituted by NCRPB has recommended the telephone-population ratio be brought to 1:20 by the end of 8th Plan i.e. April, 1997 and to 1:10 by the same month in 2001 AD. The figures shown under item No.6 may be revised to 19200 instead of 13884 combined for Alwar and MIA Alwar and 3650 instead of 2022 for Bhiwadi.

III) POWER:

1) The typo-graphical errors and figures read to be corrected in para 16.1 and Table 16.2.

2) The CEA has projected the Power requirements for NCR sub-regions based on 1981 census, and the same has been furnished in Table 16.3 of the sub-regional plan.

3) However, the Rajasthan State Electricity Board has updated these figures based on 1991 census and sent to OEA for incorporation in the forthcoming document of OEA on NCR.. The updated figures have been added below. Table 16.3 and a detailed statement is at Annexure-I (enclosed)

Table 16.3

Energy requirement and peak load for Rajasthan vis- a-vis National Capital Region.

	1987-88 Actual	1988-89	1989-90 Provisional	1994-95	1999-2000 Estimates
A - Energy requirement- (MKWH)					
Rajasthan Sub-region	516	617	685	1601	3221
National Capital Region	12101	13340	15127	25245	39770
B-Peak Load- MW:Rajasthan Sub-region					
Rajasthan Sub-region	98	117	130	305	608
National Capital Region	2177	2368	2765	4618	7248

4. Based on the 1981 census figures, the SEB has forecast the energy and peak load requirements for Rajasthan sub-region, on the basis of guidelines of CEA as under:-

Year	1994-95	1996-97	2001
Energy Requirement (MKWT)	1745	2257	4428
Peak load (M.W.)	332	435	843

5. The power requirements for priority towns in Rajasthan Sub-region are to be added as given in Annexure-II (enclosed)

6. Taking the above into consideration, Chapter XVI on power development has been amended which should be according to which the report may be suitably corrected. This amended Chapter is at Appendix-A (enclosed)

IV. Water Supply, Sewerage, Drainage and Solid Waste Management.

The Chapter has typographical errors which need to be corrected as per the version placed below at Appendix 'B' (enclosed)

REQUIREMENT OF ENERGY AND PEAK DEMAND

Particulars	As per C.E.A. 2000-1											
	94-95	95-96	96-97	99-2000	2000-1	2001-2	94-95	95-96	96-97	99-2000	2000-1	2001-2
Domestic	51.71	59.57	63.16	101.02	116.07	133.36	56.56	64.70	74.20	110.01	125.54	143.29
Comm. & Misc.	16.46	18.70	21.24	30.99	35.21	39.99	17.94	20.58	25.15	35.75	38.39	43.55
Public Lighting	1.57	1.85	2.13	3.18	5.70	4.31	1.71	1.99	2.52	5.46	4.05	4.69
Public water works	20.99	25.61	21.24	56.71	63.19	84.41	22.88	27.91	34.05	61.76	75.45	91.92
Irrigation	165.90	202.00	245.96	445.98	540.59	658.22	180.81	220.15	268.06	483.49	589.15	716.80
L.T. Industries	58.04	66.29	75.72	102.75	117.34	134.23	65.25	72.25	82.52	111.87	127.78	146.18
H.T. Ind. & M&A	750.70	850.70	950.70	1590.00	1477.21	1654.48	996.35	905.33	1014.32	1513.71	1608.68	1801.73
H.T. Ind. & M&A	128.32	148.35	171.47	236.76	246.64	285.12	159.85	161.66	186.88	257.83	268.59	310.49
Railway Traction	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-Industrial	14.27	18.13	25.02	47.16	59.89	76.06	15.55	19.76	25.09	51.36	65.28	82.85
Energy consumption	1167.96	1370.96	1569.64	2412.53	2665.84	3070.18	1294.70	1494.13	1710.67	2527.25	2903.87	3343.43
T&D Losses %	25.80	25.50	25.20	25.1	24.80	24.5	25.80	25.50	25.20	25.1	24.80	24.5
T&D Losses	413.06	469.25	523.81	808.47	879.16	996.28	450.18	511.41	576.31	630.42	958.02	1084.94
Energy Requirement	1601.02	1840.21	2093.45	3221	3545.00	4066.46	1744.88	2005.54	2286.98	3507.67	3861.53	4428.37
Load Factor (%)	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60
Peak Load (MW)	305	350	399	608	674	774	552	580	435	662	755	843

POWER REQUIREMENT OF NODAL CENTRES OF RAJASTHAN SUB-REGION

(1)	<u>Town/Year</u>	<u>1990-91</u>	<u>1991-92</u>	<u>1996-97</u>
1)	Alwar	61.14	75.0	218.0
2)	Dhiwadi	35.88	54.0	226.0

CHAPTER - XVI

POWER DEVELOPMENT

16.1 Background and Power Supply Position in NCR

Electricity, one of the most important forms of energy, is the life blood of modern society. It is indispensable for any development whether industry or agriculture, and for improving the living standards of the people. Thus it is a barometer of economic development of any society. The development can not be though of without supply of Power (Electricity).

The NCR falls within the three State grids of Haryana, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh being part of the Northern region. As per 14th Power Survey, conducted by the Central Electricity Authority, the installed generating capacity of Northern region for the year 1991-92 is anticipated to be 20,458 M.W. The additional capacity during Eighth Five Year Plan (1992-97) and Ninth Five Year Plan (1997-2002) have been assessed as 12420 MW and 12925 MW respectively and therefore power supply position in the Northern Region would be as follows :-

12925 MW

Tabel - 16.1

Power Supply Position in the Northern Region in 1996-97 and 2001-2002

	1996-97	2001-2002
Peak deficit (-) Surplus (+) MW	- 5658/(-) 23.3%	-6654/(-) 19
Energy deficit (-)/ Surplus (+) MKWH %	- 5163/(-) 4	+2137/(+) 1.1

The Energy requirement and peak load for NCR as a whole have been assessed as under: Table 16.2

Energy Requirement and Peak Load for NCR

	1994-95	1996-97	1999-2000
Energy Requirement- MKWH.	25245	30380	39770
Peak Load - MW	4613	5594	7248

16.2 Power Generation

The National Capital Region and therefore Rajasthan Sub-Region falls in the Northern Power Zone. There is no power generating station in Rajasthan Sub-Region.

16.3 Power Supply Position in Rajasthan Sub-Region

Power supply to Rajasthan State is from the integrated grid of the Rajasthan Power system and the Northern Regional Grid (NRG) comprising J&K, Punjab, Himachal Pradesh, Haryana, Delhi U.T., Rajasthan and part of Madhya Pradesh.

Rajasthan's power demand is met by the generating stations owned by the Rajasthan State Electricity Board, the 88 MB system, Singrauli Super Thermal system and the neighbouring states. In Rajasthan, against the demand of 8090 MU of energy, 7488 MU was available during 1986-87; and thus, there was a shortage of 7.9%. As per 14th Power Survey, energy requirement (MKWH) and Peak Load (MW) for Rajasthan Sub-Region viz-a-viz NCR as a whole is as follows :

Table 16.3

Energy Requirement and Peak Load for Rajasthan vis-a-vis National Capital Region.

	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1994-95	1999-2000
	Actuals		Provisional		Estimates
A-Energy Requirement - (MKWH)					
Rajasthan Sub-region	516	617	685	1601	3221
National Capital Region	13101	13340	10127	26216	30770
		2			
B-Peak Load -MW					
Rajasthan Sub-region	98	117	130	305	608
National Capital Region	2177	2368	2765	4613	7248

3) Based on the 1981 census figures, the RSEB has forecast the energy requirement and peak load for Rajasthan sub-region, on the basis of guidelines of CEA as under:-

Year	1994-95	1996-97	2001
Energy requirements (MKWH)	1745	2257	4428
Peak load (M.W.)	332	435	843

In Sub-Region, industrial areas of Alwar and Bhiwadi are getting a preferential treatment. The State and the Sub-Region have faced energy shortages. Except Delhi city, which enjoys the pride of National Capital and so getting priority in power supply, all other areas of NCR have faced serious power crisis. However, due to preferential treatment to Sub-Region by State, shortage of electricity in Sub-Region has been minor constraint. But this position in future would not continue as demand for electricity is fast increasing from other parts of State.

Monthwise energy shortage during the period April, 1986 to March, 1987 shows that except Delhi, the other States of Haryana, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh faced energy shortages throughout the year. However the position of Rajasthan was comparatively better than that of Haryana and Uttar Pradesh.

16.4 Pattern of Energy Consumption :

Pattern of energy consumption of Rajasthan Sub-Region is substantially different from the pattern of National Capital Regions may be seen from Table 16.4.

Table - 16.4

Pattern of Energy Consumption 1985-86

Sl. No.	Area	Domestic	Commer- cial	Indust- rial	Agricul- tural	Others	Total
1.	NCR	1720.92 (22.86)	926.85 (12.31)	2813.91 (37.57)	1056.67 (14.04)	1010.56 (13.42)	7528.81 (100.00)
2.	Rajasthan Sub-Region	14.74 (4.69)	7.36 (2.35)	253.76 (80.86)	30.29 (9.66)	7.67 (2.44)	313.82 (100.00)

Source : Regional Plan 2001, NCR

During 1985-86, the total energy consumption in NCR was of the order of 7530 MU, of which more than one third was by the industrial sector, nearly one fourth by domestic use and one seventh by agricultural use. In Rajasthan Sub-Region, industrial use tops accounting for 81% of total consumption of 314 MU followed by agricultural use (9.66%), domestic (4.69%), commercial (2.35%) and other (2.44%). As per 14th Survey, pattern of energy consumption (in percentage) is as follows :

Table - 16.5

Pattern of Energy Consumption (In percentage) for Rajasthan Sub-Region.

Year	Domestic	Industrial	Others
1989-90 (Prov.)	5.12	81.60	13.28
1994-95 (Est.)	4.27	77.26	18.47

16.5 Per Capita Consumption :

Per capital energy consumption is a barometer of the status of economic development. The per capital consumption for the Region as a whole has increased from 380 KWH in 1985-86 to 606 KWH in 1989-90 against 501 KWH and 869 KWH respectively for Delhi. All the NCR States consumed less than the Region's per capital consumption.

The per capital consumption for NCR as a whole, has been assessed at 879 KWH in 1994-95 and 1215 KWH in 1999 (2001) on the basis of the demand forecast.

16.6 Rural Electrification

Electrification of villages and energisation of pump sets in indispensable for improving the living standards of rural population. In the National Capital Region as a whole, about 80% of villages are electrified. All the villages in the Union Territory of Delhi and in the Haryana Sub-Region are electrified. However this is not the case of Rajasthan Sub-Region as shown in Table -

16.2

16.6

Table - 16.6

Rural Electrification in Rajasthan Sub-Region.

Area	Total No. of Inhabited Villages	Villages electrified upto 1987	Villages to be electrified by the end of VII Plan
Rajasthan Sub-Region	1063	900 (90%)	1063

Source : Regional Plan 2001, NCR

In Rajasthan Sub-Region, only 90% of the villages has been provided with electricity till the end of March 1987.

16.7 Load Forecast - 2001 A.D.

The demand for power has been generally rising at a rapid rate in the Rajasthan Sub-Region as other constituents of National Capital Region. The demand has invariably outstripped the availability of power causing wide spread shortages of power all over the National Capital Region except Delhi. To manage the situation, the Rajasthan State Electricity Board (RSEB) have imposed varied restrictions from time to time during last decade, both on demand and energy requirements. The increase in electricity consumption reflects the increase in demand rather than increase in availability of it. Adjustments have, therefore, to be made in the forecast to take care of the suppressed demand on account of restrictions imposed on the consumption.

In forecasting the load for the Rajasthan Sub-Region, the intended economic structure in terms of dispersal from DUT and informal occupation biased composition of the industrial and other economic activities, including the tertiary occupations, need specific attention.

At present, the broad indications are that the rural urban population ratio will undergo a substantial change by 2001, the induced development on priority basis will be mostly in the form of industrial and commercial activities and also as per the policy directives, the norms and standards of civic services including power supply in the priority towns Alwar and Bhiwadi will be comparable to that of the Delhi U.T. The categorywise per capita consumption as of Delhi can be taken as the targets to be achieved in stages. In certain sectors, however, like commerce, the

participating states can not match with Delhi as is evident from the energy consumption pattern of the states, it is less than 3% against the 21% of consumption in Delhi.

The RSEB has forecast the unrestricted load/energy demands upto 2001 and the Central Electricity Authority has in view of the development proposals adjusted the forecast upwards. (i) Upto the Seventh Plan and 2001 : The peakload for Rajasthan Sub-Region is projected at 130 MW by 1989-90 and 608 MW by 1999-00⁽¹⁾ the corresponding energy being 685 MU and 3221 MU as shown in Table 16.7 The growth rate is 10.26% per annum.

Table - 16.7

Electricity Forecast - 2001

Energy in MU/Load in MW

	Y E A R							
	1988-89		1989-90		1994-1995		1999-2000	
	ER	PL	ER	PL	ER	PL	ER	PL
	Actuals		Provision		Estimates			
Rajasthan Sub-Region	617	117	685	130	1601	305	3221	608

ER = Energy Requirement (MKWH)

PL = Peak Load (MW)

Source : 14th Survey, Central Electricity Authority.

16.8 Policies :

Policies enunciated under Regional Plan 2001, NCR are as follows :

(i) To help develop the regional and sub-regional centres in particular and the Region in general, uninterrupted power supply in adequate quantity should be made available in the entire NCR.

(ii) Preference and priority in making available additional power to the NCR should be given utmost attention.

Rajasthan Sub-Regional Plan, NCR fully agrees with policies of Regional Plan 2001, NCR and therefore reiterates policies as follows :

(i) To help develop the Regional Towns - Alwar and Bhiwadi and Sub-Regional Centres, namely Shahjahanpur, Behror, Khairthal, Tijara and Ramgarh in particular and the Sub-Region in general, uninterrupted power supply in adequate quantity.

(ii) Preference and priority in making available the additional power to the Rajasthan Sub-Region would be given utmost attention.

As per projections of Ministry of Energy for the entire State of Rajasthan, the deficits in the peak load and energy supply levels are expected to increase much beyond the present position by the end of VIII Plan. On the other hand, in view of Regional Plan imperatives, there should be no shortfall whatever in meeting the power requirements of NCR Region / Sub-Region Centres and D.M.A. towns. The only way to solve the problem is that Ministry of Energy/CEA should allocate adequate additional power to member States from out of its 15% unallocated reserves of the Northern Grid amounting to

1495

(2250 MW)

to exclusively to all D.M.A./ N.C.R. towns.

