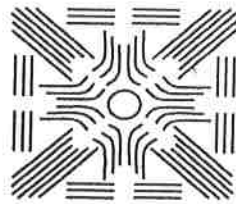


# **AGENDA NOTES**

**58<sup>TH</sup> MEETING OF THE  
PLANNING COMMITTEE TO BE HELD  
AT 11:30 AM ON 16.11.2011  
IN THE CONFERENCE HALL, NIUA, IHC**



**NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION PLANNING BOARD  
1<sup>ST</sup> FLOOR, CORE-IV B, INDIA HABITAT CENTRE,  
LODI ROAD, NEW DELHI-110003**

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**AGENDA ITEMS FOR THE 58<sup>TH</sup> MEETING OF THE PLANNING COMMITTEE TO BE HELD AT 11:30 AM ON 16.11.2011 IN THE CONFERENCE HALL, NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF URBAN AFFAIRS (NIUA), 2<sup>ND</sup> FLOOR, CORE-IV B, 1<sup>ST</sup> FLOOR, INDIA HABITAT CENTRE, LODHI ROAD, NEW DELHI-110003**

<b>Agenda item no.</b>	<b>Item</b>	<b>Page Nos.</b>
Agenda item no.1	Confirmation of the minutes of the 57 <sup>th</sup> meeting of the Planning Committee held on 29.12.2009.	1
Agenda item no.2	Review of the action taken on the decisions of the last meeting of the Planning Committee held on 29.12.2009.	2-4
Agenda item no.3	Consideration of Functional Plan for Ground Water Recharge	5
Agenda item no.4	Consideration of Draft Functional Plan for Water for NCR	6
Agenda item no.5	Functioning of the existing STPs and CETPs and Work Plan to bring it to desirable standards/sanitation Master Plans.	7
Agenda item No.6	Solid Waste Management in NCR	8
Agenda item No.7	Consideration of the modifications i.e. Chapter-18 on Counter-Magnet Areas in the Regional Plan-2021 for NCR	9
Agenda item No.8	Any other item with the permission of the chair.	

**LIST OF ANNEXURES**

<b>Annexures</b>	<b>Details</b>	<b>Page Nos.</b>
Annexure-1/I	Minutes of the 57 <sup>th</sup> meeting of the Planning Committee held on 29.12.2009.	1/I/1-1/I/13
Annexure-1/II	Letter No. K-14011/109/2009-NCRPB dated 23.2.2010 regarding the amendments the minutes of the 57 <sup>th</sup> meeting of the Planning Committee	1/II/1-1/II/3
Annexure-2/I	Draft Policy for promoting Green Fields Townships prepared by TCPO, Govt. of India.	2/I/1-2/I/9
Annexure-2/II	NCRPB letter's dated 3.8.2010 regarding identification / delineation of the areas of Re-Development in the cities/towns in the Sub-regions.	2/II/1-2/II/4
Annexure-4/I	Executive Summary of Draft Functional Plan for Water for NCR	4/I/1-4/I/12
Annexure-6/I	Copy of the Report on Identification of sites for setting up of Regional Landfill Facilities in NCR prepared by CPCB.	6/I/1-6/I/24
Annexure-7/I	Copy of the notification under sub-section 1of section 12 of NCRPB Act 1985.	7/I/1-7/I/4
Annexure-7/II	Copy of the objections/suggestions received on the Draft Modifications i.e. Chapter 18 on Counter-Magnet Areas in the Notified Final Regional Plan-2021 for NCR.	7/II/1-7/II/6
Annexure-7/III	Observations/comments on the objections/suggestions received on Draft Modifications i.e. Chapter 18 on Counter-Magnet Areas in the Notified Final Regional Plan-2021 for NCR.	7/III/1-7/III/8
Annexure-7/IV	Draft Modifications i.e. Chapter 18 on Counter-Magnet Areas in the Notified Final Regional Plan-2021 for NCR	7/IV/1-7/IV/21

# AGENDA NOTES



**AGENDA ITEM NO.1  
CONFIRMATION OF THE MINUTES OF THE 57<sup>TH</sup>  
MEETING OF THE PLANNING COMMITTEE  
HELD ON 29.12.2009**

**AGENDA NOTES FOR THE 58<sup>TH</sup> MEETING OF THE PLANNING COMMITTEE TO BE HELD AT 11: 30 AM ON 16.11.2011 IN THE CONFERENCE HALL, NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF URBAN AFFAIRS (NIUA), CORE-IV B, 2<sup>ND</sup> FLOOR, INDIA HABITAT CENTRE, LODHI ROAD, NEW DELHI-110003**

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**AGENDA ITEM NO.1: CONFIRMATION OF THE MINUTES OF THE 57<sup>TH</sup> MEETING OF THE PLANNING COMMITTEE HELD ON 29.12.2009**

Minutes of the 57<sup>th</sup> meeting of the Planning Committee held on 29.12.2009 was circulated vide letter No. K-14011/109/2009-NCRPB dated 7.1.2010 (**Annexure-1/I**).

Board has received a request from the Additional Commissioner (NCR), NCR Planning and Monitoring Cell, U.P. for amendments in the Minutes of the agenda item no.7 (Page no.8 & 9) of the 57<sup>th</sup> meeting of the Planning Committee regarding waiving of provisions of 30 mt. wide 'green belt' on either side of the private loop/connecting railway lines. The amendments made in the minutes were circulated vide letter No. K-14011/109/2009-NCRPB dated 23.2.2010 (**Annexure-1/II**). The minutes may be confirmed.

**AGENDA ITEM NO.2**  
**REVIEW OF ACTION TAKEN ON THE DECISIONS**  
**OF THE 57<sup>TH</sup> MEETING OF THE PLANNING**  
**COMMITTEE HELD ON 29.12.2009**

**AGENDA ITEM NO.2: REVIEW OF ACTION TAKEN ON THE DECISIONS OF THE 57<sup>TH</sup> MEETING OF THE PLANNING COMMITTEE HELD ON 29.12.2009**

**i) Draft Master Plan for Greater NOIDA 2021**

In the last meeting, it was decided that the Commissioner, NCR Cell, UP will interact with the Greater Noida Authority and ensure that the observations of the Planning Committee are incorporated in the draft Master Plan for Greater Noida Phase-I and Phase-II before submitting the Master Plans to the NCR Planning Board for consideration. CEO, Greater Noida vide letter dated 11.6.2009 informed that the Greater Noida has termed this area as expansion of Greater Noida and revised Development Plan is under preparation by AMDA. The same will be submitted to the NCRPB as soon as it is prepared.

Commissioner, NCR Cell, UP may give the status on incorporation of the observations in the Master Plan for Greater Noida Phase-I and Phase-II.

**ii) Study report on Counter-Magnet Areas to Delhi and National Capital Region (NCR)**

This matter is being discussed in the Agenda Item No. 7

**iii) Review of status of implementation of Regional Plan-2021 for NCR**

Deferred for the next meeting.

**iv) Preparation of District Plans as per the 74<sup>th</sup> Amendment of the Constitution**

Deferred for the next meeting.

**v) Development of Highway Corridor Zones**

It was decided in the meeting that in order to avoid unintended development along highways, Highway Corridor Zones will be delineated, notified and Development Plan prepared as per Regional Plan-2021. The representatives of the NCR participating States may give the status.

Town & Country Planning Organisation (TCPO) vide letter dated 14.1.2010 has submitted a draft policy for promoting Green Fields Townships which was circulated to the members of the Planning Committee for their comments and suggestions. Copy of the draft Policy for promoting Green Fields Townships is at **Annexure-2/I** for ready reference. Board vide letter dated 22.2.2010 and 29.7.2010 requested for the comments and suggestions from the members. Comments and suggestions have been received from NCR Cell, UP. They have been examined and it was observed that suggestions were not clear and specific. NCR cell has been requested to give specific suggestions which could be incorporated to improve the draft Policy Guidelines to promote green field towns in NCR. Comments and suggestions from other members are awaited and another reminder vide letter dated 28.09.2011 has been issued. NCR participating States may provide their suggestions so that policy could be finalized for Green Field Townships.

**vi) Other issues related to implementation of Regional Plan-2021**

**(1) Work Plan for Solid Waste Management in NCR/SWM in NCR.**

This matter is being discussed in Agenda item no. 6.

**(2) Work Plan for Drinking Water Supply in NCR**

This matter is being discussed in Agenda item no. 3 and 4.

**(3) Functioning of the existing STPs and CETPs and Work Plan to bring it to desirable standards/sanitation Master Plans.**

This matter is being discussed in Agenda item no. 5.

