

Chief Regional Planner
Tel : 3325496
Fax No : 3320204

Cat-925
Acc-1040
MC (33) 1994

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

No.K-14011/11/94 (AP)-NCRPB(33rd)

New Delhi-110001 2-3-1994

MEETING NOTICE

Subject: 33rd Meeting of the Planning Committee of the NCR Planning Board to be held at 11.00 A.M. on 15-3-1994 in the office of NCR Planning Board, Janpath Bhawan, New Delhi.

The 33rd Meeting of the Planning Committee of NCR Planning Board will be held at 11.00 A.M. on 15-3-1994 in the office of the N C R Planning Board, 7th Floor, 'B' Wing, Janpath Bhawan, New Delhi, to discuss the following deferred agenda items of the 32nd meeting of the Planning Committee held on 18-2-1994 :-

1. Review of the action taken on decisions of 31st meeting of the NCR Planning Committee held on 16-2-1993.

(Note already circulated)

2. Alternatives for resource mobilisation to meet the requirements of the VIII Plan Investment Programme.

(revised note at Annexure - I)

2. You are requested to make it convenient to attend the meeting.



(R.C. Aggarwal)
Chief Regional Planner
&
Member-Convenor

To

1. Chairman and all members of the Planning Committee
2. All officers of the N C R Planning Board.

BY FAX/ SPEED POST :

ALTERNATIVES FOR RESOURCE MOBILISATION TO MEET ADDITIONAL FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS OF THE VIII PLAN INVESTMENT PROGRAMME.

In the 15th meeting of the NCRPB held in September 1992, a decision was taken to set-up a dedicated financial institution, to be called 'NCRDFC', as the main financing mechanism for implementation of the shared investment programme in the State Sector. The corresponding investment outlay approved by the Board for the 8th Plan period is as under:-

1. Land Acquisition & Development in Priority & Two DMA towns.	1024
2. Development of Sub-regional centres	136
3. Development of Counter-magnet areas	100

	1260

The intention, therefore, was for the Board to subscribe the entire Rs.400 crore expected to be received by it and credited to the statutory NCRPB Fund during the 8th Plan Period by way of

- Central budgetary support of Rs.200.00 crore

- Combined matching contribution of Rs.200 crore from the participating State Govts. and the GNCT Delhi

in the equity capital of a company to be registered by it under the Indian Companies Act, 1956, (i.e. NCRDFC) NCRDFC, in turn, as a subsidiary/associate company of the Board, would proceed to raise additional equity as well as debt from financial institutions and also the capital market, both at home and abroad, finance the entire shared State-Sector programme of Rs.1260 crore, in the first instance.

The aforesaid proposal has, however, not been agreed to by the Central Government vide Ministry of Finance O.M. No. F.No.30 (4)PF.11/93 dated 4.10.93 (copy at appendix 1). The Ministry of Finance have, instead indicated that a tax-subsidy solution is being pursued as per a pending budget proposal of the Central Board of Direct Taxes.

It may be observed that no reasons whatsoever have been assigned for this summary rejection of the NCRDFC concept even though the feasibility report of M/s. JPS Associates, which was submitted recently in July, 1993, clearly establishes the viability of the proposed corporation on a

been taken into confidence with regard to the details of the tax-subsidy scheme which Finance Ministry is ostensibly mooted as an alternative instrument for channalising private sector investment into large scale urban development either exclusively in NCR or the country as a whole.

As things stand, there appear to be only two basic alternative approaches to financing the said VIII Plan investment programme in terms of the overall investment strategies approved by NCR Planning Board in September, 1992 viz.

Alternative Approach - I (At the Apex Level Model)

(A) NCR Planning Board to raise the required additional investment funds either directly or through an associate financial institution i.e. NCRDFC, which may be either wholly owned by NCR Planning Board or set up as a joint sector company in conjunction with the private corporate sector and whose day to day management would be carried out by the latter. These three options are all found to be financially viable as per the feasibility report of M/s. JPS Associates.

Option I of JPS Associates Report of July, 1993.