11 w

Consequently, Rajasthan Government/R.S.E.B. would make adequate provision for installing the requisite transmission and distribution networks within its Sub-Region so that the additional power thus supplied effectively reaches the prescribed consumption points and selected Regional and Sub-Regional Centres in adequate measures.

16.9. Issues and Proposals :

(i) The Rajasthan Sub-Region, NCR has been experiencing shortage of power for quite sometime and, their actual demands have thus always been the suppressed ones.

(ii) The envisaged induced development of the selected priority towns and Sub-Regional centres would require more power. The rural areas, where accelerated development programmes are to be taken up, would also require more power than at present. Thus, the portion of the Rajasthan State under the NCR would demand substantial power as against the other parts of the State. State Government with its own preferences and priorities will not be in a position to treat the area under NCR in a special and preferential manner for the purpose of supply of additional power. The Department of Power, Ministry of Energy is of the view that the allocation of additional power particularly, from the Central Power Stations is to meet competing claims from different sectors including central core industries and services and thus, it would be difficult for allocation of additional power for the NCR. But in order to meet the objectives of the NCR, which is timebound, it is an imperative necessity to provide, by any means, additional power to the Region and consequently to Rajasthan Sub-Region. The Central Government on the recognition of the fact that it was its responsibility to save the National Capital, created the National Capital Region Planning Board to prepare a Plan to achieve the

objective of a manageable Delhi in the foreseeable future, and as per the Plan strategy, if adequate power is not made available to the NCR, it would never be possible to realize the objectives. It is, therefore, incumbent on the Government of India to provide additional power to the Region and consequently to Rajasthan Sub-Region through appropriate arrangements.

(iii) Regional Plan 2001, NCR mentions that there are proposals to generate power through gas fired turbines at Dadri and Delhi. The HBJ Gas Pipe Line is expected to be extended from Dadri to Delhi to generate an aggregate capacity of 180 MW in replacement of existing gas turbines. Keeping in view the successful performance of gas turbines in operation, the ready availability of its technology indigenously, the minimum gestation period for its installation and also its relatively non-polluting nature, the possibility of more gas connections for generation of electricity in the Region should be explored.

(iv) The additional power, once made available, should be reached to all points of consumption through optimum transmission and distribution network. RSEB and the Central Electricity Authority have indicated that the present system of distribution network would not suffice to cope with any additional power distribution. The RSEB has worked out the distribution network requirements in respect of Rajasthan Sub-Region comprising sub-stations, tie-lines, transmission and distribution network etc.

(v) Regional Plan 2001, NCR states that under the provisions of the Central Electricity (Supply) Act, 1948 and also in view of the problems and difficulties envisaged in organizing generation and distribution of additional power for the NCR in isolation, it is proposed to set up a Coordinating body which will mainly arrange and coordinate distribution of power, if additional power is made available from the Central/State sources for the NCR. Such a Committee would be set up under a resolution of the NCR Planning Board. The committee will be headed by the Member Secretary to the NCR Planning Board and will include representatives of the State Power Departments, State Electricity Boards and representative of the Department of Power and Central Electricity Authority.

CHAPTER - XVII

WATER SUPPLY, SEWERAGE, DRAINAGE AND SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT

17.1 Background :

(i) Water Supply :

Rajasthan Sub-Region is not endowed with any perennial river. Sahibi, Ruparel and Chuhar Sidh area only the main seasonal rivers which flow through Sub-Region. Several of other rivers and tributaries have been impounded at suitable sites, the water of which is mainly used for irrigation purpose. Thus there are a large number of artificial lakes and tanks. Major areas are Jai Samand, Siliserh, Balata Bund, Mansarovar, Vijay Sagar, Training Bund and Kuduki. However there is no natural lake in Sub-Region.

Thus main sources of surface water supply in the sub-region are the rivers and lakes. Ground water resource is mainly controlled by Geology and precipitation in the area. 90% of the annual precipitation occurs during monsoon months. The general water table ranges between 6 to 15 meters below the ground level. Most of the borewell water comes from aquifers. The recharge is mainly through rivers and precipitation. The ground water quality varies from place to place depending on the local geological setting.

Scanty rainfall in last 4-5 years in the sub-region leaves the groundwater resources limited and the tubewells go dry as the water table sinks deep in the summer months.

(a) Urban : There are five urban centres in Rajasthan Sub-Region. All these have organised water supply systems of drawing water from tube wells, and wells.

(b) Rural : Rural water supply position in the sub-region presents a very dismal picture. Many villages do not have adequate sources of water supply. The main sources of water supply are wells and hand-pumps.

(ii) Sanitation :

(a) Sewerage : Poor sanitation gives rise to high incidence of water-borne and sanitation related diseases. The percentage of high infant mortality in the sub-region is indicative of the poor state of sanitation measures available in the Sub-Region. Sewerage system, ~~that too~~ partly exists only in Alwar town and, hardly existent in other urban centres of Rajasthan Sub-Region. The system is mostly waterborne often supplemented by septic tanks and sanitary latrines. The raw sewerage is let off into the drains and in many cases, the sewerage stagnates in the depressions or drains and create an unhygienic environment.

(b) Storm water drainage : The storm water drainage partly exists in Alwar town and hardly exists in other towns. Almost in all cases, the drains are open. The disposal of the storm water is invariably unplanned and is allowed to flow its natural way on land, into depressions, ponds and drains.

(c) Solid water disposal : Unscientific land refill and open dumping are the methods prevalent in the towns in disposing off wastes.

(d) Rural sanitation : In none of the villages, a system to take care of its sanitation is reported to exist.

17.2 Issues :

In pursuance of Regional Plan 2001, NCR, following are the issues :

- (i) To improve the quality of life in the Sub-Regional towns, one of the strategies is to upgrade the essential services such as water supply, sewerage, and sanitation in them at norms and standards comparable to that of Delhi. Presently, the supply standards are far below the desired norms in the towns and, in the rural areas, organised or protected water supply is rarely provided for want of institutional and financial arrangements.
- (ii) Sanitation in the Sub-Region is poor resulting in high incidence of water-borne diseases. The environmental degradation and insanitary conditions need proper and immediate attention with the conscious efforts of the local bodies and the State Government concerned.
- (iii) Storm waters are invariably allowed to flow their natural way on land into depression, ponds and drains. More often, it is combined with sewerage. Unregulated flow of storm water erodes as well as silts agricultural fields and stagnates creating environmental problems. This needs a planned and integrated approach alongwith sewage disposal.

(iv) Disposal of garbage in general is given the least attention. Scientific management of solid wastes would help in recycling it partly and through sanitary refilling, that would render the environment hygienic and clean. This requires proper education and training of the people in general and institutional arrangements in particular.

(v) Rural Zone which greatly lacks sanitation measures needs adequate attention to be given so that healthy living environment is ensured which will help the rural population live healthier and also avoid possible out-migration to urban areas.

17.3 Policies and Proposals :

Regional plan 2001, NCR prescribes certain parameters in case of water supply, sanitation and solid waste management. Sub-Regional Plan 2001, by and large agrees and adopts these parameters.

(1) Urban Water Supply : The water supply norms and standards of the priority towns should be comparable to that of Delhi and should also be uniform in the entire Sub-Region for rural and urban areas. Accordingly, keeping in view the minimum level of water supply expected to be achieved, the following norms are proposed :

<u>Urban Centres with Population.</u>	<u>Lpcd.</u>
2 to 5 lacs	225
1 to 2 lacs	100 minimum

- For the priority towns, the starting point should be 225 lpcd with the target of achieving 360 lpcd by 2001. In Bhiwadi town, where water scarcity is experienced as a chronic problem, minimum 225 lpcd may be taken as the target to be achieved.
- In no urban centre, the supply should be lower than 100 lpcd., which is the minimum technical requirement.

(ii) Rural Water Supply : The sources of water supply to the rural areas should be identified and the water supply should be organised to supply water at the levels commensurate with the functional character of the rural areas.

A minimum of 70 lpcd including a supply of 30 lpcd for cattle is proposed for rural areas. If independent connections are given a minimum of 100 lpcd is advised. Spot sources may supply a minimum of 40 lpcd, which can supplement the piped supply.

(iii) Targets for Water Supply : In view of the low levels of coverage in water supply, the targets which have been agreed to by the Government of India under the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade, 1981-1990, programmes to be achieved by March, 1991 may be adopted for the NCR and therefore, Rajasthan Sub-Region.

Coverage

Level of Service.

Urban Water Supply
100%

Piped water supplies in communities, where feasible; Demand range 70-250, lpcd average 140 lpcd.

Rural Water Supply
100%

Stand posts in fringe areas, if necessary at strategic localities, average 40 lpcd.

Piped Water supplies for 30% of the population, demand range 25-70 lpcd, spot sources water supplies for 70% of the population in the form of dug or tube wells, with handpumps and/or power pumps, average demand 40 lpcd.

(iv) **Urban Sanitation** : The priority towns should treat their sewage before it is let off into water courses or on land or for irrigation. The other towns where it is not possible to provide a proper system due to topography and for want of resources, low cost sanitation measures may have to be adopted but only to be replaced by regular sewage system subsequently as the conditions improve.

Open drains, which are by and large the sources of nuisance and pollution, should be discouraged and discontinued. Sewage should be treated to bring the pollution level to permissible limits as stipulated by the Indian Standard Institute and Pollution Control Boards irrespective of the type of disposal of the sewage. As far as possible, areas where the annual rainfall exceeds 75 cm, separate system for sewage and storm are recommended.

(v) **Rural Sanitation** : The rural areas, where piped water supply system exists, should be provided with sewerage system with treatment facilities. Low cost sanitation measures such as sanitary latrines, septic tanks, and pit privies should be resorted to in villages with hand pumps for water supply. Wherever possible, the sewage should be recycled after treatment for water gardens, parks and lawns, fire fighting, street washing, cooling etc. Publicity and demonstration on the necessity for hygienic sanitation should be frequently arranged to make the rural population aware of the imperative need of the clean and healthy environment.

(vi) **Targets for Sanitation** : The proposed targets of the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade, 1981-1990, could be taken as targets of the NCR Plan. The targets are :-

<u>Coverage</u>	<u>Level of Service</u>
Urban Sanitation 80%	100% coverage for Class-I cities with sewerage and sewerage treatment facilities; low cost sanitation methods in other towns. Overall coverage of 80% in all cities and towns.
Rural Sanitation	25%. Low cost sanitary methods of disposal.

(vii) Water supply and sanitation should ^{be} taken together as an integrated project^d. A combined sewerage system including drainage may be economical if the average annual rainfall does not exceed 75 cm. All the drains

should be covered as far as possible. The sewage treatment process should include units to obtain best by-products like cooking gas and sludge manure. The solid waste should be properly managed and recycled for a healthy and hygienic environment.

(viii) Solid Waste Management : Solid waste disposal and management should be planned for a minimum of 20 years and at least controlled tipping should be adopted in the disposal of the solid wastes. Compost is a solid stabilizer. Incineration of the garbage is not advisable. Areas should be indentified in all the towns for sanitary refill and, all the towns above one lac population should have arrangements to properly manage the waste disposal.

The areas for dumping of solid waste/garbage have to be identified while preparing the development plans for each urban centre in advance, so that the Municipal Authorities responsible for solid waste management could utilize such pre-identified locations for disposal of garbage. The derelict lands on account of brick kilns and quarrying may be suitable locations for such operations.

(ix) Drainage problem due to Sahibi River - The Sahibi river flows from south west to north east and after entering Haryana State, it discharges its water in the Najafgarh lake. Along the Rajasthan and Haryana border, river spreads over large area creating water logging and gullies, which results in degradation of agricultural land and drainage problem. A barrage across this river near south of Dharuhera has been constructed by Haryana Govt. for safeguarding of downstream area from flooding in Haryana. Therefore, an integrated drainage and flood control scheme should be formulated, so that the areas falling in the upstream of barrage in Rajasthan are not adversely affected by submersion.

AGENDA ITEM NO. 5, SETTING UP OF SEPARATE UNIVERSITY FOR NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION WITH OPTION TO REGIONAL COLLEGES OUTSIDE DELHI

The Statutory Regional Plan 2001 for NCR was prepared and approved by the NCR Planning Board in November, 1988 and brought into force with effect from 23rd January, 1989. The main objective of the Regional Plan is to reduce the pressure of population in Delhi through decongestion and de-centralisation and ensuring a balanced and harmonised development of NCR. The Regional Plan stipulates induced development of 8 Priority Towns/complexes namely Meerut, Hapur, Bulandshahr-Khurja in U.P.; Panipat, Rohtak, Palwal, Rewari-Dharuhera in Haryana and Alwar, and Bhiwadi in Rajasthan and a moderate development of this Delhi Metropolitan Area Towns, namely Ghaziabad, Noida, Faridabad, Gurgaon, Bahadurgarh and Kundli. These towns are required to be provided with a social and physical infrastructure at par with that of Delhi.

2. Govt. of NCT-Delhi has been given to understand that a number of promoters of educational institutions are choosing not to promote private educational institutions in NCR towns because of their disinclination to affiliate them to local universities. They would prefer to affiliate such institutions to Delhi University (DU), or Jawaharlal Nehru University (JNU). Accordingly, Chief Secretary, NCT-Delhi wrote to Secretary, Education Government of India, Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD), New Delhi in to explore possibilities for such affiliation. Chief Secretary NCT-Delhi has also requested Member Secretary, NCR Planning Board to pursue the matter with Ministry

S/1

of Human Resource Development (MHRD).

3. Subsequently, Member Secretary wrote to the Chief Secretaries of participating states in the matter and also sent a brief background note on National Capital Region and Regional Plan to Ministry for MHRD. A meeting was then taken by Joint Secretary (U & HE) MHRD on 6.11.92 to discuss the proposal, to which representatives of Haryana, Rajasthan and U.P. were also invited. At this meeting, the representative from NCT-Delhi strongly supported the proposal on the grounds that there were specific offers received for opening degree colleges in NOIDA. If the same were granted affiliation to Delhi University. While the representative from Government of U.P. requested for more time to examine the same. Further, as JNU does not run graduate courses affiliation of colleges and is a non-affiliating University, it was decided that JNU may be kept out of the purview of this proposal. Finally, it was agreed that the concerned State Governments would finalise their views on the issue and intimate the same to the Ministry within a month. A copy of the minutes of the meeting is at Annexure-I.