**(4) Strategies for re-development**

In the last meeting, it was decided that the participating States will initiate action for identification/delineation of the re-development areas and preparation of Re-Development Plans in various cities and towns falling in the respective Sub-regions and prepare Re-Development Plan. It was also decided to constitute a Committee under the chairmanship of Chief Planner, TCPO, Govt. of India for formulation of guidelines for preparation of Re-Development Plans. Subsequently, it was decided that a detailed note may be prepared on identification of re-development areas and preparation of Re-Development Plan prevalent in the NCR participating States and send to the NCRPB. Accordingly, Board vide letter dated 3.8.2010 (copy enclosed at **Annexuure-2/II**) requested for the status of identification / delineation of the areas of Re-Development in the cities/towns in the Sub-regions requested a detailed note on identification of Re-development areas and preparation of Re-development Plan prevalent in the NCR Sub-regions. Board has again requested vide letter dated 28.2.2011 and 29.04.11. Notes are awaited from the States.

State Government are requested to provide the status.

**(5) Capacity Building through pilot projects in Urban Planning and learning for doing strategy-Work Plan for NCRPB**

The matter of organizing training programme on GIS and RS has been taken up with the Indian Institute of Remote Sensing (IIRS), Dehradun. A detailed discussion was held on the tailor made training courses on Remote Sensing and GIS for different working levels of officers/officials of NCR Planning Board and NCR Participating States with the Dean, IIRS and Head of the Department of Human Settlements, IIRS at Dehradun. It was decided to organize training programme in two Batches scheduled to be held during 29.11.2010 to 10.12.2010 and 03.01.2011 to 14.01.2011. The training for both the Batches has been successfully completed. The response from the NCR participating State Governments was overwhelming and a good number of officers were nominated. In fact, Board had to request to cancel some nominations as IIRS was not able to accommodate more participants and it was assured that Board will request IIRS to training organize for third batch.

**(6) Innovative methods to fund NCR towns-Transferable Development Rights, land as resource, Municipal Bonds, Financing and PPP**

The draft policy for Transferable Development Rights (roadside green buffers in NCR) and Transferable Development Rights have already been circulated to the members for their guidance.

**(7) Strategies to develop/conservate wet land habitat, bio-diversity, river/water fronts etc.**

In the last meeting, it was decided that the respective State Government/Agencies would delineate the conservation zones and initiate preparation of detailed Conservation Plan for the same. TDR may be used to implement such Plans wherever needed. Board vide letter dated 3.8.2010 requested the NCR participating states for the status of delineation of 'nature conservation zone' and preparation of detailed Conservation Plan. Subsequently, Board has again requested vide letter dated

28.2.2011 and 29.4.2011. The representative from the NCR participating States may give the status delineation of Conservation Zone and preparation of Conservation Plan.

**vii) Issues raised by Additional Commissioner, NCR Planning & Monitoring Cell, UP regarding Provision of 30 mt. wide green belt on either side of the railway lines.**

The Additional Commissioner, NCR Planning & Monitoring Cell, UP raised the issues of waiving the provision of 30 mt. green belt along with railway line of the private loop/connecting lines only. It was decided that the NCR Planning & Monitoring Cells list out such issues and send to the NCR Planning Board which could be considered during the review of the Regional Plan-2021. Board has not received any issues from the NCR participating States.

**AGENDA ITEM NO.3**  
**FUNCTIONAL PLAN FOR GROUND WATER**  
**RECHARGE**

### **AGENDA ITEM NO.3: FUNCTIONAL PLAN FOR GROUND WATER RECHARGE**

NCR is a water scarce region. The major sources of surface water lie outside the region, and the availability of water from these sources in the coming decades is also relatively fixed. Groundwater has emerged as a major source of water for meeting the increasing demand. NCR has huge groundwater recharge potential. In view of this, a Functional Plan for Groundwater Recharge in NCR was prepared and approved by the Board in its 31<sup>st</sup> meeting held on 11.11.2009, which was also discussed with the stakeholders in a Workshop on 30.11.2009. The Functional Plan for Groundwater Recharge in NCR was circulated to Chief Secretaries of NCR States, concerned departments, DCs/DMs of NCR Districts with the request to initiate preparation of the district-wise "Plan of Action" for implementation of the Functional Plan. Further, Ministry of Rural Development had also been requested to direct the concerned agencies in the States and DMs/DCs to dovetail this programme with NREGA and implement the District Plan of Action with the help of representative of CGWB in this area. CGWB was also requested to provide required support to DMs/DCs to make ground water recharge a success.

The Planning Committee may discuss the status of implementations of the polices and proposals of Functional Plan of Ground Water Recharge.



**AGENDA ITEM NO.4**  
**CONSIDERATION OF DRAFT FUNCTIONAL PLAN**  
**FOR WATER FOR NCR**

#### **AGENDA ITEM NO.4: CONSIDERATION OF DRAFT FUNCTIONAL PLAN FOR WATER FOR NCR**

The National Capital Region is a water scarce region, but the demand can be met if this resource is conserved and managed properly. NCR is a rapidly urbanizing region, with a population of about 371 lakhs in 2001, which is expected to increase to 851 lakhs by 2031. The per capita availability of water has dwindled over the last decade due to rapid urbanization and lack of financial and water resources. The rate of water supply also varies widely from place to place. Whatever water is being harnessed from various sources is not being distributed evenly and lack of proper maintenance causes about 30-50% water losses in the conveyance and distribution system apart from losses occurring from treatment plants due to pilferages etc.

ii) In view of the above, the Regional Plan-2021 for NCR has proposed that a holistic view of the water requirements in the NCR region should be taken. The priority should be given to drinking water demand.

iii) A detailed study on "Water Supply and Its Management in NCR" was undertaken to examine the demand and availability of water for NCR and to prepare a Functional Plan for the region. The Study has been completed. This Report was finalized after the consultations with the stakeholders in three workshops held on 15.01.2009, 19.11.2009 and 5.2.2010, and meeting held on 22.12.2009 wherein Principal Secretaries and senior level officers of Irrigation/Water Resources, Public Health Engineering and other concerned departments of the NCR States, Development Authorities, representatives of Central Water Resources Ministry and its agencies like Central Water Commission and Central Ground Water Board, Planning Commission, experts, etc. were invited to give their inputs. Recommendations of the Workshop held on 5.2.2010 after submission of the Draft Final Report were included in the Final Report. The Final Report sent (vide letter K-14011/70/2004-Vol dated 04.01.2011) and Draft Functional Plan for Water prepared on the basis of report (vide letter no K-14011/42/2010 dated 04.11.2011) were circulated to NCR participating States. Executive Summary of the Draft Functional Plan for Water is placed at **Annexure-4/I**. This Functional Plan also identifies the broad areas which require specific attention for planning in the water sector & projects which could be taken up and work plan could be prepared by NCR participating States and their concerned agencies.

The Plan is placed before the Planning Committee for consideration. The recommendations of the Planning Committee will be placed in the forthcoming meeting.

**AGENDA ITEM NO.5**  
**FUNCTIONING OF THE EXISTING STPs AND**  
**CETPs AND WORK PLAN TO BRING IT TO**  
**DESIRABLE AND STANDARDS/SANITATION**  
**MASTER PLANS**

**AGENDA ITEM NO.5: FUNCTIONING OF THE EXISTING STPs AND CETPs AND WORK PLAN TO BRING IT TO DESIRABLE STANDARDS/SANITATION MASTER PLANS.**

Planning Committee in its Meeting held on 27.12.09 recommended that the participating States would prepare Sewerage Master Plan and would implement sewerage system for towns in NCR in phased manner. The States would prepare the scheme for implementation of sewage system and would ensure disposal of effluent after treatment. NCR participate may provide Town wise status of preparation of Master Plan of Sewage and status of STPs. Similarly the status of CETPs may also be provided.

The Planning Committee may discuss the status of preparation Sewerage Master Plan and their implementation status for the towns in the respective Sub-Regions. The status of CETPs may also be discussed.

**AGENDA ITEM NO.6**  
**SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT IN NCR**

**AGENDA ITEM NO.6: SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT IN NCR**

In 57th Planning Committee Meeting held on 27.12.09 Chairman emphasized the need for development of common solid waste disposal sites in NCR. Central Pollution Control Board has already undertaken a study for identification of common landfill sites for NCR towns. The findings of the study would be circulated to NCR participating States to formulate the scheme for common landfill site. Final Report has been received from CPCB vide letter No. B-11017/1/PCP/2008/1043 dated 27.09.2011. A copy of Report is at Annexure-6/I. NCR participating States are requested to direct ULBs to prepare Sectoral Master Plans for Solid Waste Management for cities/towns with a population above 50,000 in the first instance. Scheme can be formulated for Common Solid Waste Management/Land fill sites for MSM for 3-4 towns wherever possible.