Option-I of the said feasibility report, envisages direct borrowing by NCR Planning Board from both indigenous and foreign funding agencies, for investment in the NCR accelerated development, vide the following overall pattern viz.

a) Resource Mobilisation

Budgetary support from Central and the State Governments (including GNCT-Delhi)	Rs.400 crore
---	--------------

Loans and Bonds	Rs.950 crore

	Rs.1350 crore

b) Resource Utilisation

Loans to implementing Agencies @ 15% p.a.	Rs.1620 crore
---	---------------

Seed money for land acquisition (interest-free)	Rs. 150 crore

	Rs.1770 crore

On further examination, it is found that in addition to the collective contribution to be received by way of the stipulated budgetary support from Central and State Governments, NCR Planning Board would be earning Rs.60 crore

as part of internal resources generated from the loans advanced to the State Government/Implementing Agencies from April, 1985 onwards. Thus armed with this additionality of funds, the total investible resources with the Board for VIII Plan period could be proportionately increased, on the pattern recommended by JPS Associates, so as to enable the Board to fund the entire, State Sector Shared programme and partly uncovered segment of exclusive State sector programme and Central Sector programmes of the VIII Plan investment programme, totalling to Rs.1900 crore.

A comprehensive statement indicating the fund flows as per OPS Report vis-a-vis that the corresponding projections made by the Board vis.a.vis this option is given in Appendix II.

The said investible resources of Rs.1500 crore and Rs.400 crore (Rs.1900 crore) can be utilised for meeting the various components of the VIII Plan investment programme for NCR as follows:-

State Sector

- Shared programme for land assembly for new township, sub-regional centres and counter magnet areas 1260 crore

b) Exclusive State Sector Programmes

- Power T & D 475 crore

c) Central Sector

- Railways 165 crore

1900 crore

In order to enable the NCR Planning Board to mobilise the expected additional resources by way of issuing bonds and raising loans, Government of India would need to accord its immediate approval in principle to the following:-

- a) providing requisite Government guarantee for floating bonds and treating its bonds on par with Government securities;
- b) allocating the requisite order of funds to the NCRPB under IEFR in respect of loans to be raised by financial institutions;
- c) permitting the NCR Planning Board to raise funds from the international agencies on the same terms and conditions as has been allowed to public sector undertakings vide Ministry of Finance O.M. No.F.1 26-B (AC)/93 dated 2.4.93.

- d) suitably strengthening the NCR Planning Board to enable it to discharge its consequential financial and related administrative functions on sound professional lines;

Incidentally, as per the legal advice tendered by Solicitor General of India, the Board has the requisite powers to borrow funds. Hence no specific enabling amendment is required to be made in NCR Planning Board Act, 1985 for the purpose.

As a concomitant to the above concept proposal, special revolving funds for the development of integrated townships/Sub-regional Centres/Counter-magnet areas, would need to be created in the Sub-regions of Haryana, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh respectively, with an aggregate capital of Rs.1260 crore, to be allocated State-wise, as under:-

Haryana Sub-region	520.00
Rajasthan Sub-region	137.00
Uttar Pradesh Sub-region	563.00
Madhya Pradesh	20.00
Punjab	20.00

	1260.00

To make this possible, the Board has separately moved Ministry of Urban Development as well as the Planning Commission to see that the respective State Plan allocations for NCRPB Fund are suitably enhanced as per following table:-

	Plan outlays approved by the Board	Plan provision already made by the Planning Commission	Additional provision required VIII Plan
Uttar Pradesh	67.50	45.00	22.50
Haryana	64.50	0.01	64.49
RAJASTHAN	18.00	17.50	0.50
DELHI	50.00	11.00	39.00
	-----	-----	-----
	200.00	73.51	126.49
	-----	-----	-----

It is imperative, however, that the State Governments/and GNCT-Delhi themselves ensure that (a) the necessary Plan provisions are made in accordance with the said matching-contribution proviso prescribed by the

GOI/Planning Commission and approved by the National Development Council (NDC) for the VIII Plan period; and (b) these funds are released in a phased manner in accordance with the annual budgetary proportionate year-wise requirements of NCR Planning Board Fund.

Incidentally, sub-revolving funds could be created in due course, at the integrated township level, as part of the overall strategy approved by the Board. However, it is obvious that in the interests of greater efficiency and flexibility in utilising these resources for the optimum development of the various Sub-regional Priority Towns and Sub-Regional Centres, it would be most advantageous for a Sub-regional Revolving Fund to be set up by each of the three participating States, in the first instance.

The concept of the revolving fund and the guidelines for its operation have already been considered and approved by the Planning Committee in its 29th meeting held on 20.3.1993.

B) The NCR Planning Board may float and undertake the formation of a joint sector company under private sector management at the apex level as per option IV of JPS Associates Report.