4. In pursuance of the above, a second meeting was taken by Joint Secretary (U & HE) MHRD was held on 6.4.1993 at New Delhi. However, the Education Secretaries from Haryana and U.P. were not present in the meeting. The minutes of the meeting held on 6.4.1993 is at Annexure-II.

5. As per the item No. (6) of the minutes of the meeting held on 6.9.93, Registrar of Delhi University Prof. S.K. Wasan, at the

request of NCR Planning Board has prepared a paper on setting up of a separate National Capital Region University to which any college in the NCR (outside Delhi) could opt for affiliation. A copy of the Prof. Wason's paper is placed at Annexure III

6. The proposal for creation of NCR University on the lines recommended by Prof. Wason as an alternative to the proposal for grant of such affiliation to NCR Colleges by Delhi University is placed before Planning Committee for consideration.

AGENDA ITEM NO.6; UNIFIED TRANSPORT AGENCY FOR NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION - PROPOSED CONSTITUTION & FUNCTIONS.

(Revised Note)

Regional Plan-2001 for the National Capital Region (NCR) makes a specific provision of setting up of a "Unified Transport Authority" (UTA) for NCR to develop and oversee an integrated transport system for both road and rail sectors within NCR. The proposal was inter-alia discussed in the 16th meeting of the NCR Planning Board held on 28.6.93, which has approved the constitution of such a body under the Chairmanship of Minister for Urban Development, on the pattern of NCR Planning Board. In the meantime, an officer-level committee has been set up under Member Secretary, NCR Planning Board to monitor and coordinate the functioning of the rail/road transport systems within Delhi Metropolitan Area (DMA).

In a study conducted by RITES for NCR Planning Board on improvement of transport facilities in DMA, it is indicated that the proposed UTA can be constituted under section 32 of the NCR Planning Board Act, 1985 (see Annexure-IV). Subsequent to the Board's approval, a detailed note elaborating the proposed constitution and functions of this body was prepared and placed before the last meeting of the Planning Committee held on 14.9.93. Pending further consideration by the Planning Committee, it is proposed to modify the name of the proposed agency from Unified Transport Authority for NCR to Unified Transport Planning Group (UTPG) for NCR which more accurately expresses the rationale and scope of the said body as per its proposed constitution and functions which are given below :-

Composition :-

- | | |
|---|----------------------|
| 1. Union Minister for Urban Development | Chair person |
| 2. Lt. Governor, Delhi | Member |
| 3. Chairman, Railway Board | Member |
| 4. Secretary, Ministry of Urban Development | Member |
| 5. Secretary, Ministry of Surface Transport | Member |
| 6. Secretary(Tpt), Govt. of Haryana | Member |
| 7. Secretary(Tpt), Govt. of U.P. | Member |
| 8. Secretary(Tpt), Govt. of Rajasthan | Member |
| 9. Secretary(Tpt), Govt. of NCT Delhi | Member |
| 10. Member Secretary, NCRP BOARD | Member -
Convener |

UTPG - NCR will be responsible for the proper planning and designing of an integrated transportation system in the region. Its sphere of responsibility will cover the following :

- Planning and Policy Formulation
- Monitoring and Coordination

Planning :

The Planning functions of UTPG would involve :

- Providing for the transport sector requirements of RP-2001 through the integrated landuse planning for NCT/DMA and NCR as a whole.
- Formulation of transportation system plan on a metropolitan area basis with linkages in the region.
- Envisaging the needs and potentials of different sub-systems like road, rail, bus transport etc. and the determining inter-se priorities for investment.
- Evolving policy frames relating to operation and management of the bus services in consultation with the respective State Governments.
- Commissioning studies on various sub-systems.
- Evolving norms for transport operations in regional aims and objectives.
- Ensuring a desirable modal split in respect of public and personalised transport.
- Evolving a rational, integrated fare structure for all modes.

Monitoring & Coordination :

UTPG will oversee and coordinate the functioning of the various transport organisations under its umbrella to help ensure that the overall objectives of a unified transport system for DMA/NCR is achieved. Accordingly it must :

- Monitor the activities of the various transport organisations under the umbrella;
- Monitor the implementation of policy decisions taken

and plans prepared by it for development of integrated transport system.

- Act as the client for all matters and *projects* concerning transportation.
- Monitor air, noise and other environmental pollution arising out of the transport system.
- Coordination with Railways in planning of *MRTS/Rail* services within DMA & NCR as a whole.

The UTPG (NCR) will be serviced by an exclusive transport wing to be set up in the NCR Planning Board under a senior level officer. Its budget and expenditure will form part of the *Five Year Plan* budget of the NCR Planning Board.

AGENDA ITEM NO.7: THE REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE CONSTITUTED UNDER THE CHAIRMANSHIP OF SHRI J.C. GAMBHIR, COMMISSIONER (PLG), DELHI DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY, NEW DELHI TO SUGGEST A PACKAGE OF INCENTIVES AND THE MODALITIES FOR SPEEDY IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECENTRALISATION PROCESS.

The report of the Gambhir Committee, which was placed in the 30th meeting of the Planning Committee held on 14th September, 1993, was deferred for detailed consideration so as to enable the NCR Planning Board to examine the report in detail and place specific proposals before the Committee in the light thereof. Accordingly, the following proposals based on the recommendations of the Committee are placed before the Planning Committee.

ISSUES

RECOMMENDATIONS
OF THE COMMITTEE

PROPOSALS

1. Identification of economic activities which could form a part of the core-economic activity in each of the 10 new proposed townships in NCR.
- Recommendations may be accepted. The specific proposals made by the Gambhir Committee with regard to location for the core-economic activities in the 8 Priority Towns and two selected DMA Towns viz. Bahadurgarh and Kundli, are based on the recommendations contained in the Regional Plan - 2001 and

various studies commissioned by the NCR Planning Board.

These core-economic activities will form the basis for the detailed project reports now under formulation for the development of 10 integrated townships. The State Governments should take into consideration these suggestions while drawing up/reviewing the prescribed statutory Master Plans relating to these new townships.

2. PACKAGE OF INCENTIVES :

Drawing up a set of policy incentives and guidelines which could be uniformly adopted by both Delhi Administration and the respective development agencies of the member States. To encourage units to locate in the new towns the following package of incentives are recommended :

7/3...

States in order to help operationalise these core-economic activities in the said new townships in a time-bound manner.

- a) Priority for allotment of land be given to existing units who are willing to shift outside Delhi.
- a) May be accepted and *preferential* allotment of plots to the extent of 50% given to all persons and activities shifting from Delhi. *Preferential allotment* of industrial sites may also be made to DSIDC to develop industrial plots exclusively for manufacturing units shifting from Delhi.
- b) The land so provided be given at a concessional rate, viz. predetermined rates including cost of acquisition and cost of development and administrative charges.
- b) May be accepted.
- c) Early possession of this land be given to the owners so that the entrepreneurs are able to undertake internal
- c) May be accepted.

....4....

development of the land.

d) Proper infrastructure required d) May be accepted.

for functioning of the industry to be developed by the concerned public agencies.

e) The land so allotted be more e) May be accepted.

then the existing areas so as to allow for renovation/modernisation and technical development depending on the need of each unit.

Incidentally, the same objective could also be achieved through a more liberal FAR policy in the new townships.

f) Entrepreneurs be allowed to retain part of their existing lands within the land provisions of the Master Plan form where the units are shifting and the said land be allowed to be developed by the owners as per provisions and land uses under the Master Plan.

f) To be modified as 'the entrepreneurs should be allowed to convert their existing premises to any suitable commercial use such as running a local Sales office.

g) Land be also provided for deve-

g) May be accepted.

7.5...

toping housing facilities on priority for the workers and officers in the vicinity of relocation site.

h) Financial institutions may be requested to examine provision of loans on soft terms for shifting units. This could be in terms of greater moratorium, lower rate of interest and longer period of repayments etc. comparable to those extended for rehabilitation of industrial units, within the respective States/NCT Delhi.

h) May be accepted

Delhi.

1) Exemption from Central and Local sales tax and local octroi for five years as is given to new units be extended to those units which shift.

1) May be accepted. The exemption should be provided as per the industrial policies of the respective State Governments.

...6...

7/6...

j) Rebate in electricity and water charges be given to the units which shift. j) - do -

k) Exemption from property tax for a period upto five years be given to such units which shift. k) - do -

INSTITUTIONAL MACHINERY :

3. Suggesting the institutional machinery to be set up to ensure joint action for timely implementation in each and every case.

Setting up of institutional machinery to ensure joint action for timely implementation, it was felt that such a mechanism could only be worked out when detailed time bound functional plan for different sectors of core-economic activities are prepared. This mechanism will, however, differ from case to case. In general, it was felt that a mechanism consisting of a mix of following may help to

7/7..

achieve the required objective:

1. Guidelines which establish 'give and take' relationship between

the 'exporting authority' (i.e. Delhi Administration) and

the receiving authority (i.e. concerned State Government).

This will include package of incentives and concessions offered by these authorities and

who is to do what? This can be in the form of resolution of the Board.

2. Setting up of 'joint venture' projects by various agencies of Delhi Administration with

their counter-parts in the States (the relationship for such joint ventures to some extent can be covered in the guidelines) as 1. above.

1. May be accepted.

2. May be accepted. To start with a joint venture project for establishing a fruit & vegetables market at Kundli be initiated with the collaboration of Agricultural Marketing Boards of Delhi and Haryana. It is

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

7.

8.

9.

10.

11.

12.

also proposed that a High Level Committee under the chairmanship of Chief Secy.

GNCT-Delhi with MS, *NCR Planning* Board, Secy. (L&B) Delhi Administration, Vice-chairman, DDA and also Secretaries of Industries and heads of all urban development authorities of the Haryana, Rajasthan & U.P. sub-regions as members be constituted so as to monitor the dispersal of industries and wholesale trade from Delhi, as per a phased time-bound programme.

4. Our specific proposals with regard to the recommendations relating to the three main employment generating activities are as under :-

4. Action Programme for the Annexed (Annexure ~~III~~) New Township Linkages with NCT of Delhi.

- a) Industry
- b) Central Govt. offices & Public Sector Undertakings and institutions.
- c) Wholesale trade & commerce

- a) Industries; May be accepted with the modifications that the committee under the Chief Secretary, GNCT- Delhi to monitor the shifting of economic activities as proposed vide issue-(3) above, instead of a sub-committee as recommended by the Gambhir Committee, be constituted.
- b) The Central Govt. offices/PSUs; May be accepted except for b(1). It may be mentioned here that as per the resolution passed in the 16th meeting of the NCR Planning Board, an inter-Government/inter-department ^{Committee} under the Secretary, Urban Development is proposed to be set up to monitor the relocation of these offices within NCR.
- c) Wholesale Trade & Commerce; May be accepted.

Suggested Locations for the Core-economic Activities

<u>Name of the Towns</u>	<u>Core-economic activities</u>
1. Meerut	(i) Industry (ii) Govt. and Public sector offices (iii) Wholesale Trade -Textile & Readymade garments (iv) Informal sector - sport goods - handlooms - scissors and blades
2. Hapur	(i) Industry (ii) Wholesale trade - Foodgrains - Fruits and vegetables
3. Bulandshahr	(i) Industry
4. Khurja	(i) Industry (ii) Informal sector - pottery & ceramics
5. Palwal	(i) Industry (ii) Inland Container Depot
6. Rohtak	(i) Industry (ii) Govt. & Public sector offices (iii) Wholesale trade - textiles & readymade garments
7. Panipat	(i) Industry (ii) Wholesale trade - food grains; fruits & vegetables (iii) Informal sector - Handloom
8. Rewari	(i) Industry (ii) Wholesale trade - Fuel Oil (iii) Informal sector - Brass wares
9. Dharuhera	(i) Industry (ii) Wholesale trade -Hardware and building material
10. Alwar	(i) Industry (ii) Govt. & Public sector offices (iii) Wholesale trade - building material (iv) Informal sector - leather work - Murtikari - Potteries - carpet weaving

...2...

11. Bhiwadi

- (i) Industry
- (ii) Wholesale trade
 - Hardware and building material

12. Bahadurgarh

- (i) Industry

13. Kundli

- (i) Industry
- (ii) Wholesale trade
 - fruits and vegetables

Core-economic activities in the new township.
linkages with NCT of Delhi - Action programme.

The new strategy approved by the NCRPB envisages that the new townships which are to be developed should be centred around core economic activities. As a part of the dispersal process, definite linkages will have to be developed as far as possible, between the other activities to be developed in the new townships and those activities which are identified for relocation out of Delhi. The committee discussed this issue in the light of various activities which have already been identified for relocation out of Delhi. The action programme suggested by the committee in respect of the three major employment generators in Delhi viz. Industry, Central Government and Public sector offices and Trade and Commerce is as follows:

(a) Industry

In the Delhi Master Plan-2001 certain recommendations have been made with regard to shifting of non-conforming industrial units outside Delhi such as heavy, large and hazardous and noxious units. Industries Department of Delhi Administration, has identified 10 hazardous/noxious units in the first instance and notices have already been issued that these are to be closed down by 31st July, 1993. Besides, this, Industries deptt. has also identified 1476 polluting units and submitted this list to Delhi Development Authority. Out of these 1476 units, 258 units are identified as noxious/hazardous in nature. Following action programme is proposed in such cases :

- i) In case of 10 units, the industries department of Delhi Administration would write to each individual unit to contact the Industries departments/Industries Development Corporations of the participating States NCR for allotment

of land in the Priority Towns. The allotment of land to those people whose industries have been closed down in Delhi is to be made on preferential basis and while locating their industries in these towns they will have to abide by the local environment and pollution control measures.