**AGENDA ITEM NO.7  
CONSIDERATION OF THE MODIFICATIONS I.E.  
CHAPTER-18 ON COUNTER-MAGNET AREAS IN  
THE REGIONAL PLAN-2021 FOR NCR**

**AGENDA ITEM NO. 7: CONSIDERATION OF THE MODIFICATIONS I.E. CHAPTER-18 ON COUNTER-MAGNET AREAS IN THE REGIONAL PLAN-2021 FOR NCR**

The recommendations 56<sup>th</sup> Planning Committee on the Study on Counter-Magnet Areas to Delhi and National Capital Region along with draft chapter on Counter-Magnet Areas for incorporation in the Regional Plan-2021 for NCR were placed before the Board in its 31<sup>st</sup> meeting held on 11.11.2009 for consideration. The Board approved the details given in recommendations of the Planning Committee given at para 6 of the Agenda. It was also decided by the Board that the counter magnet areas would not limit to urban area only and development could be proposed in the form of corridors also. Respective State Governments will notify their respective Counter Magnet Areas, and prepare Development Plan/Master Plan and Plan of Action for its implementation.

ii) In pursuant to the decision of the Board, Board has published notice inviting objection/suggestions (Hindi/English) on the draft modifications i.e. Chapter-18 on Counter-Magnet Areas in the notified final Regional Plan-2021 for NCR as per section 14 (2) and the provisions of the NCRPB Act, 1985 and Rule 23 to 26 of NCRPB Rules, 1985 on 01.02.2010 for a period of 30 days i.e., up to 15<sup>th</sup> March 2010. Copy of the Notice is at **Annexure-7/I**. Board vide DO letter No. K-14011/32/99/RP-2021/NCRPB dated 15.2.2010 has also requested all the Financial Commissioner/Principal Secretaries, Urban Development/Town & Country Planning Department/Housing/Housing & Environment of Governments of Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab and Utrakhand for objections/suggestions on the draft modifications i.e. Chapter-18 on Counter-Magnet Areas in the notified final Regional Plan-2021 for NCR.

iii) In response to the above notification, Board has received four objections/ suggestions. Copy of the objections/suggestions received are enclosed at **Annexure-7/II**. The objections/suggestions received were examined and observations/comments on the objections and suggestions have been prepared by the Secretariat of the NCR Planning Board. A copy of the "Observations/comments on the objections/suggestions on Draft Modifications i.e. Chapter 18 on Counter-Magnet Areas in the Notified Final Regional Plan-2021 for NCR" is at **Annexure-7/III**. It is observed that all the objections/suggestions received are not relevant and may not be considered for any modification in Chapter 18 on Counter-Magnet Areas in the Notified Final Regional Plan-2021 for NCR. The Draft Modifications i.e. Chapter 18 on Counter-Magnet Areas in the Notified Final Regional Plan-2021 for NCR is at **Annexure-7/IV**. This is required to be placed before the Board alongwith the recommendations of the Planning Committee) for its approval for the final notification of the modifications in the Final Regional Plan-2021 under sub-section 1 of Section 13 of NCR Planning Board Act, 1985 and Rule 27 of the NCR Planning Board Rules, 1985.

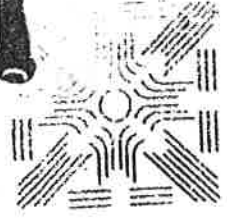
**Points for decision**

***The Planning Committee may consider the Draft Modifications i.e. Chapter 18 on Counter-Magnet Areas in the Notified Final Regional Plan-2021 for NCR and recommend for placing the same before the Board for consideration and approval for final notification under sub-section 1 of Section 13 of NCR Planning Board Act, 1985 and Rule 27 of the NCR Planning Board Rules, 1985.***



# ANNEXURES

# **ANNEXURE-1/I**



राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र योजना बोर्ड

**NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION PLANNING BOARD**

प्रथम तल, कोर-IV वी/1st Floor, Core - IV B

भारत पर्यावास केन्द्र/India Habitat Centre

लोधी रोड, नई दिल्ली-110003 / Lodhi Road, New Delhi-110 003

शहरी विकास मंत्रालय/Ministry of Urban Development

दूरभाष : 24642284, 24642287, फ़ैक्स : 24642163

Phone 24642284, 24642287, Fax . 24642163

ANNEXURE 4I

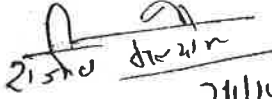
स्पीड पोस्ट

सं.के-14011/109/2009-रा. रा. क्षे. यो.बोर्ड

दिनांक: 7.1.2010

विषय: राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र योजना बोर्ड की योजना समिति की 57वीं बैठक का कार्यवृत्त।

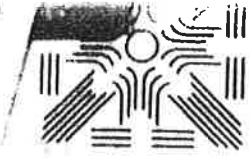
कृपया इसके साथ संलग्न राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र योजना बोर्ड की योजना समिति की 57 वीं बैठक का कार्यवृत्त सूचना एवं आवश्यक कार्रवाई हेतु प्राप्त करें।

  
राजीव मल्होत्रा  
7/1/10

(राजीव मल्होत्रा)  
मुख्य क्षेत्रीय नियोजक  
एवं सदस्य संयोजक  
दूरभाष सं: 24642289

संलग्नक: यथोक्त

1/1/11



**NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION PLANNING BOARD**

प्रथम तल, कोर-IV बी/1st Floor, Core - IV B

भारत पर्यावास केन्द्र/India Habitat Centre

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दूरभाष : 24642284, 24642287, फैक्स : 24642163

Phone : 24642284, 24642287, Fax : 24642163

**BY SPEED POST**

No.K-14011/109/2009-NCRPB

Dated: 7.1.2010

**Sub: Minutes of the 57<sup>th</sup> meeting of the Planning Committee of NCR Planning Board held at 11.00 a.m. on 29.12.2009 in the Conference Hall of National Institute of Urban Affairs, Core-IV B, 1<sup>st</sup> Floor, India Habitat Centre, Lodi Road, New Delhi-110003.**

Please find enclosed the minutes of the 57<sup>th</sup> meeting of the Planning Committee for information and necessary action.

(Rajeev Malhotra)  
Chief Regional Planner  
& Member Convenor  
Tel.No.24642289

To:

1. Dr. M.M. Kutty, Joint Secretary (D&L), Ministry of Urban Development, Nirman Bhawan, New Delhi.
2. Shri D.S. Dhesi, Financial Commissioner & Principal Secretary, Town & Country Planning Deptt., Govt. of Haryana, Haryana Civil Secretariat, Chandigarh, Haryana.
3. Shri Arun Kumar Sinha, Principal Secretary, Housing Department, Govt. of UP, Bapu Bhawan, Uttar Pradesh Secretariat, Lucknow, UP.
4. Shri G.S. Sandhu, Principal Secretary, Department of Urban Governance, Room No.29, Main Building, Govt. of Rajasthan, Rajasthan Secretariat, Jaipur, Rajasthan.
5. Shri Ashok Kumar Nigam, Vice-Chairman, Delhi Development Authority, Vikas Sadan Near INA Colony, New Delhi-110 023.
6. Shri T.C. Gupta, Director, Town & Country Planning Department, Government of Haryana, 18-A, Madhya Marg, Chandigarh.
7. Shri J.B. Kshirsagar, Chief Planner, Town & Country Planning Organisation, Govt. of India, Vikas Bhawan, I.P. Estate, New Delhi.
8. Shri K.K. Sharma, Principal Secretary (PWD), Govt. of NCT-Delhi, 5<sup>th</sup> Level, Delhi Secretariat, PWD Secretariat, I.P. Estate, New Delhi
9. Shri N. R. Verma, Chief Town & Country Planner, Town & Country Planning Deptt., Govt. of U.P., 7, Bandaria Bagh, Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh.
10. Shri H.S. Sancheti, Chief Town Planner (NCR), Town & Country Planning Department, Govt. of Rajasthan, Nagar Niyojan Bhawan, Jawaharlal Nehru Marg, Jaipur, Rajasthan.