According to the recommendations of the consultants namely JPS Associates, a joint sector company under private sector management would be the best and the most preferred option for raising financial resources and ensuring their optimum utilisation for the development of NCR. According to cash flow statement drawn by the JPS Associates, the following would be the overall pattern of both resource mobilisation and resource utilisation under this alternative option at the apex level:

a) Resource Mobilisation

i)	Equity by NCR Planning Board financial institution, private sector and public subscription	1000 crore
ii)	Loans, bonds, deposits etc.	990 crore

		1990 crore

b) Resource Utilisation

Loans to implementing agencies at 15%	2070 crore
Seed money for the land acquisition	200 crore

	2270 crore

As stated under item no.(A) above, NCR Planning Board would be earning Rs.60 crore by way of internal resources and thus the total investible funds available with the Board would be Rs.460 crore. Based on this assumption, the Board has made detailed projections for resource mobilisation and its utilisation (see Appendix III).

Thus, after fully financing the State sector share programme of Rs.1260 crore, this Joint Sector Company would have surplus funds to the extent of Rs.775 crore, which could be invested to cover part of the uncovered segments of the exclusive State Sector and Central Sector programmes as under:

a) State Sector (Power T & D)	475 crore
b) Central Sector (Railways)	300 crore

	775 crore

Incidentally under this mechanism of resource mobilisation, the Government of India would need to amend the NCR Planning Board Act to provide specific enabling powers to the Board to float a joint sector company under the Companies Act, 1956 and also to utilise the NCR Planning Board Fund vide section 22 of the NCR Planning Board Act, 1984 for the purpose of subscribing to the equity of the proposed company and also meeting the expenditures on the formation of such a company.

Alternative Approach (Decentralised Model)

Participating State Governments to set up their own joint-stock companies, to implement the shared State-Sector programmes at Sub-regional levels.

The newly-approved VIII Plan scheme for development of infrastructure for the other 5 megacities of Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Hyderabad and Bangalore (Appendix IV), envisages the following pattern of funding for the VIII and IX Plan periods.

Budgetary support of Central Government 25%
Budgetary support of State Government 25%
Loans from financial institutions 50%

In the meantime, in order to help implement the megacity project for Bangalore, Government of Karnataka has floated a joint-stock company called Karnataka Urban Infrastructure Development Finance Corporation under Indian Companies Act.

In a parallel effort, a joint-stock company has been set up to implement the proposed mass rapid transit scheme for Hyderabad City with participation of Government of India, Government of Andhra Pradesh and others in the following pattern:-

Ministry of Urban Development	15%
Govt. of Andhra Pradesh	10%
APSRTC	5%
BHEL	15%
IL&FS	15%
SCICL	15%
OTHER AGENCIES	25%

100%

Recent newspaper reports indicate (Appendix V) that a similar joint sector company is being set up for implementation of the RITES Plan for Delhi i.e. IMMRTS.

We also have before us the shining example of CIDCO, a wholly-owned company of Government of Maharashtra, which is developing the new city of Bombay across Thane Creek on 6000 h.a. of land with which the State Government had the good sense to endow it over 20 years ago.

Keeping all these pioneering examples in mind, the participating State Governments of Haryana, Rajasthan and U.P. could themselves float similar joint-stock, infrastructure development companies, for accelerated development of their respective Sub-regions as per VIII Plan investment programme approved by NCR Planning Board. Accordingly, the broad pattern of funding for the proposed joint stock companies at sub-regional level have been worked out as follows:

PATTERN OF RESOURCE MOBILISATION

AS PROPOSED BY THE NCRPB AS APPROVED BY THE GOVT. REMARKS
FOR MEGA CITIES

(Rs. in crore)

1) Equity Contributions

a) Central Govt. (through NCRPB Fund)	200	25%	
b) State Govts (Direct)	200*	25%	* UP - 90 Haryana - 86 Rajasthan - 24
			----- 200 -----

c) Private Sector	100

Sub-total	500

2. LOANS:

i) Financial Institutions	400	50%
ii) International Agencies	400	--
iii) NCRPB Fund: Internal Accruals)	60	--
iv) GNCT Delhi	50	--

Sub-total	910	

3. Bonds & Deposits	190	--
---------------------	-----	----

Grand Total	1600	100%
-------------	------	------

The main advantage of the concept scheme at Alternative 11 is that it gives scope for participation of the private corporate sector in the ownership and/or management structure of the proposed sub-regional/ development companies in order to increase their overall financial viability and improve the operational efficiency of project management, on the lines envisaged vide option (IV) of the JPS Associates report. In this way private sector involvement in development of NCR, which is not only an important ingredient of the new strategies and financial mechanisms approved by NCR Planning Board in September, 1992 but also forms a keystone of the National Housing Policy Resolution of 1992, can be secured in a concrete and meaningful way, as and when required.