- ii) The list of 258 industries pertaining to noxious/hazardous out of 1476 are required to be further scrutinised by Delhi Administration/Delhi Development Authority and notices to be given as per the legal provisions and the same procedure as mentioned at (i) could be followed.
 - iii) A sub-committee consisting of members from Industries Deptt. Delhi Administration, Delhi Development Authority, and the NCR Planning Board be constituted by the NCR Planning Board to regularly monitor and coordinate the programme of action. The representatives of the State Governments can also be co-opted in this committee, as and when required.
- b) Central Government and Public sector offices and institutions

The policies with regard to location of Central Government and Public sector offices in the Regional Plan - 2001 as well as in the MPD-2001 envisages that in Delhi only those offices are to be allowed which perform Liaison, protocol and Ministerial functions, which by their nature cannot be performed anywhere else except in the National Capital. In the process of identification of Public Sector Offices based on the criterion laid down in the Regional Plan-2001 a high powered committee under the chairmanship of Cabinet Secretary was constituted by Government of India in 1986. The committee has identified 24 Public Sector Offices which are to be shifted out of Delhi. Beside this, Ministry of Urban Development has also identified 13 Government offices

Following action programme is suggested in this regard.

- i) Primarily, the responsibility to shift these identified Government and Public Sector offices would rest with Ministry of Urban Development. But, since MPD-2001 also contains similar restrictions with regard to location of these offices, Delhi Development Authority could now initiate appropriate action in accordance with the legal enforcement provisions for shifting of these offices out of Delhi. A time bound programme in this regard is to be prepared by the Delhi Development Authority in consultation with the Ministry of Urban Development.
- ii) Some of the towns in NCR viz. Meerut in U.P. Sub-region, Rohtak in Haryana Sub-region and Alwar in Rajasthan sub-region have very good physical and social infrastructure and developed land for offices, institutions and housing for the employees is available at much cheaper rates in these towns. These offices in turn may contact concerned development agencies e.g. Meerut Development (MDA), Haryana Development Authority (HUDA) and Urban Improvement Trust (UIT), Alwar for allotment of land for office accommodation and housing at these places.
- iii) Besides making provision for housing for the employees, other incentives in the form of CCA, HRA etc. as given to employees working in Delhi, should be given to employees who may be affected by this shifting. Other incentives such as allowances for study of Children etc. as recommended in the Regional Plan-2001 should also be thought of. The action in this regard is to be initiated by NCRPB.
- (iv) Institutions of National/Regional importance with requirement of extensive areas (say 2 acres or more) should not be located in Delhi. They should be considered for location in

DMA/Priority towns. DDA to consider adopting this as policy for institutional land allotment.

c) Wholesale Trade & Commerce

i) New wholesale markets should be developed in the Priority/DMA Towns as per the locations suggested by the Consultants in the study sponsored by NCRPB.

ii) The possibility of joint collaboration of the agencies of Delhi Administration e.g. Delhi Agricultural Marketing Board etc. with their counter-parts in the concerned participating States should be explored.

AGENDA ITEM NO. 8 : COMMISSIONING OF A DETAILED STUDY FOR EXECUTION OF INTEGRATED TOWNSHIP PROJECT FOR BHIWADI-DHARUHERA-REWARI COMPLEX.

In the Regional Plan - 2001, Rewari-Dharuhera-Bhiwadi have been identified as a complex for priority development. Since the planning of this complex required the collaborative efforts of both Haryana and Rajasthan States, a series of joint meetings were organised at the initiative of NCR Planning Board. To start with it was agreed by both Haryana and Rajasthan Govt. that the scope of this exercise should be limited to the integrated planning of Dharuhera-Bhiwadi only. The integrated plan was thus prepared by the Town Planning Departments of the two States. The same is ready for final clearance and notification by the State Governments.

2. In the meantime, in view of the new strategy for accelerated development of NCR though the growth of integrated new townships, an integrated physical, financial and management plan is to be prepared immediately for the entire complex including Rewari town. This is also imperative for the following special reasons.

- i) On the South-West corridor, between Gurgaon and Jaipur Rewari being the biggest urban centre can provide the higher-level social amenities in the way of education, health care and housing which the other 2 nodal centres of Dharuhera and Bhiwadi lack.
- ii) Rewari, being the nearest railway head would also provide Dharuhera and Bhiwadi with the much needed access to railway

8/1

facilities till the time the proposed railway link from Rewari to Bhiwadi materialises.

iii) Rewari, which is the biggest metre gauge junction in the North India falls on the new Delhi Avoiding Line connecting Mathura-Alwar-Rewari-Hissar. In view of its strategic position it can be planned as an ideal alternative distributive centre to Delhi and facilities like ICD etc. can also be located here. In this way, Rewari could be developed as marketing and distributive centre not only for the entire complex but also for the various sub-regional centres situated in neighbouring areas of Haryana and Rajasthan.

8. Keeping all these aspects in view, it is proposed to sponsor the preparation of a detailed project report for the development of the integrated township forming part of the entire Rewari-Dharuhera-Bhiwadi complex of NCR.

The draft TOR for the proposed study will be circulated in the meeting (Annexure - VII).

The matter is placed before the Planning Committee for consideration.

MINUTES OF THE MEETING HELD ON 6-11-92 UNDER THE CHAIRMANSHIP OF JOINT SECRETARY (U & HE) TO DISCUSS THE PROPOSAL FOR AFFILIATION OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS IN NCR TOWNS TO THE UNIVERSITY OF DELHI/JAWAHARLAL NEHRU UNIVERSITY.

A meeting was held on 6-11-1992 at 11-00 A.M.

in Shastri Bhawan, New Delhi under the Chairmanship of Sh. U.S. Mukhopadhyay, Joint Secretary (U & HE), Department of Education to discuss the proposal received from the NCR Planning Board for affiliation of educational institutions in the NCR Towns to the University of Delhi/JNU.

2. The following were present:

1. Sh.S.R. Arya,
Secretary (Education),
Delhi Administration.
2. Sh. S.N. Jha,
Secretary (Higher Education),
Government of Uttar Pradesh.
3. Sh. K.D. Srivastava,
Joint Secretary (Higher Education)
Government of Uttar Pradesh.
4. Smt. S. Jakhu,
Director (Higher Education),
Government of Haryana.
5. Prof.S.k. Wasan,
Registrār,
University of Delhi. 252583
6. Prof.K.P.S. Unny,
Registrar,
Jawaharlal Nehru University.

No representative came from the Govt. of Rajasthan.

3. At the outset, the Chairman explained the proposal by stating that to contain the multifaced pressures on Delhi due to increasing population, a Metropolitan Region now called the National Capital Region comprising

parts of Uttar Pradesh, Haryana and Rajasthan with Union Territory of Delhi as the core has been demarcated and with the consent of the concerned State Legislatures the National Capital Region Planning Board Act has been passed by Parliament and the National Capital Region Planning Board has been created under this Act in March, 1985. A comprehensive Regional Plan-2001 has been drawn up by the NCR Planning Board which has come into force with effect from January 1989. The Regional Plan provides for (i) the shifting and relocation of certain employment generating activities and (ii) improving and upgrading the social and physical infrastructure in the NCR towns like Ghaziabad, Noida, Faridabad-Dallabgarh, Gurgaon, Bahadurgarh and Kundli so that the facilities available in these towns could be rated on par with those available in Delhi. In this background, the Member Secretary, NCR Planning Board has requested the Government of India to consider affiliation of colleges and other educational institutions in NCR towns to University of Delhi or JNU. The meeting was convened to discuss the administrative as well as legal aspects of this proposal. He drew the attention of the members towards the letter dated 2.9.92 received from the Member Secretary, NCR. He then invited the participants of the meeting to express their views in this regard.

4. The representative of Delhi Administration mentioned that Delhi has reached a stage which does not allow further expansion of facilities and the necessity of

decongestion of Delhi to nearby towns is acutely felt by all concerned. The NCR has to be developed in a way to shift and relocate certain employment generating activities such as public sector (including Government) offices, wholesale trade markets, commercial undertakings and industries etc, from Union Territory of Delhi to various important towns in the NCR. But such shifting will not be feasible as long as the facilities available in these towns vis-a-vis the Union Territory of Delhi are not equal. Education is one of such facilities. Private organisations are not keen to open new colleges in the NCR towns if they are to be affiliated to the local Universities. They want affiliation of such colleges to Delhi University/JNU. There are specific proposals from the organisations for opening of degree colleges in NOIDA if they are permitted to affiliate these colleges to Delhi University. Other organisations may also come forward to open colleges in the NCR towns if provision of their affiliation to Delhi University/JNU is made.

5. The representative of the Government of Haryana opposed the proposal on the ground that it was based on an erroneous presumption that the standard of the Universities in NCR States is lower than that of Delhi University/JNU. There are two Universities in the State- H.U. University, Rohtak and Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra. Most of the colleges of the State are affiliated to M.U. University. Despite its being of

(4)

recent origin, this is doing well and a number of private organisations are willing to open new colleges in the State with the affiliation to this University. In fact, a large number of proposals for opening of new colleges in the State are pending with the State Government.

The State Government is not inclined to open more colleges in the State at this stage and they are thinking of consolidating the existing college before starting new colleges.

6. The representative of Government of Haryana was also of the view that the proposal to affiliate the colleges of NCR towns to Delhi University or JNU was not feasible also. If colleges are affiliated to Delhi University, the M.U. University will be left with a very limited territorial jurisdiction which would reduce the prestige of the University. There was an apprehension that the colleges in the territorial jurisdiction of Kurukshetra University may also demand for their affiliation with Panjab University, Chandigarh. As has been stated in the letter of the Member-Secretary, NCR Planning Board the proposal is to attract migrants from the capital city and elsewhere to these colleges, the local students of Haryana would not be benefited by opening of such colleges which would be affiliated to Delhi University or JNU. Besides, such colleges would attract students from out of the NCR towns also and the same congestion would start in these colleges as has so far been in Delhi colleges. The State Government will be facing some

administrative problems also if such affiliation is permitted. For instance, the colleges affiliated to Delhi University may have a fee structure different from that of the colleges affiliated to M.U. University or Kurukshetra University and it will be difficult for the State to maintain equity among these colleges. It was mentioned that the State Government will need some more time to examine all the implications of the proposal.

7. The representative of the Government of Uttar Pradesh stated that three districts i.e. Ghaziabad, Bulandshahar and Meerut are included in the National Capital Region. There are more than 20 non-governmental and three Government colleges located in these districts. Salaries of staff of all these colleges is paid by the State Government. Due to constraint of resources the State Government is not in a position to open new colleges in the region at this stage. They, however, need some more time to examine details of the proposal for affiliation of private colleges to be opened in NCR towns to Delhi University or JNU.

8. The Registrar, Delhi University stated that though the University community may have difficulties to accept the proposal, there was a need for such a thing. At present there are about 70 colleges in Delhi and it is very difficult for the University to look after these colleges. They had to face various problems while starting the South Delhi Campus of the University and their problems will increase if the colleges of NCR towns are

(6)

also allowed to be affiliated to the Delhi University. But still there is need to consider this proposal seriously. Delhi University have a number of courses which are not available in the Universities of the NCR States. So, a large number of students from out of Delhi are tempted to join Delhi University. If the colleges in NCR towns are affiliated to Delhi University it would ease out the pressure on Delhi colleges to a large extent.

9. The Registrar, Jawaharlal Nehru University while acknowledging the need of upgradation of standard of educational institutions located in NCR towns explained that JNU does not have undergraduate courses or colleges affiliated to it. If the colleges of NCR towns are to be affiliated to this University the entire character of the University will have to be changed. It would not be so easy. So affiliation of these colleges to JNU is a very difficult proposition. Therefore, he was of the view that instead of their affiliation to Delhi University/JNU, local Universities should be strengthened by investing more funds, introduction of new courses and academic exchanges etc., so that their standard could be brought on par with that of the Delhi University.

10. The Chairperson summed up the discussions by stating that the proposal requires to be considered in more details with reference to the provisions available under the NCR Planning Board Act and the Acts of the State Universities having jurisdiction on the colleges

(7)

of NCR towns. The State Governments should address themselves to the question whether all colleges in the NCR towns should be affiliated to the University of Delhi or status-quo be maintained in respect of the existing colleges and the new private colleges be affiliated to Delhi University-compulsorily or optionally? He requested the concerned State Governments to finalise their views on this issue at the earliest and intimate the Ministry within a month. A followup meeting with the representatives of the concerned State Governments and the Universities will be taken thereafter to decide the issues as necessary.

11. The meeting ended with a vote of thanks to the Chair.

MINUTES OF THE MEETING HELD ON 06-04-1993 UNDER THE CHAIRMANSHIP OF SHRI D.S. MUKHOPADHYAY, JOINT SECRETARY (U & HE) IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION, GOVERNMENT OF INDIA TO DISCUSS THE PROPOSAL FOR AFFILIATION OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS IN NCR TOWNS TO THE UNIVERSITY OF DELHI.

A meeting was held on 6-4-1993 at 3.00 P.M. in Shaastri Bhawan, New Delhi under the Chairmanship of Shri D.S. Mukhopadhyay, Joint Secretary (U & HE), Department of Education to discuss the proposal for affiliation of educational institutions in the NCR towns to the University of Delhi. The following were present:

1. Shri P.M. Nair, Secretary, Education, Delhi Administration.
2. Shri K.C. Aggarwal Chief Regional Planner, NCR Planning Board.
3. Shri J.N. Barman Associate Town Planner, NCR Planning Board.
4. Prof. S.K. Wasan Registrar, Delhi University.

Leave of absence was requested for by the representatives of Haryana and Uttar Pradesh Governments. None came on behalf of Rajasthan Government.

2. The following points emerged during discussions:-

(a) The Delhi Administration is reported to have received only one request from Sushant School of Art and Architecture, Sushant Lok, Gurgaon for establishment of a College of Planning & Architecture in Gurgaon for affiliation with Delhi University. There are no other proposals indicating dis-inclination by sponsors to set up colleges in NCR areas unless they are affiliated to Delhi University.

(b) It was seen that the National Capital Region Board under 1985 Act provides as follows:-

"7. The functions of the Board shall be -

- (a) to prepare the Regional Plan and the Functional Plans;
- (b) to arrange for the preparation of Sub-Regional Plans and Project Plans by each of the participating States and the Union Territory;
- (c) to co-ordinate the enforcement and implementation of the Regional Plan, Functional Plans, Sub-Regional Plans and Project Plans through the participating States and the Union Territory;
- (d) to ensure proper and systematic programming by the participating States and the Union Territory in regard to project formulation, determination of priorities in the National Capital Region in accordance with stages indicated in the Regional Plan;
- (e) to arrange for, and oversee, the financing of selected development projects in the National Capital Region through Central and State Plan funds and other sources of revenue.

17.(1) Each participating State shall prepare a Sub-Regional Plan for the sub-region within that State and the Union Territory shall prepare a Sub-Regional Plan for the sub-region within the Union Territory.