11/1/2

11. Shri Harish Chandra, Adviser (HUD), Planning Commission, Yojna Bhawan, New Delhi.
12. Shri K.L. Dhingra, Chairman & Managing Director, Housing & Urban Development Corpn., HUDCO House, Lodhi Road, New Delhi-110 003.
13. Joint Secretary (IA), Department of Environment, Ministry of Environment & Forests, Paryavaran Bhawan, CGO Complex, Lodhi Road, New Delhi-110003.
14. The Chief Engineer (Planning), Min. of Road Transport and Highways, Transport Bhawan, Parliament Street, New Delhi-110 011.
15. The Executive Director (Delhi Metro), Railway Board, Rail Bhawan, New Delhi.
16. The Director (TPS), Deptt. of Telecommunication, Sanchar Bhawan, New Delhi.
17. Director, (OM), Ministry of Power, Shram Shakti Bhavan, New Delhi.
18. Commissioner (Plg.), Delhi Development Authority, Vikas Minar, I.P. Estate, New Delhi.
19. Shri Alok Srivastava, Principal Secretary, Housing & Environment, Ballabh Bhawan, Room No.321, 3<sup>rd</sup> Floor, Govt. of Madhya Pradesh, Govt. of Madhya Pradesh Secretariat, Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh.
20. Dr. Sukhbir Singh Sandhu, IAS, Secretary, Housing & Urban Development, Department of Housing & Urban Development, Govt. of Punjab, Mini Secretariat, Sector-9, Chandigarh, Punjab.

Copy to:

21. The Commissioner, NCR Planning Cell, Town & Country Planning Deptt., Navyug Market, Commercial Building, IInd Floor, Ghaziabad, U.P.
22. Director, Delhi Division, Ministry of Urban Development, Nirman Bhawan, New Delhi
23. The Chief Coordinator Planner, (NCR Planning Cell), C/O Chief Administrator, HUDA, SCO, Sector-6, Panchkula, Haryana.
24. Chief Coordinator Planner, NCR Planning Cell, Town & Country Planning Deptt., Navyug Market, Commercial Building, IInd Floor, Ghaziabad, U.P.
25. Shri Santosh D. Vaidya, Addl. Secretary (NCR), Govt. of NCT-Delhi, office of Addl. Secretary (NCR), NCR Planning Cell, Room No.507, 5<sup>th</sup> Level, B-Wing, Delhi Sachivalaya, I.P. Estate, New Delhi.

**NCRPB**

26. Shri R.K. Karna, Director (A&F), NCRPB.
27. Shri J.N. Barman, Joint Director (Technical), NCRPB.
28. Shri R.C. Shukla, Joint Director (Technical), NCRPB.
29. Shri P.K. Jain, Finance & Account Officer, NCRPB.
30. Shri D.K. Verma, Deputy Director (Admn.), NCRPB
31. Shri Nabil Jafri, Deputy Director (GIS), NCRPB.
32. Ms. Anjali Pancholy, Deputy Director (Technical), NCRPB
33. Ms. Meenkashi Singh, Asstt. Director(Technical), NCRPB.
34. Shri Aqeel Ahmed, Asstt. Director (Technical), NCRPB.
35. P.S. to M.S.
36. P.S. to CRP.

4/5/3

**MINUTES OF THE 57<sup>TH</sup> MEETING OF THE PLANNING COMMITTEE HELD AT 11.00 A.M. ON 29.12.2009 IN THE CONFERENCE HALL OF NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF URBAN AFFAIRS, CORE-IV B, FIRST FLOOR, INDIA HABITAT CENTRE, LODI ROAD, NEW DELHI-110003.**

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A list of the participants is enclosed.

Chairman welcomed the members of the Planning Committee. Chairman emphasized that the Statutory Planning Committee has an important role to play in the implementation of the various policies and proposals of the Regional Plan 2021 and other various plans. Keeping this view, a number of issues have been added in the agenda items for deliberations in the meeting. Thereafter, the Planning Committee took up the agenda items for discussions.

**AGENDA ITEM NO.1: CONFIRMATION OF THE MINUTES OF THE 56<sup>TH</sup> MEETING OF THE PLANNING COMMITTEE HELD ON 19.9.2008**

The Minutes of the 56<sup>th</sup> meeting of the Planning Committee held on 19.09.2008 were confirmed.

**AGENDA ITEM NO.2: REVIEW OF ACTION TAKEN ON THE DECISIONS OF THE 56<sup>TH</sup> MEETING OF THE PLANNING COMMITTEE HELD ON 19.9.2008**

**i) Draft Master Plan for Greater NOIDA 2021**

Chief Regional Planner, NCRPB while explaining the status of preparation of the draft Master Plan for Greater NOIDA-2021, mentioned that the Planning Committee in its 54<sup>th</sup> meeting 04.09.2006 suggested that the green belt should be kept between Greater Noida Phase I & II. The other proposals like Orbital Rail, Dedicated Freight Corridor (DFC) and Peripheral Expressway should be incorporated in the Master Plan. The Planning Committee suggested that all the observations should be incorporated in the Master Plans.

Chairman suggested that Transferable Development Rights (TDR) method can be applied for the provisions of green belt in the Master Plan so that the owners of the land falling within the green belt are not adversely affected. He further mentioned that TDR method is being practiced by the development authorities in Rajasthan. Chairman suggested that the development authorities / agencies of the towns in NCR should be involved in discussion regarding the adoptability of the TDR which could be used for maintaining the green area, and other purposes like road widening, slum area, heritage area and even affordable housing.

Chairman further mentioned that the various provisions like earthquake resistant structures, fire fighting exists in the Master Plans / Regulations but enforcement of the provisions need to be ensured.

Principal Secretary, Housing & Environment, Govt. of M.P mentioned that the Government of MP is in the process of preparation of Rules regarding premium on FAR, development fees and creation of development fund, etc. and mentioned that the Rules once finalized, a copy of the same would be sent to the NCRPB. Stating the transparency in planning process he mentioned that in Madhya Pradesh pre-plan workshops are organized before the actual

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plan preparation and subsequently a draft plan is prepared, public suggestion / objections are invited, public hearings are also held by a committee constituted for this purpose. Chairman suggested that in compliance of the RP-2021 the Master Plan/Development Plans, the NCR Cells could be involved in the planning process.

Director (A&F), NCRPB suggested that Infrastructure Development Plans / Sectoral Plans should be prepared in a time-bound manner after the Master Plan of Greater Noida 2021 is finalized so that specific projects are formulated for implementation of the Plan proposals.

After detailed deliberations, it was decided that the Commissioner, NCR Cell, UP will interact with the Greater Noida Authority and ensure that the observations of the Planning Committee are incorporated in the draft Master Plan for Greater Noida Phase-I and Phase-II before submitting the Master Plans to the NCR Planning Board for consideration.

**ii) Study report on Counter-Magnet Areas to Delhi and National Capital Region (NCR)** ✓

Chief Regional Planner, NCRPB mentioned that Board had approved the recommendations of the 56<sup>th</sup> Planning Committee on the Study on Counter-Magnet Areas to Delhi and NCR along with the draft chapter on Counter-Magnet Areas for incorporation in the Regional Plan-2021 for NCR in its 31<sup>st</sup> meeting held on 11.11.2009. In pursuance to the decision of the Board, necessary action is being taken for notifying the modification in the chapter related to "Counter-Magnet Areas" i.e. Chapter-18 Regional Plan-2021 for NCR for inviting objection and suggestions from the public as per section 14 (2) and the provisions of the NCRPB Act, 1985 and Rule 23 to 26 of NCRPB Rules, 1985.

Chairman suggested that all the concerned states may prepare Plan of Action for Development of Counter Magnet Areas, simultaneously, so that the Plan of Action for development is ready by the time final Notification of Counter Magnet Area is issued.

**iii) Landuse change proposals in Rajasthan Sub-region received from Govt. of Rajasthan**

The Committee noted that the Govt. of Rajasthan is in the process of preparation of Sub-Regional Plan and Master Plan for SNB Urban Complex and Greater Bhiwadi where the landuse change proposals will be suitably incorporated.

**AGENDA ITEM NO.3: REVIEW OF STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF REGIONAL PLAN - 2021 FOR NCR**

**(a) Steering Committee for implementation of policies & proposals of Regional Plan-2021 for National Capital Region**

The Planning Committee noted that all the NCR participating States have constituted Steering Committees for their respective Sub-regions. The Committee observed that meetings of the Steering Committees were not held on quarterly basis. Chairman suggested that the progress of implementation of policies and proposals of Regional Plan-2021 are to be monitored effectively by the NCR Planning and Monitoring Cells of the participating States and report the same to the Steering Committee in their meetings on quarterly basis.

**(b) Quarterly Progress Report**

The Planning Committee observed that the Quarter Progress Reports are not being received by the NCR Planning Board regularly. Chief Regional Planner, NCRPB mentioned that Board has designed a format for submission of quarterly progress reports and already circulated to NCR Planning and Monitoring Cells of the participating States. Chairman suggested that NCR Planning & Monitoring Cells should interact with the various departments/agencies and closely monitor the implementation of the Regional Plan policies and proposals and obtain the Quarterly Progress Report from the concerned departments/agencies and consolidate the same and submit to the NCR Planning Board on quarterly basis. He also suggested to set up web based submission of progress reports in time.