On the other hand, the drawback of resorting to a decentralised pattern of financing the NCR development programme vide above, is that it would virtually rule out the possibility of raising additional resources at the apex level for meeting essential seed money requirements of various regional-level Central/State investment programmes such as

- construction of Expressways & augmenting of rail commuter facilities in the Central Sector
- execution of planned Inner & Outer (Road) Grids & Power T&D Strengthening Systems which are easily provided for under Alternative 1 above.

To help solve this problem, all major projects forming part of these uncovered programmes could perhaps be financed partly or wholly by the respective joint-stock companies to be set up at Sub-regional level, through a subsidiary joint stock company registered under the Companies Act, 1956, for development of regional-level infrastructure in NCR.

Another drawback of the aforesaid decentralised model (as compared with the apex level approach) is that the 3 participating State Govts. would have to make much larger allocations by way of proportionate matching contributions than when compared to the funding pattern for the apex level approach approved by NCR Planning Board. Thus the specific plan allocation share of U.P. for NCR would increase from Rs.67.5 crores to Rs.90 crores, the corresponding share of Haryana from Rs.64.5 to Rs.86 crores and the NCR constitution of Rajasthan from Rs.18 crore to Rs.24 crore, for the VIII Plan period.

To sum up, therefore, members of NCR Planning Committee may signify their preferences with regard to the revised strategy for mobilising resources for the said State Sector component vide the following alternative conceptual approaches and related options (as per summary at Page 4.13) as against the existing Board decision to float its own associate company (NCRDFC) which Ministry of Finance appears to have vetoed without having seen the JPS Associates feasibility report of July, 1993.

SOURCE OF FINANCED INVESTMENT PROPOSALS FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT

(Rs. in crore)

		Total Investible		Total Investible		Total Investible	
		Resource Generation		Resource Utilization		Resource Utilization	
		Central Sector		State Sector		Central Sector	

Appendix - I

F.No.30 (4) PF.II/93
Government of India
Ministry of Finance
Department of Expenditure
Plan Finance.II Divn.

New Delhi, the 4th Oct. 1993

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

The undersigned is directed to refer to Ministry of Urban Development's D.O. No.K-14011/19/91-DDIB, dated, the 19th March, 1993, regarding setting up a subsidiary of financial institution called the NCR Development Finance Corporation in order to mobilise additional resources for the implementation of NCR Plan from the capital market as well as from the private sector and appropriately utilise the 8th Plan provision in the Central and State Sector for this purpose.

2. In this connection, it is mentioned that the proposal of the Ministry of Urban Development has been examined in the Ministry of Finance and it has not been agreed to. However, it has been decided to pursue a tax-subsidy solution and the matter is being followed up by Foreign Investment Division as a budget proposal with Central Board of Direct Taxes.

This issues with the approval of Finance Secretary.

(M.S. VIRDI)
Joint Director (PF.11)
Tel.No.301 2668

Ministry of Urban Development,
(Dr. P.S.A. Sundaram, Jt. Secretary),
Nirman Bhawan,
New Delhi.

Appendix-II

Resource Mobilisation

	Option I as per JPS report	(Rs. in crore) Option I as per proposed by NCR
Contribution of Central Govt. through NCRPB Fund	200	200
Matching Contributions from State Governments including Delhi through NCRPB Fund.	200	200
Internal Accruals of NCRPB	--	60
Bonds 12%	50	60
Loans from Financial/Institutions (13%)	700	750
Loans from International Agencies	200	300
Loan Recovery	171	160
Interest Earned	538	498
	2059	2228

Resource Utilisation

Loans to implementing agencies @ 15% p.a.	1620	1500
Seed Money (interest free)	150	400
Interest on Loans	251	285
Loan repayments	23	26
Operating Expenses	2	1
Interest on Bonds	12	14
Surplus	1	2
	2059	2228

Appendix-III

(Rs. in crore)

Option IV as per
JPS Report

Option IV as
per proposed
by NCRPB

RESOURCE MOBILISATION

A. EQUITY

i) NCRPB	240.00	460.00
ii) FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS	20.00	175.00
iii) PRIVATE SECTOR INCLUDING INTL. AGENCIES	250.00	100.00
iv) PUBLIC SUBSCRIPTION	490.00	