(3) A Sub-Regional Plan may indicate the following elements to elaborate the Regional Plan at the sub-regional level, namely:

- (e) priority areas at sub-regional level for which immediate plans are necessary;
- (g) any other matter which is necessary for the proper development of the sub-region.

27. The provisions of this Act shall have effect notwithstanding anything inconsistent

therewith contained in any other law for the time being in force or in any instrument having effect by virtue of any law other than this Act; or in any decree or order of any court, tribunal or other authority.

29.(1) On and from the coming into operation of the finally published Regional Plan, no development shall be made in the region which is inconsistent with the Regional Plan as finally published."

3. It was observed that establishment of colleges is an infrastructural development which normally comes within the matrix of development of NCR. Most of the items of such infrastructural development matrix are left to the participating State Governments, but in the case of college education, it has been felt by NCR that the affiliation to the Delhi University rather than to the concerned State University will help the establishment of colleges in the NCR township helping decongestion from Delhi.

4. It was observed that this should first be attempted as an agreed decision to be incorporated say in the sub-regional plan of each participating State Government and it can be adopted as a consensus in the NCR Board which is headed by the Union Urban Development Minister. It was observed that the NCR Board is the appropriate forum in which such a consensus could be first arrived at within the schematic arrangement of NCR Planning Board Act.

5. Accordingly, it was decided that the NCR Sectt. should coordinate their present proposal for affiliation of colleges in NCR area under Delhi University as a part of the Sub-Regional Plans of the respective States and then in the Regional Plan. The NCR can have a decision in the NCR Planning Board whereunder the participating States agree to allow the existing/future colleges in the concerned NCR township to be compulsorily/optionally affiliated to

the University of Delhi with the consent of the Delhi University. The concerned State Universities Acts and the Delhi University Act can be suitably amended thereupon to incorporate the said decision.

6. The Registrar of Delhi University suggested that the NCR can also consider to have a National Capital Region University located in Delhi which will affiliate all the existing/future colleges in the NCR township without overloading the Delhi University any more.

7. It was further decided that the NCR Secretariat may take the necessary follow-up action with the concerned State Governments and the Delhi University and keep the Union Education Department apprised of the progress.

8. The meeting ended with a vote of thanks to the Chair.

INTRODUCTION

Prof. S. K. Wasan
Regist. No. D. U.

The National Capital Region (NCR) extends over an area of 30,242 sq. kms. in Haryana, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and Delhi. The NCR Planning Board was constituted under the National Capital Region Planning Board Act 1985 passed by the Parliament in January 1985. The main objectives of the Regional Plan of the Board are evolving harmonised policies for control of land used and development of infrastructure in the NCR so as to avoid any haphazard development of the region and achieving a manageable Delhi by 2001 A.D. In the NCR Region, Delhi, the mother city has almost all types of higher educational and research facilities, perhaps the best available in the country. Delhi has got three central universities namely University of Delhi, Jawaharlal Nehru University and Jamia Millia Islamia University. In addition to these central universities, Delhi has Indian Institute of Technology, Jamia Hamdard (deemed University), Indian Statistical Institute etc. There are a large number of colleges at Meerut, Ghaziabad. In Haryana, Rohtak town has a University of its own and several state level institutions. Some of the sub-regions of the area like Rohtak, Meerut and Alwar are large sized urban centres. In view of large growth of population in Delhi and its neighbouring towns, the existing facilities available at the above mentioned educational institutes/universities, particularly in respect of higher education, are inadequate. There is a growing tendency to rush to Delhi University for admission to its various courses. Besides local population of Delhi and several other sub-regions of NCR, there is a large number of students coming from other states who are keen to get higher education from Delhi University or one of its colleges. There has been consistent demand for increase

.....2/-

in number of colleges and number of courses but the Delhi University has almost reached a point of saturation with the student strength of about 1,86,000, more than 70 colleges and 50-60 departments.

Recently, while considering a proposal for affiliation of educational institutes of NCR towns to the University of Delhi at several meetings in the Ministry of Human Resource Development with the representatives of NCR Board and Education Secretaries of the states and the Union territory of NCR region, it was felt that there was no further scope of expansion of Delhi University in respect of creation of new colleges or granting affiliation to some of the existing colleges in the NCR region. It was also felt that private organisations are not keen to open new colleges in the NCR towns in case they were to be affiliated to the local universities. Many organisations may come forward to open colleges in the NCR towns if there is a provision of their affiliation to the University of Delhi. In view of the constraints of Delhi University Act and other limitations, it is not possible to grant such an affiliation to the Delhi University for such colleges. It was proposed to have a new University called "NCR University", which could meet such a requirement of granting affiliation to existing colleges in the NCR region and creating new colleges in this region with affiliation to a university having a standard comparable to that of Delhi University.

Recently, the Supreme Court of India while declaring a judgement in Mohini Jain Vs. State of Karnataka case, directed that "The right to education is a fundamental right....." This judgement has a far reaching implications and generated a serious debate and discussion on how the education system should respond to the same.

The right to education is in fact the right to access to educational institutions. It obviously implies that the state has a duty to fulfil this right at all levels. Many people have raised questions as to whether the enforcement of the right to education means establishment of more and more colleges? The University Grants Commission is a statutory body responsible for the promotion and coordination of university education and the determination and maintenance of its standards. At present, the higher education system consists of institutions set up by the government and also other set up by private agencies/trusts. The National Policy on Education was formulated in 1968 with the submission of the report of the Kothari Commission. Since then there has been considerable expansion of education at all levels. The 1986 Policy declared that the education is a unique investment in the present and future. This 1986 Policy was reviewed in May 1990 by a Committee which recommended several modifications in 1986 Policy. In the later half of 1991 in the context of an acute resource crunch, the Government began exploring means and measures for raising additional resources in order to effect economy in Government expenditure. The system of higher education in the country presently consists of 200 universities and 7,500 colleges but still a lot more is required to be done in order to meet the constitutional responsibility of the state in respect of declaring the right to education as a fundamental right and the Supreme Court's ruling that the state is under a constitutional mandate to provide education at all levels and for all citizens.

ESTABLISHMENT OF NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION UNIVERSITY:

There shall be established a University by the name of "National Capital Region University". The Head Quarter of the University shall be at Delhi and it may establish, maintain, affiliate or provide accreditation to colleges, regional centres and other institutes at such other places in the areas of National Capital Region. This University will have the Acts and Statutes as approved by the Parliament.

OBJECTIVES OF THE NCR UNIVERSITY:

The main objectives of the University shall be:-

- To provide regular and distance education through various centres, institutes and colleges in the areas of National Capital Region.
- The University shall provide instructions in such branches of knowledge, technology and professions as it may determine from time to time.
- To plan and prescribe courses of study for degrees, diplomas, certificates etc.
- To lay standards for examinations and to hold examinations.
- To confer degrees, diplomas, certificates and to confer honorary degrees or other distinctions.
- To cooperate and seek cooperation of other central universities and institutes in Delhi and other regions of the National Capital Region.
- To organise and conduct refresher courses, workshops, seminars and other in-service programmes for teachers and other non-teaching staff.
- To make provision for research and development in various areas of Science and Technology.
- To enter into memorandum of understanding with other international institutes and foreign universities.

AUTHORITIES OF THE UNIVERSITY:

The authorities of the NCR University shall consist of:-

- *Executive Council*
- *Academic Council*
- *Board of Management*
- *Board of Examinations*
- *Finance Committee*

The officers of the University shall be;

- *Vice-Chancellor*
- *Pro-Vice-Chancellor*
- *Director of Colleges*
- *Director of Examinations*
- *Registrar*
- *Proctor*
- *Finance Officer*

- *The President of India shall be the Visitor of the University.*
- *The Vice-President of India shall be the Chancellor of the University.*
- *The Governors of various states of NCR and the Lt. Governor of Delhi shall be the Rectors of the University and the Chief Justice of India shall be the Chief Rector.*

RESOURCES:

- 1) *Government Funding*
- 2) *Admission and Examination Fees*
- 3) *Endowment Funds*
- 4) *Education Projects*
- 5) *Sale of Course materials/Journals*

AFFILIATION OF COLLEGES:

The NCR University will lay-down procedure and conditions for affiliation of existing and new colleges. The teaching will be exclusively the responsibility of the concerned colleges. The University shall lay-down course materials and scheme of examinations. The University rules shall provide criteria for choice of subjects and course duration. It is proposed to have computerised examination system with 50 per cent of examinations to be conducted by the respective colleges and 50 per cent examinations on centralised basis.

FACULTIES:

The proposed University may have the following faculties/Centres:-

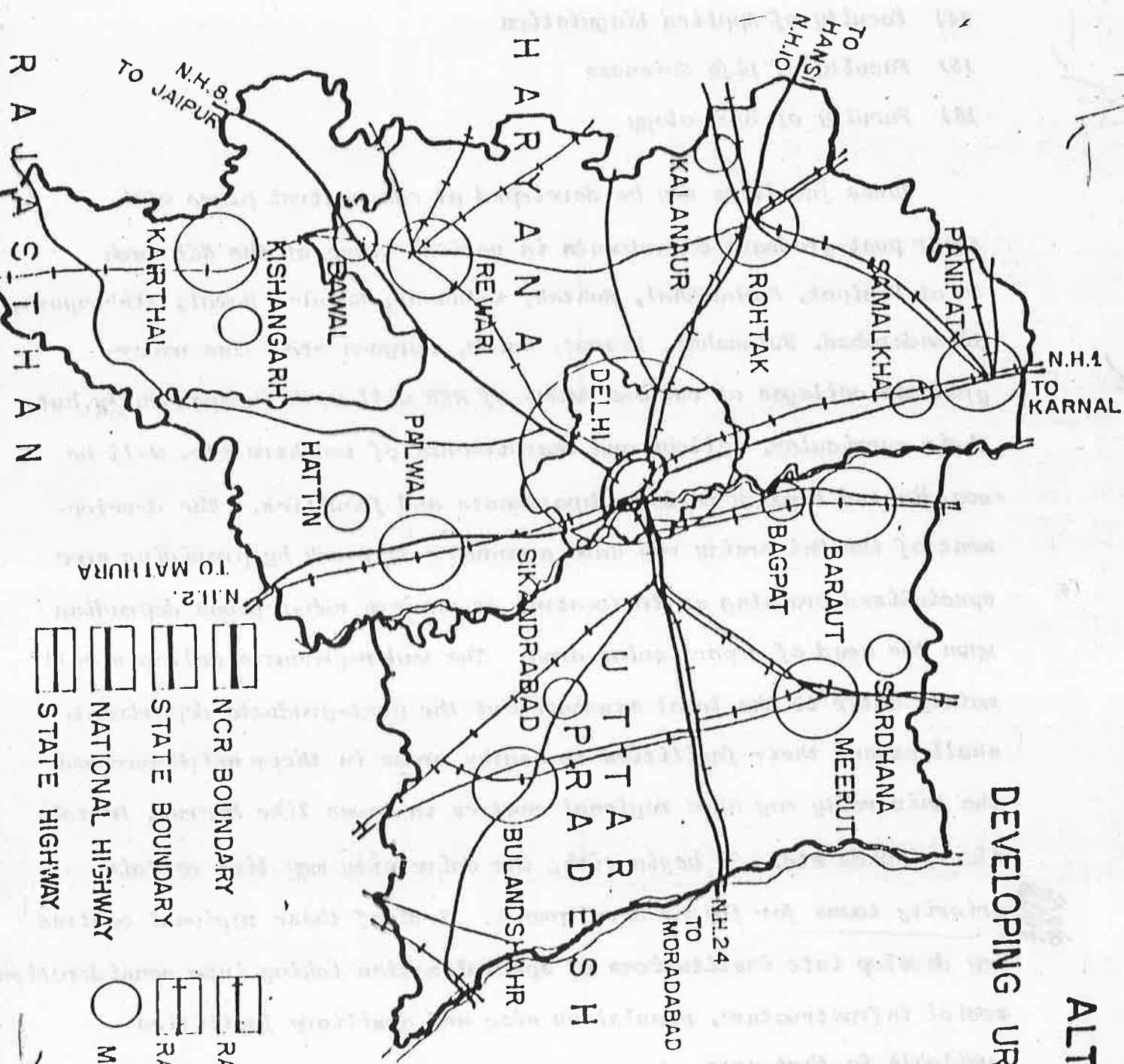
- 1) Faculty of Business Studies
- 2) Faculty of Engineering
- 3) Faculty of Science
- 4) Faculty of Arts
- 5) Faculty of Commerce
- 6) Faculties of Social Sciences and Humanities
- 7) Faculty of Medical Sciences
- 8) Faculty of Land Management & Rural Development
- 9) Faculty of Computing & Information Sciences
- 10) Faculty of Mathematics
- 11) Faculty of Applied Sciences
- 12) Faculty of Education
- 13) Faculty of Health Studies








- 14) Faculty of Applied Linguistics
- 15) Faculty of Life Sciences
- 16) Faculty of Technology

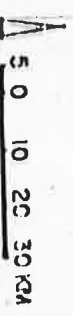
These faculties may be developed at one central place with their post-graduate departments in various towns of the NCR such as at Panipat, Sambalkhal, Rohtak, Kalanaur, Rewari, Bahal, Khatimgardi, Sikinderabad, Bulanshar, Meerut, Noida, Gurgaon etc. The wider-graduate colleges at various towns of NCR will work independently but their curriculum, syllabi and recruitments of teachers etc. will be coordinated through various departments and faculties. The development of the University may have a modular approach by providing some specialized training centres/centres at various sub-regions depending upon the need of a particular area. The wider-graduate colleges will mainly cater to the local students but the post-graduate departments shall extend their facilities to nearby areas in their neighbourhood. The University may have regional centres in towns like Meerut, Rohtak, Alwar, Noida etc. To begin with, the University may list certain ~~priority~~ priority towns for faster development. Some of these regional centres may develop into institutions of specialization taking into consideration social infrastructure, population size and auxiliary facilities available in that area.

ALTERNATIVE - III

DEVELOPING URBAN COMBINES



-  NCR BOUNDARY
-  STATE BOUNDARY
-  NATIONAL HIGHWAY
-  STATE HIGHWAY
-  RAILWAY - BROAD GAUGE
-  RAILWAY - METRE GAUGE
-  MAIN URBAN CENTRES



30. (1) The Central Government may direct its Town and Country Planning Organisation to provide, on such terms and conditions as may be mutually agreed upon, such technical assistance to the Board as that Government may consider necessary and the Government of a participating State may direct the Town Planning Department of that Government to make such technical assistance to the Board as that Government may consider necessary.