**(c) Preparation of Functional Plans for selective sectors**

Chief Regional Planner, NCRPB while giving the status of preparation of Functional Plans mentioned that the Functional Plans for Transport and Ground Water Recharge were approved for further action by the Board in its meeting held on 11.11.2009. These Functional Plans will be circulated to the concerned Stakeholders shortly. The Functional Plans for Power and Water are being prepared in-house with the help of Study Groups. With regard to preparation of Functional Plan for Drainage, it was mentioned that data and information were not forthcoming from the States and Chairman suggested that the members of the Planning Committee may take up this matter to their concerned departments/agencies for expeditious supply of data and information to the NCR Planning Board for preparation of Functional Plan for Drainage.

**d) Preparation of Sub-Regional Plans-2021 for sub-regions of NCR**

Financial Commissioner & Principal Secretary, Town & Country Planning Deptt., Govt. of Haryana stated that the CRC has finalized the Interim Report-I prepared by the Consultant. He further stated that the entire exercise would be completed in the next four months' time.

Addl. Commissioner, NCR Cell, UP had mentioned that Inception Report had been prepared by the Consultant and received in the office of the NCR Cell, UP. He further mentioned that the meeting of the CRC to consider the Inception Report would be held shortly.

The representative from Govt. of Rajasthan stated that Inception Report prepared by the Consultant had been received. The Interim Report is under preparation. The exercise of preparation of Sub-Regional Plan would be completed by May, 2010.

Chief Regional Planner, NCRPB mentioned that in the last meeting of the NCR Planning Board held on 11.11.2009, the Board observed that few aspects like inter-state connectivity, inter-state issues had not been incorporated in the MPD-2021 which could be incorporated in the MPD-2021 as Addendum. After discussions, the Board had decided that the addendum be prepared incorporating the above mentioned aspects which would be a part of the Master Plan for Delhi. The representative from DDA informed that he would intimate the action taken on preparation of Addendum to the MPD-2021 to the NCR Planning Board shortly.

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c) **Preparation of Master/Development Plan for towns of NCR for the perspective year 2021 and its Work Plan**

The Chairman stressed that in order to achieve the Plan development of the NCR, the Master Plans of all the towns should be prepared in a time bound manner which would help in effectuation of the implementation of the policies and proposals of RP-2021 for NCR.

Addl. Commissioner, NCR Cell, UP mentioned that as per the criteria set for preparation of Master Plan of towns in UP, 22 towns have been notified for preparation of Master Plan and the remaining towns would not fulfill the criteria to be eligible for preparation of Master Plans. Keeping in view dynamism of urbanization in the NCR, it would be appropriate that Master Plans/Development Plans are prepared for all the towns falling within the Sub-regions of NCR. As regards eligibility of criteria of the remaining towns for preparation of Master Plans, the matter may be examined by the NCR Cells and detailed note for preparation of Master Plans for the remaining towns may be sent to the NCRPB so that the matter can be taken up with the Govt. of UP.

Financial Commissioner & Principal Secretary, Town & Country Planning Deptt., Govt. of Haryana informed that Master Plans of 28 towns have been prepared and those of other six towns are under preparation. The representative from Government of Rajasthan stated that Master Plans of Neemrana-Shahjanpur-Behror Complex, Alwar and Greater Bhiwadi were under preparation.

After detailed discussions, the Planning Committee decided that the NCR Cells of the participating States will send a detailed note on the latest status of preparation of Master/Development Plans and also prepare a Work Plan along with time schedule for preparation of Master Plans of all the remaining towns in their respective sub-regions. Difficulties, if any, may be communicated to the Board.

**(f) Others (Sub-Plans, Annual Plans & Action Plans and Projects Plans)**

Chief Regional Planner, NCRPB mentioned that Sub-Plans, Action Plans, Annual Plans and Project Plans are required to be prepared for effective implementation of the Regional Plan policies and proposals. Chairman suggested that the constituent States may prepare these Plans particularly the basic services for Transport, Water Supply, Solid Waste Management etc. in a time bound manner so that projects are formulated based on these Plans.

**AGENDA ITEM NO.4: PREPARATION OF DISTRICT PLANS AS PER THE 74<sup>TH</sup> AMENDMENT OF THE CONSTITUTION**

Chairman while explaining the importance of preparation of District Plans for effectuation of policies and proposals of the Regional Plan in the Sub-Regions, suggested that the constituent States may prepare District Plans for the Districts falling within the respective Sub-Regions. He stated that the Regional Plan also includes policies and proposals for development of rural areas in NCR to achieve balanced development of the region. The prevailing Town & Country Planning Acts in the States do not cover planning and development of the rural areas outside the notified controlled / development / regulated areas around the town. The District Plans prepared under the provisions of 73<sup>rd</sup> and 74<sup>th</sup> Constitutional Amendment Act will not only cover the urban areas but also cover planning, development and management of the fringe areas outside the controlled areas and rural areas outside controlled areas.

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Principal Secretary, Govt. of Madhya Pradesh stated that the local bodies do not own the lands in the periphery of the towns. The District Plans would help in development of the urban fringe areas and the rural areas in a planned manner.

Financial Commissioner & Principal Secretary, Town & Country Planning Deptt., Govt. of Haryana raised the issue of funding for implementation of the various proposals of the District Plans. Chairman mentioned that the various Departments/Agencies at district level are involved in planning and development of their own sectors. The District Plan can be prepared by integrating the proposals / plans of various Departments/Agencies. Chairman suggested that District Plan for at least one District in each Sub-Regions of UP, Haryana and Rajasthan may be prepared in the coming few months.

Chief Planner, TCPO, Ministry of Urban Development mentioned that TCPO has done some work on the District Plans which could be shared with the NCR constituent states. After detailed discussions, it was decided that TCPO in association with NCR Planning Board will organize a Seminar on preparation of District Plans where the Development Authorities, Municipal bodies and District Collectors of the Districts of NCR would also be invited.

**AGENDA ITEM NO.5: DEVELOPMENT OF HIGHWAY CORRIDOR ZONES**

Chairman, keeping in view the rapid urbanization in the NCR particularly along the Highways, stated that the width of the Highway Corridor Zone should be more than 500 m on either side of the Highways as proposed in the Regional Plan. Quoting the examples of development of new townships along the KMP Expressway in Haryana Sub-region, he stated that in other Sub-regions similar type of township development can be taken up which would help in achieving induced development of the region in a planned manner. In order to avoid unintended developments along the Highways, Chairman suggested that the Highway Corridor Zones may be delineated, notified and Development Plans be prepared expeditiously.

Chief Planner, TCPO, Ministry of Urban Development informed that the TCPO is working on preparation of Guidelines for Development of Corridor Zones. Chairman requested him to send a copy of the Guidelines to NCRPB which could be provided to the NCR participating States for their guidance.

**AGENDA ITEM NO.6: OTHER ISSUES RELATED TO IMPLEMENTATION OF REGIONAL PLAN-2021**

**1) Work Plan for Solid Waste Management in NCR /SWM in NCR**

Chairman emphasized the need for development of common Solid Waste disposal sites in the NCR to solve the problem of solid waste disposal in smaller cities/towns. He mentioned that Central Pollution Control Board had undertaken a Study for identification of Common Landfill Site for towns in NCR and the Study Report is under finalization. Once this report is received it would be circulated to the NCR participating States to formulate the schemes for development of Common Landfill Site and if the need arises NCR Planning Board can be approached for financial assistance.

After detailed discussions, Planning Committee decided that NCR participating States/ Agencies/Development Authorities/ULBs would prepare Sectoral Master Plan for Solid Waste Management for the cities/towns in their Sub-region. The cities with population more than one

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lakh may be taken up in the in the first instance and effort should be to ensure scientific disposal of solid waste in these towns in the current Five Year Plan.

## 2) **Work Plan for Drinking Water Supply in NCR**

Chairman informed that the study of Water Supply and its Management is being conducted and the final report will be the Functional Plan for Water in NCR. It is also proposed to hold a Workshop to share the draft final report with the stakeholders. After obtaining the inputs from the stakeholders, Final Report would be prepared and circulated. In order to detail out and identify projects for drinking water supply at city/local level, there is a need for preparation of Sectoral Master Plan on Water Management in the city. These would have to be prepared at the city/district level by the concerned State Governments/ their agencies.

It was also informed that the Functional Plan on Ground Water Recharge for NCR was approved in the 31st meeting of NCR Planning Board held on 11.11.09 and it was discussed in the Workshop held on 30.11.2009. It was decided that concerned District Collectors and other agencies of the State Government of NCR participating States would prepare Plan of Action at district level for ground water recharge in NCR, including identification of projects and source of funds from various governmental schemes such as NREGS of Ministry of Rural Development and schemes of Ministry of Water Resources and their implementation. The concerned agencies of the NCR states are requested to take action in this regard.