B. CAPITAL MARKET BORROWINGS

i) BONDS (10 yrs. - 13%	75.00	150.00
ii) DEPOSITS FROM PUBLIC (14% - 5 yrs.)	15.00	30.00

C. LOANS

i) FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS	13%	500.00	650.00
ii) INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES	6.5%	400.00	300.00

D. INTERNAL RESOURCES

i) LOAN RECOVERIES	200.83	173.00
ii) INTEREST EARNED	623.13	537.00
	-----	-----
	2813.96	2575.00
	-----	-----

RESOURCE UTILISATION

LOANS TO IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES/ STATE GOVERNMENTS @ 15%	2070.00	1785.00
--	---------	---------

LAND ACQUISITION & INFRASTRUC- TURE INVESTMENTS (Interest free)	200.00	250.00
--	--------	--------

INTEREST ON LOANS	270.06	315.00
-------------------	--------	--------

LOAN REPAYMENT	30.95	40.00
----------------	-------	-------

INTEREST ON BONDS	19.50	39.00
-------------------	-------	-------

DEPOSIT REPAYMENT	---	---
-------------------	-----	-----

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS	6.30	18.00
----------------------	------	-------

OPERATING EXPENSES	2.00	4.00
--------------------	------	------

INCOME TAX PROVISION	162.63	45.00
----------------------	--------	-------

DIVIDEND	50.00	45.00
----------	-------	-------

CLOSING BALANCE	2.52	34.00
	-----	-----
	2813.96	2575.00
	-----	-----

Mega Cities Scheme

Larger metropolitan cities viz., Bombay, Calcutta and Madras make significant contributions to the national economy and therefore their prosperity and efficient functioning are of national concern. The State Governments are not in a position to make adequate investments in infrastructure in such cities on account of their limited resources and their priority to sectors like agriculture, irrigation, education, health etc. The National Commission on Urbanisation (NCU) had therefore recommended that the State Governments may be provided Central assistance for development of infrastructure in such metropolitan cities.

On the basis of these recommendations and the requests received from the State Governments, the Planning Commission has decided to introduce a Centrally sponsored scheme for development of infrastructure in cities having a population of 4 million and above as per 1991 Census. The project package will consist of a mix of remunerative and non-remunerative schemes in order to enable the State Governments to recover the costs and repay the loans taken.

Proposals for Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Hyderabad have been received from the Governments of Maharashtra, West Bengal, Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh respectively and recommended to the Planning Commission. The proposal for Bangalore is under finalisation by the Government of Karnataka. The estimated cost of the projects are as under:

Bombay	-	1217 crores
Calcutta	-	1251 crores
Madras	-	914 crores
Hyderabad	-	913 crores
Bangalore	-	1000 crores
Total	-	5349 crores

The pattern of funding for the scheme would be as under:

Central Government	-	25%
State Governments	-	25%
Loans from financial institutions	-	50%

The Mega city scheme will be implemented during the Eighth and Ninth Five Year Plans. The total requirements of funds for the proposed scheme is likely to be around Rs.5300 crores. The Government of India may have to contribute to the tune of Rs.1325 crores. Therefore, around Rs.700 crores are required to be provided by the Government of India during the VIII Plan period. An equal amount is also required to be provided in the State Plan Budget.

The National Development Council (NDC) has approved this scheme in principle and the Planning Commission has intimated the NDC's approval to this Ministry.

The Planning Commission has proposed an outlay of Rs.200 crores each to Bombay and Calcutta and Rs.100 crores for Madras. The proposed outlay in respect of Hyderabad and Bangalore will be finalised on receipt of detailed proposal for these cities. Matching provisions will have to be included in the State Annual Plans accordingly. As the Mega City scheme will continue during the 9th Plan period also, suitable provisions will have to be made for funding by both Central and State Governments. The Ministry is in the process of preparing a detailed scheme proposal for seeking approval of the PIB and the Cabinet.

MRTS from next year

By Jay Ralna

NEW DELHI, Nov. 16

After decades of dithered discussions, the highly publicised Mass Rapid Transport System (MRTS) for Delhi is slated to take off early next year.

The principal component of the project connected with the funding has already been approved by the 'Committee of the Secretaries' of the Union Government.