Technical assistance to the Board.

(2) With a view to enabling the Committee to discharge its functions, the Board shall, out of the technical assistance received by it under sub-section (1) make available to the Committee such technical assistance as the Committee may require.

31. (1) The Board may appoint such other officers and employees as it considers necessary for the efficient discharge of its functions under this Act.

Officers and employees of the Board.

(2) The terms and conditions of the officers and employees of the Board shall be such as may be determined by regulations.

32. The Board may, by notification in the Official Gazette, direct that any function or power (other than the power to approve the Regional Plan and to make regulations), or duty which the Board may perform, exercise or discharge under this Act shall subject to such conditions, if any, as may be specified in the notification, be performed, exercised or discharged also by such person or persons as may be specified in the notification and where any such delegation of power is made the person or persons to whom such power is delegated shall perform, exercise or discharge those powers in the same manner and to the same extent as if they were conferred on him or them directly by this Act and not by way of delegation.

Power to delegate.

33. Subject to any rules made in this behalf, any person generally or specially authorised by the Board in this behalf, may, at all reasonable times, enter upon any land or premises and do such things thereon as may be necessary for the purpose of lawfully carrying out any works or for making any survey, examination or investigation, preliminary or incidental to the exercise of any power or performance of any function by the Board under this Act:

Power of entry.

Provided that no such person shall enter any building or any enclosed courtyard or garden attached to a dwelling-house without previously giving the occupier thereof at least three days' notice in writing of his intention to do so.

34. The Member-Secretary, officers and other employees of the Board shall be deemed, when acting or purporting to act in pursuance of any of the provisions of this Act, to be public servants within the meaning of section 21 of the Indian Penal Code.

Member-Secretary, officers and other employees of the Board to be public servants.

Suggested Locations for the Core-economic Activities

<u>Name of the Towns</u>	<u>Core-economic activities</u>
1. Meerut	(i) Industry (ii) Govt. and Public sector offices (iii) Wholesale Trade -Textile & Readymade garments (iv) Informal sector - sport goods - handlooms - scissors and blades
2. Hapur	(i) Industry (ii) Wholesale trade - Foodgrains - Fruits and vegetables
3. Bulandshahr	(i) Industry
4. Khurja	(i) Industry (ii) Informal sector - pottery & ceramics
5. Palwal	(i) Industry (ii) Inland Container Depot
6. Rohtak	(i) Industry (ii) Govt. & Public sector offices (iii) Wholesale trade - textiles & readymade garments
7. Panipat	(i) Industry (ii) Wholesale trade - food grains; fruits & vegetable (iii) Informal sector - Handloom
8. Rewari	(i) Industry (ii) Wholesale trade - Fuel Oil (iii) Informal sector - Brass wares
9. Dharuhera	(i) Industry (ii) Wholesale trade -Hardware and building material
10. Alwar	(i) Industry (ii) Govt. & Public sector offices (iii) Wholesale trade - building material (iv) Informal sector - leather work - Murtikari - Potteries - carpet weaving

11. Bhiwadi

- (i) Industry
- (ii) Wholesale trade
- Hardware and building material

12. Bahadurgarh

- (i) Industry

13. Kundli

- (i) Industry
- (ii) Wholesale trade
- fruits and vegetables

of item No 7

Core-economic activities in the new township-
linkages with NCT of Delhi - Action programme.

The new strategy approved by the NCRPB envisages that the new townships which are to be developed should be centred around core economic activities. As a part of the dispersal process, definite, linkages will have to be developed as far as possible, between the other activities to be developed in the new townships and those activities which are identified for relocation out of Delhi. The committee discussed this issue in the light of various activities which have already been identified for relocation out of Delhi.. The action programme suggested by the committee in respect of the three major employment generators in Delhi viz. Industry, Central Government and Public sector offices and Trade and Commerce is as follows:

(a) Industry

In the Delhi Master Plan-2001 certain recommendations have been made with regard to shifting of non-conforming industrial units outside Delhi such as heavy, large and hazardous and noxious units. Industries Department of Delhi Administration, has identified 10 hazardous/noxious units in the first instance and notices have already been issued that these are to be closed down by 31st July, 1993. Besides, this, Industries deptt. has also identified 1476 polluting units and submitted this list to Delhi Development Authority. Out of these 1476 units, 258 units are identified as noxious/hazardous in nature. Following action programme is proposed in such cases :

- i) In case of 10 units, the industries department of Delhi Administration would write to each individual unit to contact the Industries departments/Industries Development Corporations of the participating States NCR for allotment

of land in the Priority Towns. The allotment of land to those people whose industries have been closed down in Delhi is to be made on preferential basis and while locating their industries in these towns they will have to abide by the local environment and pollution control measures.

ii) The list of 258 industries pertaining to noxious/hazardous out of 1476 are required to be further scrutinised by Delhi Administration/Delhi Development Authority and notices to be given as per the legal provisions and the same procedure as mentioned at (i) could be followed.

iii) A sub-committee consisting of members from Industries Deptt Delhi Administration, Delhi Development Authority, and the NCR Planning Board be constituted by the NCR Planning Board to regularly monitor and coordinate the programme of action. The representatives of the State Governments can also be co-opted in this committee, as and when required.

b) Central Government and Public sector offices and institutions

The policies with regard to location of Central Government and Public sector offices in the Regional Plan - 2001 as well as in the MPD-2001 envisages that in Delhi only those offices are to be allowed which perform Liaison, protocol and Ministerial functions, which by their nature cannot be performed anywhere else except in the National Capital. In the process of identification of Public Sector Offices based on the criterion laid down in the Regional Plan-2001 a high powered committee under the chairmanship of Cabinet Secretary was constituted by Government of India in 1986. The committee has identified 24 Public Sector Offices which are to be shifted out of Delhi. Beside this, Ministry of Urban Development has also identified 13 Government offices

Following action programme is suggested in this regard.

- i) Primarily, the responsibility to shift these identified Government and Public Sector offices would rest with Ministry of Urban Development. But, since MPD-2001 also contains similar restrictions with regard to location of these offices, Delhi Development Authority could now initiate appropriate action in accordance with the legal enforcement provisions for shifting of these offices out of Delhi. A time bound programme in this regard is to be prepared by the Delhi Development Authority in consultation with the Ministry of Urban Development.
- ii) Some of the towns in NCR viz. Meerut in U.P. Sub-region, Rohtak in Haryana Sub-region and Alwar in Rajasthan sub-region have very good physical and social infrastructure and developed land for offices, institutions and housing for the employees is available at much cheaper rates in these towns. These offices in turn may contact concerned development agencies e.g. Meerut Development (MDA), Haryana Development Authority (HUDA) and Urban Improvement Trust (UIT), Alwar for allotment of land for office accommodation and housing at these places.
- iii) Besides making provision for housing for the employees, other incentives in the form of CCA, HRA etc. as given to employees working in Delhi, should be given to employees who may be affected by this shifting. Other incentives such as allowances for study of Children etc. as recommended in the Regional Plan-2001 should also be thought of. The action in this regard is to be initiated by NCRPB.
- (iv) Institutions of National/Regional importance with requirement of extensive areas (say 2 acres or more) should not be located in Delhi. They should be considered for location in

DMA/Priority towns. DDA to consider adopting this as policy for institutional land allotment.

c) Wholesale Trade & Commerce

i) New wholesale markets should be developed in the Priority/DMA Towns as per the locations suggested by the Consultants in the study sponsored by NCRPB.

ii) The possibility of joint collaboration of the agencies of Delhi Administration e.g. Delhi Agricultural Marketing Board etc. with their counter-parts in the concerned participating States should be explored.

TERMS OF REFERENCE FOR THE FORMULATION OF PROJECT REPORTS FOR AN INTEGRATED PHYSICAL, FINANCIAL AND MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR BHIWADI-DHARUHERA-REWARI COMPLEX KEEPING IN VIEW THE NEW STRATEGY FOR ACCELERATED DEVELOPMENT OF NCR THROUGH THE GROWTH OF NEW TOWNSHIPS.

1. Introduction:

The National Capital Region Planning Board proposes to undertake the preparation of Project Report for an integrated physical, financial and management plan for Bhiwadi-Dharuhera-Rewari Complex keeping in view the new strategy for accelerated development of NCR through the growth of new townships as indicated in the letter to which this TOR is an enclosure by engaging the services of a professional Group of Consultants. The text of the Study, its objectives, scope and terms of reference, are given below, to help the Consultants to evolve an appropriate methodology for preparation of the project report. For any further information, the office of the National Capital Region Planning Board or its Planning Cell at Alwar, Gurgaon may be contacted.

2. National Capital Region:

The National Capital Region (NCR) extends over an area of 30,242 sq. km. comprising National Capital Territory of Delhi; Faridabad, Gurgaon, Rohtak, Sonapat and Panipat District of Haryana; six tehsils of Alwar district, namely Alwar, Ramgarh, Behror, Mandwar, Kishangarh and Tijara of Rajasthan and, three

districts, namely, Meerut, Ghaziabad and Bulandshahr of Uttar Pradesh.

3. Regional Plan-2001 for NCR:

Regional Plan-2001 for the National Capital Region approved by the Board and notified with effect from 23rd January, 1989 has twin objectives of achieving a manageable Delhi and balanced and harmonised development of the entire Region. The Plan provides policy framework for achieving the above objectives.

Recognising the different level of development and growth trends observed in the Region, the Plan has suggested application of differential policies for identified zones. The three special zones along with the policy approach and population re-distribution targets for the year-2001 AD are as under:

- i) National Capital Territory (formerly Union Territory of Delhi), for decelerated growth, to contain its population at the level of 112.0 lakh.
- ii) Delhi Metropolitan Area (DMA) excluding National Capital Territory, for moderate growth, to accommodate 38.0 lakh population.
- iii) NCR excluding DMA for accelerated growth, to accommodate 175.0 lakh population.

For relieving the pressure on Delhi and containing its growth of population, the Regional Plan envisages development of a four-tier hierarchical system of

settlements consisting of regional centres, sub-regional centres, service centres and basic villages. The Regional Plan also recommends induced development of 8 selected priority town/town complexes namely, Meerut, Hapur, Bulandshahr-Khurja, Palwal, Panipat, Rohtak, Rewari-Dharuhera-Bhiwadi and Alwar through creation of employment generating activities in secondary and tertiary sectors to act as magnets for attracting both the economic activities now centralised in NCT and deflecting Delhi-bound potential migrants. The sub-regional centres, service centres and basic villages for Uttar Pradesh Sub-regional have already been identified in the approved up Sub-regional Plan, whereas the same are in final process of identification by the State Governments of Haryana and Rajasthan as per their respective draft Sub-regional Plans. Out of the 6 identified DMA towns 3 i.e. Ghaziabad, NOIDA and Faridabad-Ballabhgarh, have been experiencing rapid growth during the last few decades while, in the remaining 3 viz Gurgaon, Kundli and Bahadurgarh, growth has ranged from slow (Gurgaon) to virtually nil (Kundli). As Gurgaon has already a highly developed urban infrastructure to facilitate rapid growth in the current decade, the present strategy therefore, is to take up only Bahadurgarh and Kundli for accelerated development on the same lines as the 8 priority towns cited above.

4. The New Strategy for the Development of National Capital Region:

The Regional Plan-2001 envisages deflection of a 20 lakh population from National Capital Territory of Delhi during 1990-2001. Accordingly, deflection of a proportion a population of 10 lakhs need to be provided for in the 8th Five Year Plan itself i.e. 1992-97. The deflected population is planned to be accommodated mainly in the 8 priority towns/complexes as well as the two DMA towns of Kundli and Bahadurgarh through a process of induced development of self-contained integrated townships in the vicinity of the existing towns. The detailed strategy to achieve these objectives is as follows:

- i) Developing new townships alongside the identified 'priority'/DMA towns and complexes in accordance with specific Master Plans, each providing for a total population growth assigned in accordance with the overall population profile of NCR envisaged for the year 2001. The State Governments and their implementing agencies would be mainly responsible for development of these townships including the basic services/infrastructure thereof.
- ii) The townships to be so developed should be created around core economic activities such

as large/medium industries, large commercial complexes like ICD and wholesale market yards and office complexes to be relocated out side Delhi as part of the overall dispersal strategy, or else as new green-field projects of the State/Central Governments.

iii) Higher order social facilities of regional or national importance such as educational/medical/engineering institutions, universities, hospitals, sports complexes, tourist centres and industrial estates may also be among the specific activities to be promoted in these townships.

iv) Financing Mechanisms:

Setting up of NCR Development Finance Corporation (NCRDFC):

In order to trigger the large-scale development in NCR within the limited available time-frame of 9 years (1992-2001) as per the basic strategies outlined above, it is vital that the central budgetary support of Rs. 200 crores in the Eighth Five Year Plan should be optimally utilised as 'seed money' to raise additional resources through a judicious mix of public and private sector investments. Accordingly there is need to set up a separate financial institution for the National Capital Region

at the apex which would be in a position to raise additional resources through market borrowings and loans from various financial institutions such as HUDCO, UTI, NHB, LIC & GIC. In this context, it is proposed that the NCR Planning Board will invest the aforesaid amount of Rs. 200 crores together with Rs. 50 crores of net anticipated internal accruals, as and when realised, to float a captive financial institution called National Capital Region Development Finance Corporation Ltd. (NCRDFC) under the Companies Act, 1956. This company, which may also invite equity support from the participating States, Delhi UT and their agencies as well as the aforesaid financial institutions, will be the nodal financing institution for the large-scale town development projects in the NCR investment programme for the State Sector VIII Plan period and beyond.

As regards the mode of financing the said large-scale development projects at the sub-regional level through the NCRDFC, the following options are available:

I Joint Stock Companies:

(a) Concept:

The NCR Planning Board, through NCRDFC, can

promote joint stock limited companies under the Companies Act, 1956 for development of new towns as per overall strategy cited above. Equity participation in the joint stock companies could be to the extent of 51% by the participating States, the Board and the financial institutions taken together and the remaining 49% may be left for private sector investment. A certain portion of the share capital should be reserved for subscription by those whose lands are acquired for development of such projects.