After detailed discussion it was decided that the NCR participating States would take action as decided.

## 3) **Functioning of the existing STPs and CETPs and Work Plan to bring it to desirable standards/sanitation Master Plans.**

The Chairman stated that all the towns of NCR should have sewerage system and the disposal should be only after proper treatment as per the standards. He observed that the treatment facilities in NCR towns are inadequate and also the existing STPs are not functioning properly. He further informed that Sewerage Master Plan for Hapur, U.P has been prepared by NCRPB through the technical assistance of ADB, and suggested that the Sewerage Master Plans for other towns may be prepared on the similar lines. NCRPB will conduct training programme for the officers of the participating States, through AMDA.

Director (A&F), NCRPB mentioned that the Sectoral Plans for infrastructure development like, sanitation plan including sewerage and solid waste management should be prepared for each of the towns in NCR based on which projects can be formulated through Project Development Facility (PDF) of NCRPB.

It was decided to circulate the Sewerage Master Plan of Hapur already prepared by the ADB Consultants, to all the participating States as a sample. The committee recommended that the participating States would prepare sewerage Master Plan and would implement the sewerage system in NCR towns in phased manner. The States would prepare the schemes for implementation of sewerage system in these towns and would ensure disposal of the effluent only after treatment as per the standards.

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It was also decided that the States will take steps to improve functioning of the existing STPs / CETPs even by privatising its O&M wherever feasible and to use the treated water for non-drinking purposes instead of discharging it in the drains. A Plan would have to be prepared in this regard.

**4) Strategies for re-development**

Chief Regional Planner, NCRPB mentioned that a number of large cities in NCR were experiencing problems of congestion, limitation of land and old structures particularly in the old cities / walled cities and old city centres which require immediate attention for re-development to revitalize the economy of the area and quality of life of the people. This requires delineation of old city areas/city centres of various cities and towns in NCR and preparation of Re-development Plan followed by re-development schemes/ projects. He further mentioned that the MPD-2021 has a provision for preparation of re-development scheme.

Chairman suggested that the participating States may initiate action for identification / delineation of the areas for re-development in the various cities/towns falling the respective Sub-regions and prepare re-development plan and initiate formulation of re-development schemes.

After detailed discussions, it was decided that the participating States will initiate action for identification/delineation of the re-development areas and preparation of Re-Development Plans. It was also decided that a Committee under the Chairmanship of Chief Planner, TCPO, Ministry of Urban Development with the Chief Coordinator Planners/Chief Town Planner, NCR Cells of the participating States, Joint Secretary, NCR Cell, NCT-Delhi and Additional Commissioner (Planning), DDA and Joint Director, NCRPB would be constituted for formulation of Guidelines for preparation of Re-Development Plan.

**5) Capacity Building through pilot projects in Urban Planning and learning for doing strategy – Work Plan for NCRPB**

Chief Regional Planner NCRPB gave the background and stressed that Officers/officials of the NCR Planning Board and NCR Constituent States may be trained on latest mapping technologies like Geographic Information System (GIS). He suggested that the training may be given through Indian Institute of Remote Sensing (IIRS), Dehradun which is a premier Govt. Institute in the field of Remote Sensing (RS) & GIS for Urban/Regional Planning. CRP also suggested that two weeks of training on GIS & RS would be required for the officers/officials of the NCRPB and NCR Participating States.

Chairman suggested that capacity building of the NCRPB and the NCR Participating States should be done in the application of GIS in all Sectors. The capacity should be built to a level where RS, GIS and GPS technology is used. He mentioned that the use of GIS application should not be only for land planning but also could be for project planning/formulation. He further added that the training could be tailor made for senior officers, junior level officers and working level officers so that exposure is available at every level.

After detailed deliberations, it was decided that, to begin with, one training program in a year on GIS & RS would be taken up which can further be increased to two or even more programs in a year, as needed.

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**6) Innovative methods to fund NCR towns – Transferable Development Rights, land as resource, Municipal Bonds, Financing and PPP**

Chief Regional Planner, NCRPB mentioned that Transferable Development Rights is a very useful tool which can be used for preserving green areas, heritage area, reserved area, and area of road widening, etc. It has also been used successfully for development of slum area in case of Mumbai by Government of Maharashtra. Government of Rajasthan has made successful experiment for providing affordable housing to the weaker section through TDR. He further informed that the NCR Planning and Monitoring Cell, UP has prepared a proposal for protection of green belt on either side of highways as recommended in Regional Plan-2021 through the use of TDR. This can be suitably adopted by other States. He further mentioned that the matter of TDR was discussed in a meeting under the chairmanship of Member Secretary, NCRPB held on 21.12.2009 wherein two presentations were made. Copies of the presentations on “Draft Policy for Transferable Development Rights (Road Side Green Buffers in NCR) – (Appendix-I) and “Transferable Development Right” (Appendix –II) are enclosed for guidance.

Director (A&F), NCRPB made a presentation on the Financing of Urban Infrastructure in NCR. In his presentation, he mentioned the infrastructure gaps in NCR which is estimated to the tune of Rs.300000 crores upto 2021 of which Rs. 22,800 crores would be required for the services like Water Supply, Sewerage, Drainage, Solid Waste Management etc. He had highlighted the major concern in the urban infrastructure and possible sources of financing urban infrastructure in NCR. A copy of the presentation is enclosed (Appendix-III).

**7) Strategies to develop/conservate wet land habitat, bio-diversity, river/water fronts etc.**

Chief Regional Planner, NCRPB mentioned that Regional Plan has identified the areas/zones which should be conserved and protected and the Plan has also proposed that detailed Conservation Plans to be prepared for the areas designated as *Natural Urban Conservation Zone* in the Regional Plan-2021 for NCR.

Chairman suggested that utmost care should be taken for development around the ecologically sensitive nature conservation zones like ridge, forest, lakes, water bodies, paleo-channels which are required to be protected.

After detailed discussions, the Planning Committee decided that the respective State Governments/Agencies would delineate the conservation zones and initiate preparation of detailed Conservation Plan for the same. TDR may be used to implement such Plans wherever needed

**Agenda Item No. 7 ISSUES RAISED BY ADDITIONAL COMMISSIONER,  
NCR PLANNING AND MONITORING CELL, UP.**

**Provision of 30 mt. wide green belt on either side of the railway lines.**

The Additional Commissioner, NCR Planning and Monitoring Cell, UP suggested that the provisions of 30 mt. wide green belt along the railway lines and the provision of the RP-2021 of green belt along the railway lines may be waived.

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Chief Regional Planner, NCRPB suggested that it relates to amendment in the RP-2021. Similar issues may be listed and sent to the Board alongwith the problem being faced by the States. This would be considered during the review of RP-2021 which is due September, 2010. States could also address such issues in SRP which is under preparation.

After discussion, the Planning Committee decided that such issues could be listed and sent to the Board before the review exercise starts for the consideration of the Review Committee.

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

  
(Rajeev Malhotra) 7/1/10  
Chief Regional Planner  
Tel No. 011-24642289

To:

- i) Chairman, Planning Committee
- ii) Members of the Planning Committee
- iii) All officers of the Board

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List of the participants

- 1) Dr. Noor Mohammad, Member Secretary cum Chairman, Planning Committee, NCRPB, India Habitat Centre, Core-IV, B, 1<sup>st</sup> Floor, Lodi Road, New Delhi-110003.
- 2) Shri D.S. Dhesi, Financial Commissioner & Principal Secretary, Town & Country Planning Deptt., Govt. of Haryana, Haryana Civil Secretariat, Chandigarh, Haryana.
- 3) Shri Alok Srivastava, Principal Secretary, Housing & Environment, Govt. of Madhya Pradesh.
- 4) Shri J.B. Kshirsagar, Chief Planner, Town & Country Planning Organisation, Govt. of India, Vikas Bhawan, I.P. Estate, New Delhi.
- 5) Shri Santosh Kumar Yadav, Additional Commissioner, NCR Planning Cell, Town & Country Planning Deptt., Navyug Market, Commercial Building, IInd Floor, Ghaziabad, U.P.
- 6) Shri Rajeev Malhotra, Chief Regional Planner, NCRPB, New Delhi.
- 7) Shri B.K. Jain, Additional Commissioner (Planning), Delhi Development Authority, Vikas Minar, I.P. Estate, New Delhi.
- 8) Shri R.C. Meena, Joint Secretary, Govt. of NCT-Delhi, office of Addl. Secretary (NCR), NCR Planning Cell, Room No.507, 5<sup>th</sup> Level, B-Wing, Delhi Sachivalaya, I.P. Estate, New Delhi.
- 9) Shri Vinod Virmani, Chief Engineer, Office of the Secretary, Department of Urban Governance, Room No.29, Main Building, Govt. of Rajasthan, Rajasthan Secretariat, Jaipur, Rajasthan.
- 10) Shri N.K. Johari, Assistant Town Planner, NCR Planning Cell, Town & Country Planning Deptt., Navyug Market, Commercial Building, IInd Floor, Ghaziabad, U.P.
- 11) Shri P.K. Jain, Engineer, UIT, Bhiwadi (Rajasthan).