According to highly placed sources, with the Prime Minister having approved the scheme in principle, the formal approval of the Cabinet is expected by the end of December this year. 'The project will thereafter roll on the ground with the formation of a 'Joint Stock Company' that will be empowered to implement the scheme,' the sources added.

The note on the funding of the project envisages budgetary allocation per year by the Centre to the tune of Rs 100 crores. The sum will be matched by an equal amount by the National Capital Territory Government of Delhi (NCT) in its annual budgetary provisions.

More resources are to be mobilised by charging a cess of 5 per cent on the sale of all petroleum products in Delhi and another cess of 5 per cent on the sales tax component of the NCT revenues.

With an estimated sale of petroleum products worth Rs 3000 crores per year in Delhi, the 5 per cent cess will provide the MRTS project with at least Rs 150 crores per year from this component.

The sales tax cess will generate at least Rs 50 crores by year, the average collection of ST being counted as Rs 1000 crores per year.

The note on resource mobilisation for the MRTS also envisages minor fine-tuning of revenue being generated from stamp-duty and Motor Vehicles Tax component. The marginal increase in these areas will generate another Rs 100 crores per year for the MRTS. The total revenue to be mobilised from all these sectors will be over Rs 500 crores each year. Sources in the Ministry of Urban Development and also Ministry of Surface Transport asserted that the sum is enough for the project to roll on with likely increase in resource mobilisation after each year with both the Central and Delhi budgets expanding in con-

sequence of the heightened economic development. The cost escalations are also to be taken care of with the continued jump in resources mobilisation by the NCT Government, each year.

While the efforts are afoot for registration of the 'Joint Stock Company' under the Company laws, a special task force is being created to set the basics of the project into motion.

The task force to be headed by a senior bureaucrat will comprise at least 20 other officers and staff with an input of professionals in finance and road-transport and railways. The staff may later on be absorbed into the Joint Stock Company to be headed by a professional manager with a proven track record.

The implementation of the composite MRTS for Delhi is to be phased out into a period of 20 years — the two phases being divided into 10 years each. The technical back up to the implementation of the project is to be provided by the RTES — Rail India Technical and Economic Services Ltd. — a Railway Ministry technical undertaking.

The Joint Stock Company may offer various project-works to a company or a consortium of companies on a 'turn-key basis'. Global tenders for such works are slated to be floated in this connection, sources indicated.

The RTES report that forms the basis of the Delhi Metro project envisages introduction of integrated multi-nodal mass transit system on a route of 184.5 kms. The project cleared by the Government comprises underground metro-corridors of 27 kms, surface rail-road corridors of 140 kms., and a dedicated bus way of 17.5 kms.

Delhi's population as per the census figures of 1991 stood at 9.3 million. It is expected to rise to over 12.2 million by 2001 AD. Moreover,

floating population that moves in and out of the megapolis is also estimated in lakhs.

The metro for Delhi had been considered many years ago after exploring various possible options of mass transit system for the Capital.

The implementation of the MRTS project is likely to provide relief to nearly a crore of Delhiites choking under the weight of over 1400 tonnes of pollution released daily from over 20 lakh vehicles.

Sources indicated that besides providing the much-needed relief to commuters, the spin off in consequence of the project works will be enormous. The multiplier effect in economic terms will be considerable with push up in the commercial and other inter-related activities of the Capital.



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 4.5.94

सं०.के-14011/11/94-रा.रा.क्षे.यो.बो.

New Delhi-110001
Fax No. : 3320204

विषय:- राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र योजना समिति की 33वीं एंजॉन्ड बैठक का 28.3.94
का आयोजन

महोदय,

उपरोक्त विषय के संबंध में दिनांक 28.3.94 को राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र योजना
बोर्ड की संपन्न 33वीं बैठक के कार्यवृत्त सूचना एवं आक्रयक कार्यवाही हेतु प्रेषित है।

(Signature)

॥आर.सी.अग्रवाल॥

मुख्य क्षेत्रीय नियोजक

संलग्न:- उपरोक्तानुसार

MINUTES OF THE 33RD MEETING OF THE PLANNING COMMITTEE (ADJOURNED)
HELD AT 11.30 A.M. ON 28.3.1994 IN THE OFFICE OF THE N C R
PLANNING BOARD, JANPATH BHAWAN, NEW DELHI.

List of participants is annexed.

AGENDA ITEM NO. 1 : CONFIRMATION OF THE MINUTES OF THE 32ND
MEETING OF THE PLANNING COMMITTEE HELD
ON 18.2.94.