II) Creation of 'Revolving Fund' by the Participating States

a) Concept

Each participating State Government may create a 'Revolving Fund' with the seed money provided by the Board (through its subsidiary, NCRDFC) and the respective States, on a matching basis, for developing the new townships. All the surplus revenues generated by these projects should be credited into this fund for the purpose of further development. The revolving fund is to be operated by the respective Sub-regional Development Authorities so that the surpluses could also be ploughed back into the

development of other Priority/Sub-regions/Service Centres within the same sub-region, if need be.

3) Creation of 'Development Fund'

a) Concept

The Board has already introduced the system of creation of a separate 'Development Fund' for each counter magnet town in which Board and the concerned State Government contribute equally, the Board's share being in the shape of an interest-bearing loan. This pattern of funding could be extended to the development of Priority Towns and Sub-regional Centres also with the money being channelised through NCRDFC.

5. Objectives:

i) The objective is to prepare a detailed project report for an integrated physical, financial and management plan for Bhiwadi-Dharuhera-Rewari Complex keeping in view the new strategy for accelerated development of NCR through the growth of new townships.

ii) The new integrated township for the complex, to be relocated alongside the existing towns of Rewari, Dharuhera & Bhiwadi should be complete with respect to the requisite urban infrastructure and revolve around identified

core economic activities, This composite new township to be designed to provide, in turn, a sufficiently strong economic base to meet the target laid down in Regional Plan-2001 for accomodating the assignd population for the entire complex by 2001 AD.

iii) This project should also aim at attracting the industrial/trading and service activities now centralised in Delhi and deflecting the Delhi bound potential inmigrants for which purposes the level of infrastructure and facilities to be provided should be on par with the corresponding norms and standards now obtaining in Delhi.

iv) The project report will also spell out the planning, financial, administrative and fiscal measures required to be taken to generate the requisite level of employment and revenue and attain the rate of growth required for the complex as a whole to achieve the prescribed population target for 2001 A.D..

v) The Project Report should bear in mind that while Rewari and Dharuhera fall in Haryana, Bhiwadi as part of Rajasthan. The said town complex and the composite new township to be developed for the same thus straddle two separate sub-regions of NCR which are under

the control of States of Haryana, Rajasthan respectively.

6. Scope and contents of the Study:

(i) The project report will focus on the preparation of a detailed physical (i.e. infrastructure), financial and management plan for the development of the said townships and the complex as a whole for its growth in accordance with the provisions of the Regional Plan-2001, the aforesaid strategy formulated by the Board and the Master land-use plan prepared in accordance with the said strategy. In this complex both the existing Bhiwadi and Dharuhera settlements could themselves be classified as single new townships and their respective draft Master Plans for development as per the populations assigned in Regional Plan - 2001 already been prepared by the respective State Governments and are under finalisation. In addition, an integrated development plan for Bhiwadi-Dharuhera Sub-complex has also been prepared with the assistance of the NCR Planning Board and the same is ready for final clearance and notification. In case of Rewari, which is an older

settlement a revised Master Plan has yet to be prepared to accommodate the additional population i.e. assigned population by 2001 AD minus the census population of 1991. There is, therefore, a prior need for identification of the proposed integrated new township area of the complex which is to be located within the town's urbanisable zone (as prescribed in Regional Plan - 2001) on the basis of which a revised Master Plan will have to be prepared for Rewari town itself.

The integration of Bhiwadi-Dharuhera with Rewari is considered imperative for the following special reasons.

- i) On the South-West corridor between Gurgaon and Jaipur Rewari being the biggest urban centre can provide the higher-level social amenities in the way of education, health care and housing which the other 2 nodal centres of Dharuhera and Bhiwadi lack.
- ii) Rewari, being the nearest railway head, would also provide Dharuhera and Bhiwadi with the much needed access to railway facilities till such time the

proposed railway link from Rewari to Bhiwadi materialises.

iii) Rewari, which is the biggest metre gauge junction in the North India falls on the new Delhi Avoiding Line connecting Mathura-Alwar-Rewari-Hissar. In view of its strategic position it can be planned as an ideal alternative distributive centre to Delhi and facilities like ICD etc. can also be located here. In this way, Rewari could be developed as marketing and distributive centre not only for the entire complex but also for the various sub-regional centres situated in neighbouring areas of Haryana and Rajasthan.

The Study shall also cover the following aspects;

- a) Identification of those specific economic activities which could be either dispersed from Delhi or developed as fresh green-fields projects, as the main engine of income generation in each of the new townships and complex as a whole and providing the gainful employment needed to support and sustain it.
- b) Determining and detailing:

- i) the land base and physical as well as social infrastructure required, for each of the new townships and the complex as a whole and its identified core economic activity/activities.
- ii) the type, magnitude and quantum of employment opportunities involved.
- iii) the level of overall public/private investment, including seed money and various concrete instruments & mechanisms to be provided to ensure the same, for the development of the proposed composite new township for the complex as well as its core economic base.
- iv) the various sectoral land uses required to meet the complete urban needs of the complex as a whole for the periods ending 1997 and 2001, respectively, within the broad framework of the overall Master Plan of each town and for the population assigned in Regional Plan - 2001 for the year 2001.
- v) The present status of the land uses with regard to their acquisition/ownership/development for projects already sanctioned or approved within the new township areas and the complex as a whole.

vi) The annual phasing of the implementation plan so as to ensure both the optimum use of all available resources and the overall viability of the project during both VIII and IX Plan periods.

vii) The annual land acquisition programme over the 8th and 9th Plan periods in terms of both physical area and financial requirements for the new township as a whole as well as each of the 3 nodes corresponding to the existing towns of Rewari, Dharuhera & Bhiwadi respectively.

viii) Estimates for providing the requisite urban infrastructure like roads, sewerage, water supply, storm water, drainage, solid waste management and conservancy; as well as social and economic infrastructure pertaining to education, health policy, shopping etc., for new township as a whole and its 3 constituent nodes, ^{its} financing, execution and management.

ix) Phasing of expenditures and investments over both Eighth and Ninth Five Year Plan periods by providing for recovery and recycling of finances through appropriate planning/designing/pricing policies, allotment procedures and plot development controls.

x) The type of institutional arrangements required in order to ensure timely and proper implementation of the detailed project plan.

7. General:

- i) The study area would be the urbanisable envelope of the towns of Bhiwadi, Dharuhera of and Rewari and the area demarcated for the complex in Regional Plan - 2001.
- ii) The study is to be completed within a period of 6 months.
- iii) All data and support material required for the Project Report should be compiled and analysed by the Consultant from the reliable secondary sources and supplemented through primary surveys where necessary.
- iv) The details about the methodology and data outputs in respect of project formulation should be indicated in the bid offer by the Consultant.
- v) The Consultant will be required to work in close coordination with the NCR Planning Cells of Haryana & Rajasthan and also submit fortnightly progress reports indicating the progress of the study and all related surveys.
- vi) All data collected by the Consultant for the study shall be made available to the NCR Planning Board/Cell in proper organised

format and these data shall remain the property of the Board.

- vii) The data collected and the research results of this study shall not be divulged to other agencies without the explicit approval of the NCR Planning Board.
- viii) The Inception Report should indicate the number of drawing and diagrams proposed to be included therein.
- ix) The Consultant is required to submit 25 sets of all the reports, plans and other documents at each stage of this work.
- x) On award of the Consultancy, the Consultant is required to submit an Inception Report within one week, detailing all the data, surveys and studies to be conducted by them and also indicate the sources of obtaining the data and time required for doing so. The bid document should contain a time schedule of the study as follows:

-	Inception Report	4 weeks
-	Data collection, Analysis and Summary findings	6 weeks
-	Interim report including tentative recommendations.	5 weeks
-	Draft Report	5 weeks
-	Final Report	4 weeks

xi) The Consultant shall provide an irrevocable Bank Guarantee for 10% of the value of the contract valid for the entire period of consultancy payable by the Banker. The guarantee will be operated upon in the event of non-performance of the contract in part or whole.

8. Payment Schedule:

The schedule for release of payment for the study shall be as follows:

- | | | |
|------|--|-------|
| i) | On receipt and approval of the Inspection Report. | - 15% |
| ii) | On completion of surveys and receipt of analysis of summary of findings. | - 15% |
| iii) | On approval of Interim Report | - 30% |
| iv) | On receipt and approval of Draft Final Report. | - 20% |
| v) | On receipt of Final Report | - 20% |

Agreement:

On award of the consultancy, the Consultancy will be required to enter into an agreement with the Board for the successful completion of the study as per the Terms and Reference.

MINUTES OF THE ADJOURNED (31st) MEETING OF THE PLANNING COMMITTEE OF NCR PLANNING BOARD HELD AT 11:30 a.m. ON 16.12.1993 IN THE OFFICE OF THE NCR PLANNING BOARD, JANPATH BHAWAN, NEW DELHI.

The list of the participants is annexed.

Before taking up the agenda notes for discussion, Chairman observed that there were only three Committee members actually present, the rest being representatives of the concerned State Governments. While this still did not constitute the prescribed quorum, he, however proposed to proceed with the business of the adjourned meeting in the light of the provisions of Rule 14 of the NCR Planning Board Rules, 1985. The formal agenda was accordingly taken up for discussion vide below.

AGENDA ITEM NO.1: CONFIRMATION OF THE MINUTES OF THE 30TH MEETING OF THE PLANNING COMMITTEE HELD ON 14.09.1993.

The minutes of the 30th meeting of the Planning Committee held on 14.9.93, were confirmed.

AGENDA ITEM NO.2. REVIEW OF THE ACTION TAKEN ON THE DECISIONS OF THE LAST MEETING OF THE PLANNING COMMITTEE HELD ON 14.9.93.

(i) Sub-Regional Plan for NCT Delhi:

The DDA representative informed the Committee that the views of various departments of NCT Delhi had been received and incorporated in the draft. The revised draft would be placed before the forthcoming meeting of the Steering Committee for the (NCT-Delhi), for clearance before being sent to NCR Planning Board

for approval, as per the procedure in force. Chairman, Planning Committee asked whether the posts specially sanctioned by the Board for the NCR Coordination Cell to be located in the Govt. of NCT-Delhi would need to be filled up now that the draft Sub-regional Plan had already been prepared by the counterpart Planning Cell set up in DDA, which could presumably monitor its implementation as well. In this connection, it was brought to the notice of the Committee that although both MOUD and MHA had already signified that there was no objection to the creation of the said NCR Coordination Cell, necessary action was yet to be taken by GNCT-Delhi to create and fill up these posts. The representative of GNCT-Delhi undertook to look into the matter and see that the Coordination Cell was made operational by the end of January, 1994 at the latest.

Regarding the Sub-regional Plan for Haryana, it was intimated by the representative of Govt. of Haryana that the draft had been revised by the NCR Planning Cell for Haryana sub-region in the light of the observations of the Planning Committee and that the same would hopefully be approved and sent by the Government of Haryana to NCR Planning Board by 10.1.1994.

(ii) Finalisation of time-bound programme for preparation of ODPS and formulation of detailed project plans for proposed integrated townships.

It was explained by the representative of Government of Haryana that most of the concerned Master Plans for Haryana sub-region were under revision consequent on policy decision of his Government to extend the prespective period in all cases to 2011

A.D. Chairman. Planning Committee. referred to the decision already taken by the Committee to base the preparation of the requisite project reports on the ODPs (or draft original/revised Master Plans) pertaining only to the year 2001 A.D.. to avoid delay. Keeping this in view the prospects for earliest possible finalisation of all requisite project reports for the various sub-regions was reviewed by the Chairman, Planning Committee on a case by case basis and the following revised time schedule drawn up for their submission to NCR Planning Board.

S.No.	Name of Township	Date for submission of detailed project reports to NCRPB	Remarks
HARYANA			
1.	Kundli	31.03.1994	Subject to the immediate submission of the pending final report by M/s. Kirloskars. the consultants for the fruit & vegetables market to be developed as the core economic activity for the integrated new township of Kundli.
2.	Bahadurgarh	15.06.1994	The existing ODP of Bahadurgarh is outdated and will be revised & made available by 15.3.94
3.	Rohtak	15.06.1994	ODP to be made available by 15.3.94.
4.	Palwal	15.06.1994	ODP already available.
5.	Rewari	30.04.1994	ODP already available.
6.	Dharuhera	30.06.1994	ODP to be revised and made available by 31.3.94 subject to such changes as Govt. of Harvna may effect in the draft integrated plan for Bhiwadi-Dharuhera.
7.	Panipat	31.01.1994	<i>ODP as well as DPR under preparation by TCS.</i>

UTTAR PRADESH

1. Meerut 16.01.1994 ODP already available.
 2. Bulandshahr- 30.06.1994 ODP to be finalised as soon as decision is taken regarding inclusion of Chola in the integrated township to be developed for the Khurja-Bulandshar Complex.
 3. Hapur ODP as well as DPR under preparation by ICS.
-

RAJASTHAN

1. Alwar 31.01.1994 ODP already available. DPR under preparation by CES.
 2. Bhiwadi 15.03.1994 Draft ODP already published. (While preparing the project report the Planning Cell, Rajasthan will coordinate with RIICO, UIT, Alwar & State Government of Rajasthan).
-

(111) Mid-term review of the Regional Plan.
In-house Geographical Information System for NCRPB

It was explained by the Chairman, Planning Committee, that the estimates for the installation of GIS had been finalised in the light of the recommendations of the Task force and sent to the Secretary (UD), Ministry of Urban Development for his approval as the Chairman of the Project Sanctioning and Monitoring Group-I. It was expected that these would be cleared by Secretary, UD shortly pending notification by the PSMG-I in due course.

2. In the meantime, it had been decided that in the forthcoming

meeting of the Task force the entire spectrum of non-spatial data requirements in respect of the GIS would be discussed and that the requisite details would be obtained through the respective NCR Planning Cells. as soon as possible thereafter. It was agreed to invite Shri J.C. Gambhir, Commissioner (Plg), DDA to attend the said meeting of the Task Force.

(iv) The Status of Follow-up Action in respect of the Planning Committee meetings held during the last 3 years was discussed under the main Agenda item No.3.

(v) Agenda Item No.3 (30th meeting) Finalisation of the draft Sub-regional Plan for Rajasthan.

This item was discussed under the main agenda item no.4.

(vi) Agenda Item No.4 (30th meeting) Setting up of a separate university for National Capital Region with Option for affiliation to regional colleges outside Delhi.

This item was discussed under the main Agenda item No.5.

(vii) Agenda Item No.5 (30th meeting) Unified Transport Authority for the National Capital Region - proposed constitution and functions.