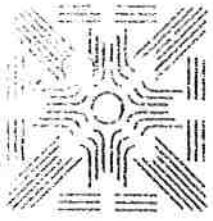
**NCRPB**

- 12) Shri R.K. Karna, Director (A&F), NCRPB, New Delhi.
- 13) Shri J.N. Barman, Joint Director (T), NCRPB, New Delhi.
- 14) Shri R.C. Shukla, Joint Director (T), NCRPB, New Delhi.
- 15) Shri Nabil Jafri, Dy. Director, NCRPB, IHC, Lodi Road, New Delhi.
- 16) Ms. Anjali P. Roy, Deputy Director (T), NCRPB.
- 17) Shri Syed Aqeel Ahemad, Assistant Director (T), NCRPB.
- 18) Shri Abhijeet Samanta, Assistant Director (PMC), NCRPB.

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# **ANNEXURE-1/II**





Annexure - 1/II  
राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र योजना बोर्ड  
**NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION PLANNING BOARD**  
प्रथम तल, कोर-IV बी/1st Floor, Core - IV B  
भारत पर्यावास केन्द्र/India Habitat Centre  
लोधी रोड, नई दिल्ली-110 003 / Lodhi Road, New Delhi-110 003  
शहरी विकास मंत्रालय/Ministry of Urban Development  
दूरभाष/Phone : 24642284, 24642287, फैक्स/Fax : 24642163

**BY COURIER / SPEED POST**

No.K-14011/109/2009-NCRPB

Dated : 23.02.2010

**Sub:** Amendments in the Minutes of the 57<sup>th</sup> of the Planning Committee of NCR Planning Board held on 29.12.2009.

Board has received a request from the Additional Commissioner, NCR Planning and Monitoring Cell Uttar Pradesh for amendments in the agenda item no.7( Page no. 8 & 9) in the minutes of the 57<sup>th</sup> meeting of the Planning Committee. The amendments suggested have been examined and Chairmen Planning Committee has approved the amendments as under.

As per Minutes of the 57 <sup>th</sup> Planning Committee Agenda item no.7( Page no. 8 & 9)	As suggested by Additional Commissioner, NCR (Cell), UP	Amendments made
<p>Provision of 30 mt. wide green belt on either side of the railway lines.</p> <p>The Additional Commissioner, NCR Planning and Monitoring Cell, UP suggested that the provisions of 30 mt. wide green belt along the railway lines and the provision of the RP-2021 of green belt along the railway lines may be waived.</p> <p>After discussion, the Planning Committee decided that such issues</p>	<p><i>"I have to bring into your knowledge that in the said meeting I raised the issue of waiving the provision of 30 mt green belt along with railway lines of the private loop/connecting lines only. As it was brought into his knowledge that some SEZs and industries are intending to construct a loop/connecting lines from the nearby main railway lines to their site which will be used exclusively for their raw materials and finished products to and from their sites to the main railway line. Such connecting lines will also help in reducing the road traffic pressures in their towns.</i></p> <p><i>After the discussion in the aforesaid meeting it was decided that the planning cells should</i></p>	<p>Provision of 30 mt. wide green belt on either side of the railway lines.</p> <p>The Additional Commissioner, NCR Planning and Monitoring Cell, raised the issue of waiving the provision of 30 mt green belt along with railway line of the private loop/connecting lines only. As it was brought to his notice that some SEZs and industries are intending to construct a loop/connecting lines from the nearby main railway lines to their site which will be used exclusively for their raw materials and finished products to and from their sites to the main railway line. Such connecting lines will also help in reducing the road traffic pressures in their towns.</p>


o/c

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could be listed and sent to the Board before the review exercise starts for the consideration of the Review Committee.

*keep on listing such issues which shall be placed before the next meeting of Planning Committee for review of Regional Plan 2021."*

The minutes of the meeting may please be treated as amended.

  
**Rajeev Malhotra**  
Chief Regional Planner  
& Member Convener  
Tel.No.24642289

To:

1. Dr. M.M. Kutty, Joint Secretary (D&L), Ministry of Urban Development, Nirman Bhawan, New Delhi.
2. Shri D.S. Dhesi, Financial Commissioner & Principal Secretary, Town & Country Planning Deptt., Govt. of Haryana, Haryana Civil Secretariat, Chandigarh, Haryana.
3. Shri Arun Kumar Sinha, Principal Secretary, Housing Department, Govt. of UP, Babu Bhawan, Uttar Pradesh Secretariat, Lucknow, UP.
4. Shri G.S. Sandhu, Principal Secretary, Department of Urban Governance, Room No.29, Main Building, Govt. of Rajasthan, Rajasthan Secretariat, Jaipur, Rajasthan.
5. Shri Ashok Kumar Nigam, Vice-Chairman, Delhi Development Authority, Vikas Sadan Near INA Colony, New Delhi-110 023.
6. Shri T.C. Gupta, Director, Town & Country Planning Department, Government of Haryana, 18-A, Madhya Marg, Chandigarh.
7. Shri J.B. Kshirsagar, Chief Planner, Town & Country Planning Organisation, Govt. of India, Vikas Bhawan, I.P. Estate, New Delhi.
8. Shri K.K. Sharma, Principal Secretary (PWD), Govt. of NCT-Delhi, 5<sup>th</sup> Level, Delhi Secretariat, PWD Secretariat, I.P. Estate, New Delhi
9. Shri N. R. Verma, Chief Town & Country Planner, Town & Country Planning Deptt., Govt. of U.P., 7, Bandaria Bagh, Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh.
10. Shri H.S. Sancheti, Chief Town Planner (NCR), Town & Country Planning Department, Govt. of Rajasthan, Nagar Niyojan Bhawan, Jawaharlal Nehru Marg, Jaipur, Rajasthan.
11. Shri Harish Chandra, Adviser (HUD), Planning Commission, Yojna Bhawan, New Delhi.
12. Shri K.L. Dhingra, Chairman & Managing Director, Housing & Urban Development Corpn., HUDCO House, Lodhi Road, New Delhi-110 003.
13. Joint Secretary (IA), Department of Environment, Ministry of Environment & Forests, Paryavaran Bhawan, CGO Complex, Lodhi Road, New Delhi-110003.
14. The Chief Engineer (Planning), Min. of Road Transport and Highways, Transport Bhawan, Parliament Street, New Delhi-110 011.
15. The Executive Director (Delhi Metro), Railway Board, Rail Bhawan, New Delhi.
16. The Director (TPS), Deptt. of Telecommunication, Sanchar Bhawan, New Delhi.
17. Director, (OM), Ministry of Power, Shram Shakti Bhavan, New Delhi.
18. Commissioner (Plg.), Delhi Development Authority, Vikas Minar, I.P. Estate, New Delhi.
19. Shri Alok Srivastava, Principal Secretary, Housing & Environment, Ballabh Bhawan, Room No.321, 3<sup>rd</sup> Floor, Govt. of Madhya Pradesh, Govt. of Madhya Pradesh Secretariat, Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh.

11/1/2

20. Dr. Sukhbir Singh Sandhu, Secretary, Housing & Urban Development, Department of Housing & Urban Development, Govt. of Punjab, Mini Secretariat, Sector-9, Chandigarh, Punjab.

Copy to:

21. The Commissioner, NCR Planning Cell, Town & Country Planning Deptt., Navyug Market, Commercial Building, IInd Floor, Ghaziabad, U.P.
22. Director, Delhi Division, Ministry of Urban Development, Nirman Bhawan, New Delhi
23. The Chief Coordinator Planner, (NCR Planning Cell), C/O Chief Administrator, HUDA, SCO, Sector-6, Panchkula, Haryana.
24. Chief Coordinator Planner, NCR Planning Cell, Town & Country Planning Deptt., Navyug Market, Commercial Building, IInd Floor, Ghaziabad, U.P.
25. Shri Santosh D. Vaidya, Addl. Secretary (NCR), Govt. of NCT-Delhi, office of Addl. Secretary (NCR), NCR Planning Cell, Room No.507, 5<sup>th</sup> Level, B-Wing, Delhi Sachivalaya, I.P. Estate, New Delhi.
26. Shri B.K. Jain, Additional Commissioner (Planning), Delhi Development Authority, Vikas Minar, I.P. Estate, New Delhi.
27. Shri R.C. Meena, Joint Secretary, Govt. of NCT-Delhi, office of Addl. Secretary (NCR), NCR Planning Cell, Room No.507, 5<sup>th</sup> Level, B-Wing, Delhi Sachivalaya, I.P. Estate, New Delhi.
28. Shri Vinod Virmani, Chief Engineer, Office of the Secretary, Department of Urban Governance, Room No.29, Main Building, Govt. of Rajasthan, Rajasthan Secretariat, Jaipur, Rajasthan.
29. Shri N.K. Johari, Assistant Town Planner, NCR Planning Cell, Town & Country Planning Deptt., Navyug Market, Commercial Building, IInd Floor, Ghaziabad, U.P.
30. Shri P.K. Jain, Engineer, UIT, Bhiwadi (Rajasthan).