Minutes were confirmed.

AGENDA ITEM NO. 2 : REVIEW OF THE ACTION TAKEN ON THE DISCUSSIONS
OF THE PLANNING COMMITTEE HELD ON 16.12.93.

1) Sub-Regional Plan for NCT-Delhi.

The representative of Delhi Development Authority informed the Planning Committee that the draft Sub-regional Plan for Delhi was still pending before the NCR Steering Committee and that a meeting to consider and clear the same would be held very shortly by Chief Secretary, Delhi.

2) Time-bound Programme for the Preparation of ODPs and Formulation of Detailed Project Plan for Proposed Integrated Townships.

In the light of the current status of each case as separately reviewed by the Planning Committee at the meeting, the following decisions were taken viz.

A. HARYANA

- a) Kundli The final report of M/s. Kirloskar Ltd. with regard to the size and location of the wholesale fruit and vegetable markets etc., was still awaited. Accordingly, the completion date for both ODP and Detailed Project Report (DPR) may be further postponed to 30th September '94.
- b) Bahadurgarh ODP is ready and hence DPR may be finalised in the light thereof and submitted within 4 months, i.e. by 31st July, 1994.
- c) Rohtak The draft ODP having been finalised and submitted for approval to the Government of Haryana, the target date for completion of DPR may be rescheduled for 31.12.94 latest.
- d) Rewari ODP has been finalised and accordingly the DPR may be given a revised target date of 31.12.94.

- e) Panipat Development Plan is still under revision. Meanwhile the DPR being prepared by the TCS to be expedited for final submission in April/May'94.
- f) Dharuhera ODP is under preparation and DPR must be ready in all respects by 31.12.94.
- g) Palwal ODP is under finalisation and hence DPR may be prepared and submitted by 31st December, 1994 latest.

B. UTTAR PRADESH

- a) Meerut The Outline Development Plan (Draft Master Plan for Meerut) has been finalised and submitted to the Government of Uttar Pradesh. The draft DPR for Meerut which had been submitted to N C R Planning Board meanwhile, may be finalised at the earliest (April/May 1994).
- b) Hapur The ODP for Hapur is still under preparation and will be ready only by the end of May, 1994. Meanwhile, final report of TCS on project implementation may be expedited for final submission in April/May 1994.
- c) Bulandshahr-Khurja ODP (Draft Master Plan) for Bulandshahr and Khurja was ready. DPR which is in the final stages of preparation to be submitted to the NCR Planning Board by end May'94.

C. RAJASTHAN

The ODPs for Alwar and Bhiwadi have already been finalised. DPR for Alwar which is being finalised by CES to be expedited for submission by April/May'94. In the case of Bhiwadi, DPR which is in final stages of preparation, to be expedited for submission by end May'94.

Agenda Item No. 3 : Mid-Term Review.
(Adjourned)

In-house GIS for NCRPB.

The Chief Regional Planner, NCR Planning Board informed the Committee that the main items of hardware had already been installed while orders had been placed for GIS software package. The digitisation of the updated base maps had also been started.

Agenda Item No. 4 : Finalisation of the Draft Sub-Regional
(Adjourned) Plan for Rajasthan.

The Planning Committee noted that Rajasthan Sub-Regional Plan had been finalised and was to be placed before the (Adjourned) 17th Board Meeting to be held on 23.4.94.

Agenda Item No. 5 : Separate Central University for NCR
(Adjourned)

Chairman, Planning Committee stated that he had written to Secretary, Education, suggesting that a Task Force be constituted to go into the proposal for creating a separate central university for the NCR, as desired by Planning Committee.

Agenda Item No. 6 : Unified Transport Agency for NCR:
(Adjourned) Proposed Constitution and Functions.

The Planning Committee noted the proposal was being placed before the 17th meeting (Adjourned) of the Board for decision.

Agenda Item No. 7 : Package of Incentives and Modalities for
(Adjourned) Speedy Implementation of the
Decentralisation Process.

Same as Item No. 6.

Agenda Item No. 8 : Constitution of the Comprehensive Study
(Adjourned) for the Integrated Townships of Bhiwadi
and Dharuhera Complexes.

The Committee was informed that the technical and financial bids had been invited and that the study would be commissioned at the earliest.

AGENDA ITEM NO. 3 : APPROVAL OF DRAFT SUB-REGIONAL PLAN FOR
HARYANA SUB-REGION OF THE NCR.