This agenda item was discussed under the main agenda item No.6.

(viii) Agenda Item No.6 (30th meeting) Report of Committee constituted under the chairmanship of Shri J.C. Gambhir, Commissioner(Planning), DDA, New Delhi to suggest a package of incentives and the modalities for speedy implementation of the decentralisation process.

This item was discussed under the main agenda item No.7.

(ix) Agenda item no.7 Commissioning of a detailed study for execution of integrated township project for Bhiwadi - Dharuhera - Rewari Complex.

This item was discussed under the main agenda item No.8.

AGENDA ITEM NO.3:

REVIEW OF THE DECISIONS TAKEN IN THE PLANNING COMMITTEE MEETING HELD DURING THE PREVIOUS 3 YEARS

It was noted that follow-up action had duly been taken on all decisions of the Planning Committee over the last 10 meetings held during the period 3.7.91 to 20.3.93. vide details given in the agenda note.

AGENDA ITEM NO.4:

FINALISATION OF THE DRAFT SUB-REGIONAL PLAN FOR RAJASTHAN

The draft sub-regional plan for Rajasthan was cleared subject to the modifications proposed in the agenda notes.

It was also decided that all fresh proposals i.e. those which were not already provided for in Regional Plan-2001. may be included in both the revised Regional Plan and Sub-regional Plans to be drawn up in the light of the statutory ongoing mid-term review, provided they were found feasible from the techno-economic point of view and accepted by NCR Planning Board, in due course.

The representative of the Central Electricity Authority pointed out that some of the figures in respect of power demand/availability required updating. It was decided that these corrections would also be incorporated by NCR Planning Cell of Rajasthan in consultation with CEA, before placing the approved draft plan before NCR Planning Board in its 17th meeting to be held in January, 1994.

AGENDA ITEM NO.5.: SETTING UP OF SEPARATE UNIVERSITY FOR NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION.

Chairman. Planning Committee stated. at the outset. while he had written several months ago. to the Chief Secretaries of each of the 3 participating states seeking their views on the need to provide trans NCT colleges located in NCR with an option to seek affiliation with either Delhi University or Jawaharlal Nehru University. so far only Govt. of Harviana had clearly indicated certain reservations in the matter. He also mentioned that the proposal had been mooted in the specific context of request sponsored by NOIDA as well as GNCT-Delhi for grant of affiliation by Delhi university/JNU to a new college to be located in NOIDA. However, subsequently it was found that Delhi university cannot normally affiliate colleges outside the territorial jurisdiction of NCT Delhi and that in any case. it already had an overload of campuses and affiliated colleges. It was also found that as Jawaharlal Nehru University was a purely non-affiliating University, the question of it providing such a facility did not arise. It was in the light of these aspects that the concept of a separate affiliating Central University for NCR had been proposed at a meeting convened by JS, HRD. and NCR Planning Board was requested to pursue the same.

The representative of Govt. of Harviana stated that setting up such a Central University was not perceived to be in the best interests of his State in that it would affect the viability and smooth functioning of these universities which were already functioning within the Haryana Sub-region. On his suggestion.

therefore, it was decided to move the Ministry of HRD. to set up a Task force with the following composition, to examine and report on all the pros and cons of the issue, within a suitable time-frame, before placing any specific proposal in this regard before NCR Planning Board for final decision:

1. JS, HRD, Govt. of India. New Delhi.
2. Secretary., Education. U.P.
3. Secretary, Education. Haryana.
4. Secretary, Education. Rajasthan.
5. Secretary, Education. GNCT-Delhi.
6. Registrar, Delhi University. Delhi.
7. Chief Regional Planner, NCRPB. N.Delhi.

AGENDA ITEM NO.6:

UNIFIED TRANSPORT AGENCY FOR NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION - PROPOSED CONSTITUTION AND FUNCTIONS.

The representative of Government of Haryana expressed the view that the proposed deliberative body i.e. Unified Transport Planning Group (UTPG) for NCR was likely to impinge upon the functioning of the various State transport authorities statutory corporations and other bodies charged with planning regulating and operating the road transport services in Haryana Sub-region. However, his fears were not shared by any of his fellow-participants in the meeting, including the representatives from Delhi, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh Sub-regions, respectively.

To resolve all lingering doubts on this score, Chairman, Planning Committee pointed out that as the UTPG would be set up under the provisions of NCR Planning Board Act of 1985, its scope would automatically be confined only to such powers of planning.

monitoring and coordination as the Board could entrust to it under the provisions of the statute itself. It was for these reasons also that the body was now proposed to be called UIPG instead of the earlier designations of UIC (which had presumably given rise to these objections, viz. Harbans in the first instance).

The representative of Government of Rajasthan suggested that the Chief Planners of the Constituent states may also be made the members of the UIPG. Chairman, Planning Committee responded that this suggestion had also been made in a recent meeting of the Metropolitan Transport Coordination Committee when it discussed the proposal. However, the consensus opinion was that it would be best to keep the UIPG as compact as possible at the present stage, leaving it open to the UIPG itself to co-opt any additional member, as and when it felt necessary.

Subject to these observations, the proposal was approved for being placed before the NCR Planning Board for final decision.

AGENDA ITEM NO.7.: REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE CONSTITUTED UNDER THE CHAIRMANSHIP OF SHRI J.L. GAMBHIR, COMMISSIONER, P.U.D., DELHI DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY, N. DELHI TO SUGGEST A PACKAGE OF INCENTIVES AND THE MODALITIES FOR SPEEDY IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECENTRALISATION PROCESS.

The following decisions were taken:

ISSUES	DECISION
1. Identification of economic activities which could form a	Accepted.

part of the core-economic activity in each of the 10 new proposed townships in NCR.

2. Drawing up a set of a policy incentives and guidelines which could be uniformly adopted by both Delhi Administration and the respective development agencies of the member States in order to help operationalise these core-economic activities in the said new townships in a time-bound manner.

Accepted. Furthermore, to assist in the process of preferential allotment of alternative industrial sites to the manufacturing units proposed to be closed down in Delhi, GNCT- Delhi may furnish lists of such small-scale units to the concerned State Governments and their agencies, who may in turn make immediate arrangements to allot suitable sites to such of these entrepreneurs who are willing to shift their manufacturing operations to the trans-Delhi area of NCR.

- 2(b) The land so provided be given at a concessional rate, viz. predetermined rates including cost of acquisition and cost of development and administrative charges.

The land so provided may be allotted at a rate less than the current market rate i.e. a predetermined rate based on the cost of land acquisition and development (as also incidental administrative) charges.

- 2(c) Early possession of this land be given to the owners so that the entrepreneurs are able to undertake internal development of land.

Accepted.

- 2(d) Proper infrastructure required for functioning of the industry to be developed by the concerned public agencies.

Accepted.

- 2(e) The land so allotted be more than the existing areas so as to allow for renovation/modernisation and technical development on the need of each unit.

Accepted.

- 2(f) Entrepreneurs be allowed to retain part of their existing lands within the land provisions of the Master Plan

Accepted subject to following:

In the case of a small-

from where the units are shifting and the said land be allowed to be developed by the owners as per provisions and land uses under the Master Plan.

scale industrial unit proposing to relocate in notified NCR industrial estates outside Delhi. the entrepreneurs may be allowed to convert the use of his existing premises to a suitable alternative land use covering commercial-cum-residential purposes. as an incentive to such shifting of his manufacturing operations. the relevant provisions of MPD-2001 may accordingly be amended. if need be.

2(g) Land be also provided for developing housing facilities on priority for the workers and officers in the vicinity of relocation site.

Accepted.

2(h) Financial institutions may be requested to examine provision of loans on soft terms for shifting units. This could be in terms of greater moratorium, lower rate of interest and longer period of repayments etc. comparable to those extended for rehabilitation of industrial units, within the respective States/NCT Delhi.

Accepted.

2(i) Exemption from Central and Local sales tax and local octroi for five years as is given to new units be extended to those units which shift.

Accepted.

2(j) Rebate in electricity and water charges be given to the units which shift.

Accepted.

2(k) Exemption from property tax for a period upto five years be given to such units which shift.

Accepted.

3. Suggestions the institutional machinery to be set up to ensure joint action for timely implementation in each and every case.

1. Guidelines which establish 'give and take' relationship between the 'exporting authority' (i.e. Delhi Administration) and the receiving authority (i.e. concerned State Government). This will include package of incentives and concessions offered by these authorities and who is to do what? This can be in the form of resolution of the Board.

Accepted.

2. Setting up of 'joint venture projects by various agencies of Delhi Administration with their counter-parts in the States (the relationship for such joint ventures to some extent can be covered in the guidelines) as in 1 above.

Accepted.

4. Action Programme for the new township linkages with NCR of Delhi.

Accepted.

AGENDA ITEM NO.8: COMMISSIONING OF A COMPREHENSIVE STUDY FOR INTEGRATED TOWNSHIP OF BHIWADI - DHARUHERA - REWARI COMPLEX.

At the outset, Chairman, Planning Committee explained the concept of the Rewari-Dharuhera-Bhiwadi complex, as envisaged in Regional Plan-2001, consisting of 3 neighbouring urban settlements which were basically inter-dependent with respect to their physical, social and economic infrastructure even though Rewari and Dharuhera fall in Haryana State while Bhiwadi belonged to Rajasthan. Because of its inter-state character, it would be most appropriate, he felt, for NCR Planning Board, at this juncture to sponsor the preparation of a comprehensive new township development plan covering all 3 nodes so as to enable the entire complex to develop in an integrated way. Hence the

proposal for a detailed project management study as per the TOR which had been circulated along with the agenda notes. The representative of Government of Haryana pleaded that Rewari ought to be developed as an separate entity considering that it was located about 15 km away from the other 2 nodes of Bhiwadi and Dharuhera respectively, and was assigned a population target of 1.10 lakh by 2001 A.D. Furthermore, he expressed the view that even the joint draft plan, which was prepared for the integrated development of Bhiwadi and Dharuhera nodes had become a non-starter consequent on the decision of Haryana government to reject certain essential features thereof such as the direct road link proposed between Bhiwadi and Bilaspur in Haryana State as also the common drainage-cum-sewerage scheme.

The representative of Government of Rajasthan pointed out that notwithstanding these subsequent decisions of Haryana Government, there was a fundamental necessity to maintain the continuity of roads and land uses as provided in the joint draft plan which had been published by Rajasthan Government on the 15.12.1993, as per procedure prescribed by law.

Chairman, Planning Committee observed that while it may be true Government of Haryana had subsequently rejected the cited 2 components of the draft integrated plan for Dharuhera and Bhiwadi i.e. (a) the direct road link from Bhiwadi to Bilaspur; (b) the common sewerage and drainage system, to date the plan itself had not been repudiated by Haryana and as such, the same would have to be jointly adopted, as far as the remaining elements of continuity of road alignment and land use were concerned. Similarly, the essential infrastructure links between Rewari, on

the one hand, and Dharuhera & Bhiwadi on the other, would need to be fully identified, maintained and developed, particularly in the spheres of transportation and socio-economic amenities, respectively, until the year 2001 A.D., as already provided for in the Regional Plan.

It was also noted that in the meantime, a separate project report was being prepared by the concerned authorities for the phased development of Bhiwadi, on the basis of the approved Master Plan for the new township and the jointly-prepared, integrated development plan for Bhiwadi and Dharuhera. Chairman, Planning Committee, felt that it would be difficult to maintain the character of this important regional centre if there were to be separate project development plans prepared and implemented for each of its 3 nodes without the benefit of a uniting perspective to be provided by a comprehensive land use-cum-project development plan for the entire complex (including Rewari) in the first instance. Keeping this overall objective in view, therefore, it was decided to commission the proposed study at the earliest.

The meeting ended with a vote of thanks to the Chair.

No. F-20016/1/93-NCRPE (3/81)

National Capital Region Planning Board
7th Floor, 'B' Wing, Janpath Bhawan,
New Delhi-110 003.

Dt. 17.1.1994



(K.C. Agarwal)
Chief Regional Planner

Copy to Chairman and all members of the Planning Committee.

All officers of the NCR Planning Board.

List of participants :-

Annexure

MEMBERS PRESENT:

1. Shri Cecil Noronha
Member Secretary
NCR Planning Board
2. Shri K.R. Bhagwan ✓
Deputy Secretary
Ministry of Power
3. Shri I.J. Mantani ✓
Chief Engineer
MOST

In Chair

Other Participants:

- ① Shri J.C. Gambhir ✓
Commissioner (Planning)
Delhi Development Authority
Vikas Minar, New Delhi.
2. Shri K.T. Gurumukhi ✓
Asst. Chief Planner
TCPO
- ③ Shri R.K. Sarker ✓
Executive Director (MTP)
Ministry of Railways
- ④ Shri B.D. Gulati ✓
Chief Coordinator Planner - NCR
Govt. of Haryana, Kothi No. 1095
Sector-4, Gurgaon.
- ⑤ Shri H.S. Mathur ✓
Chief Town Planner (NCR)
Govt. of Rajasthan
Jaipur
- ⑥ Shri S.K. Bansal ✓
Assistant Secretary
Ministry of Power
- ⑦ Dr. S.P. Bansal ✓
Joint Director (Planning)
NCR & UE Unit
Delhi Development Authority
Vikas Minar, New Delhi.
- ⑧ Ms. B. Jeswani ✓
Regional Chief
NCR - Delhi
HUDCO
Sarai Kale Khan
East Nizamuddin
New Delhi
- ⑨ Shri H.D. Birdi ✓
Joint Secretary
L&B Department
NCT Government

10. Shri U.C. Das Gupta ✓
Officer on Special Duty
Govt. of U.P.
Housing Deptt.
11. Shri C.L. Bali
District Town Planner (NCR)
Govt. of Haryana, Kothi No. 1095
Sector-4, Gurgaon.

NCR Planning Board Officers:

1. Shri S. Arunachalam
Senior Planning Engineer
2. Shri R.F. Rastogi
Regional Planner
3. Shri V.K. Thakore
Senior Research Officer
4. Shri Manmohan Singh
Research Officer
5. Shri P. Sisupalan
Research Officer
6. Shri K.L. Sachar
Finance & Accounts Officer
7. Shri Naresh Kumar Aneja
Deputy Director
8. Shri Naresh Kumar Dhiran
Asstt. Town Planner
9. Shri. M.M.A. Baig
Asst. Town Planner.