The Planning Committee noted the draft revised Sub-regional Plan prepared by Haryana was pending chiefly because of divergence of opinion between Government of Haryana and the Planning Committee on the following issues:

- a) The inclusion of the Sub-regional land use Plan.
- b) Provision for a 2 Km. green belt all along the border of Delhi in the Sub-Regional land use Plan.

Regarding (a), the Member Secretary explained the statutory requirements in terms of the NCRPB Act, 1985 and cited the

example of the other member States like U.P. and Rajasthan, which had prepared similar land use maps for incorporation in their respective Sub-regional Plans.

Regarding (b) also, it was pointed out that it was not the intention of the Planning Committee to undo any development plans already in force, but rather to see that all such development plans were duly incorporated in the proposed Sub-regional land use plan along with all other notified controlled areas in the State.

It was noted that the Director, Town and Country Planning Department (Haryana), Shri Bhaskar Chatterji, would be taking both the issues with Government of Haryana and replying as soon as possible.


AGENDA ITEM NO. 4 : ALTERNATIVES FOR RESOURCE MOBILISATION TO MEET THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE VIII PLAN INVESTMENT PROGRAMME.

This item could not be discussed in detail as the Secretaries from the participating States and the concerned Finance Secretaries from the participating States, who were specially invited for to attend the meeting, were not present.

No. K-14011/11/94/NCRPB

National Capital Region Planning Board
7th Floor, 'B' Wing,
Janpath Bhawan, Janpath,
New Delhi - 110 001.

Dated: 3-5-1994


(R.C. AGGARWAL)
Chief Regional Planner

Copy to:

1. Chairman and all members of the Planning Committee
2. All officers of NCR Planning Board.

File: PC-2/AP/33mpc.imp

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

1. Shri Cecil Noronha, - In Chair
Member Secretary, NCRPB
2. Shri H.S. Mathur,
Chief Town Planner - NCR,
Town & Planning Department,
Government of Rajasthan,
Jawaharlal Nehru Marg,
Opp. Birla Mandir,
Jaipur, Rajasthan.
3. Shri R.K. Sarkar,
Executive Director (MTP)
Railway Board,
Ministry of Railways,
Rail Bhawan, New Delhi - 110 001.
4. Shri I.J. Mamtani,
Chief Engineer,
Ministry of Surface Transport,
Parivahan Bhawan,
Parliament Street, New Delhi - 110 001.
5. Shri B.D. Gulati,
Chief Coordinator Planner (NCR),
NCR Planning Cell,
Kothi No. 1095, Sector - 4,
Gurgaon, Haryana.
6. Shri A.K. Puri,
Director,
Central Electricity Authority,
Sewa Bhawan,
R.K. Puram, New Delhi - 110 066.
7. Shri S.K. Bansal,
Assistant Secretary,
Ministry of Power,
Shram Shakti Bhawan,
New Delhi.
8. Shri A.P. Tiwari,
AAO (I),
Regional Office, NCR - HUDCO Building Centre,
Outer Ring Road,
Sarai Kaley Khan,
East Nizamuddin,
New Delhi.
9. Dr. S.P. Bansal,
Director (NCR & UE),
Delhi Development Authority,
Vikas Minar, New Delhi - 110 002.

10. Shri C.L. Bali,
District Town Planner,
Government of Haryana,
Kothi No. 1095, Sector - 4,
Gurgaon, Haryana.

11. Shri Anil Bhatnagar,
Economic Planner,
NCR Planning Cell,
Town & Country Planning Department,
Vikas Vihar, Mohan Puri,
Meerut, U.P.

12. Shri C.S. Saini,
Town & Country Planner,
Town & Country Planning Organisation,
Government of India,
I.P. Estate, New Delhi - 110 002.

13. Shri R.C. Aggarwal,
Chief Regional Planner, NCRPB

- Member Convener

NCR Planning Board

1. Shri S. Arunachalam,
Senior Planning Engineer

2. Shri R.P. Rastogi,
Regional Planner

3. Shri K.L. Sachar,
Finance & Accounts Officer

4. Shri V.K. Thakore,
Senior Research Officer

5. Shri J.N. Barman,
Associate Planner

6. Shri M.M.A. Baig,
Assistant Town Planner

7. Shri P. Sisupalan,
Research Officer

8. Shri Manmohan Singh,
Research Officer

9. Shri N.K. Dhiren,
Assistant Town Planner

10. Shri S. Surendra,
Assistant Town Planner