NCRPB

31. Shri R.K. Karna, Director (A&F), NCRPB
32. Shri J.N. Barman, Joint Director (Technical), NCRPB
33. Shri R.C. Shukla, Joint Director (Technical), NCRPB - for Wf 23/2
34. Shri Nabil Jafri, Deputy Director (GIS), NCRPB - for Review 22/2
35. Shri P.K. Jain, Finance & Account Officer, NCRPB - 22/2
36. Shri D.K. Verma, Deputy Director (Admn.), NCRPB - 22/2
37. Ms. Anjali Pancholy, Deputy Director (Technical), NCRPB - for SJ 22/2
38. Ms. Meenkashi Singh, Deputy Director (Technical), NCRPB - for SJ 22/2
39. Shri Aqeel Ahmed, Assistant Director (Technical), NCRPB - for SJ 22/2
40. Shri Abhijeet Samanta, Assistant Director (PMC), NCRPB - 22/2
41. Shri Ramesh Dev, Assistant Director (Technical), NCRPB.
42. P.S. to Member Secretary, NCRPB. 22/2
43. P.S. to Chief Regional Planner, NCRPB. 22/2

11/11/3

# **ANNEXURE-2/I**

TOWN AND COUNTY PLANNING ORGANISATION  
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT

'E' - Block, Delhi Vikas Bhawan  
N.I.P. Estate, New Delhi-110002  
Tel: 011-23379353, Fax: 011-23379197  
Email: cp.tcpo@yahoo.com  
Dated: 14<sup>th</sup> January, 2009  
10

To  
The Chief Regional Planner,  
NCR Planning Board  
India Habitat Centre  
Lodhi Road

Subject: Promoting Greenfield Townships

Sir,

Kindly recall the brief discussions held during the 57<sup>th</sup> meeting of NCRPB on 29<sup>th</sup> December 2008 regarding policy for locating Greenfield Townships along expressways in NCR.

We have sourced material available on the net and tried to come up with a draft policy for Promoting Greenfield Townships on a Pan India basis.

You may like to go through it and add/ delete/comment on the Policy.

Thanking You,

Yours Faithfully

  
JB Kshirsagar  
(Chief Planner)

JDK  
  
4/2/10

# Promoting Greenfield Townships

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## 1. Introduction

It is well documented and understood that India is one of the fastest growing economies in the world along with being one of the most populated. The urban population of India is likely to grow from 285.3 million in 2001 to 360 million in 2010, 410 million in 2015, 468 million in 2020 and 533 million in 2025, as per the projections based on past trends. Furthermore, the share of agriculture in the total workforce has shown considerable decline to 57% from 60% in 1993-94. The share of primary sector is likely to decline further to 37% by 2030. This means a large number of rural workforce will migrate to urban areas in search of jobs in the secondary and tertiary sector. It is important for them to have access to employment, shelter and related services and facilities failing which they will contribute to mushrooming growth of slums and substandard habitat.

The sheer growth of the economy combined with rapid urbanization of the population has created conditions that lead to a housing price rise. Urbanization of this scale needs to be supported by adequate living conditions and the time is right to take meaningful steps to evolve a policy which addresses and channels this growth in the right direction.

This document on promoting Greenfield Townships introduces and outlines the policy of developing a State of Art Residential Zone (SRZ) as a viable solution to tackle the compounding problem of mixed and affordable housing on a pan-India basis.

**“A State of Art Residential Zone (SRZ) is a notified geographical area that is free of domestic taxes, levies and duties (both for the creation of, operation and maintenance of the SRZ) with special development rules to promote large scale, greenfield, affordable housing projects for the country’s masses. The SRZ may have a prescribed minimum number of dwelling units with a maximum prescribed size, and each SRZ would require adequate social infrastructure including schools, medical facilities etc.”**

Put simply, a SRZ is a unique Zone which contains catchments of residential properties which have been accorded fiscal benefits in order to bring down the cost of housing and create a massive deliberate Urban Agglomeration that services the local commercial activity and vice versa. The key idea is to create an interdependent living system which is not only self-sufficient but also has the potential to grow and inject growth into geographical areas around the SRZ.

The components of SRZ are

**Affordable Housing** Bringing good quality low cost greenfield housing to the mass market supported by a sustainable living infrastructure with integrated schools, medical facilities, play grounds etc with Income to Dwelling Unit Ratio not more than 1:4 through optimising responsive space standards, specifications and technology.

**Uniform Infrastructure & Housing Plan** The SRZ would bring housing activities under one umbrella leading to better organization and implementation.

**Employment & Per Capita Income** | Massive employment generation in and around the SRZ leading to an improvement in the per-capita income and the GDP. In addition, various forward and backward linkages will create additional employment opportunities.

**Economic Growth of the region** | A large concentration of population would generate allied benefits with business activity rapidly proliferating around the peripheral areas of the SRZ. It also provides opportunity for home based activities.

**Controlling Slum Population** | Presenting Slum residents with an option of affordable housing.

**Planned Urban Development** | Systematic Urban Agglomeration instead of an Organic one resulting in better redistribution of resources and upliftment of living standards.

**Lesser Time for Development** | The time taken for sanctions and approvals may be reduced significantly by genuine single window clearances leading to a faster rate for project completion.

While the basic purpose of an SEZ is to bring in economic prosperity to the region by creating conditions that attract establishments to set up organized commercial micro markets with waiver of various duties, exemptions from taxes, State and Central levies etc, they create the right reward management systems which motivate investors, developers, State and Central Governments as well as other beneficiaries to invest in land and contribute directly to economic properties. The same may also be applied to SRZ in inducing, 'Thinking Globally and Acting Locally'. Further, the Government of India recognizes that knowledge based activities will be the key economic drivers in the future. This includes IT and IT enabled services such as Knowledge Process Outsourcing and Business Process Outsourcing. It also includes emerging technology areas such as biotech, energy related research, financial services, contract research and host of such other activities.

Most of these businesses are driven by global capital and therefore locational decisions are to be taken by comparing the advantages of cities across the world. This means that for a metropolitan region/city region to attract investments in these sectors, its cities have to compete with similar city destinations across the world. The location of these businesses will be governed largely by the availability of high quality built environment and services. The Government needs to proactively facilitate the creation of such destinations in order to attract high end investments and create jobs and business opportunities.

## **2. Key elements of the Policy**

The key elements of the Township Policy are summarised here and detailed out in subsequent sections.

### **2.1 Government's role and support**

Government will primarily play the role of facilitator in implementing the Policy. The Government's role is detailed out in the policy under the following six heads:

1. External Infrastructure - Power/Roads/Water
2. Land Purchase Support
3. Green Channel procedures
4. Special benefits
5. Rating of developers & projects
6. Monitoring Mechanisms
7. Macro level planning and regulation of development

### **2.2 Developers' role and obligations**

The developer plays a central role in the realization of the objectives of the Policy. While the policy facilitates the development process and simplifies procedures, it also provides a framework of norms to ensure that public policy objectives are met and high quality townships are created. The developer's role is detailed under the following six heads:

1. Town planning norms
2. Mitigation of vulnerability
3. On-site physical and social infrastructure norms
4. Disclosure Norms
5. Performance standards for operation and maintenance
6. Provision for informal service providers

### ***2.3 The implementation framework***

The framework for implementation of the Policy is designed for simplicity of operation while geared for achieving public policy objectives as well as enabling high quality township development. The implementation framework is detailed out in the policy under the following nine heads:

1. Applicable area
2. Eligibility Criteria

Classification of Townships by use

1. Flagship Townships
2. Performance Standards
3. Disclosure norms
4. Procedures
5. Mechanism to ensure compliance
6. Institutional framework
7. Miscellaneous matters

### **3. The emerging need of the Greenfield Community**

Knowledge based industries require high end commercial and residential built environment along with high quality infrastructure. Since these sectors are manned by the young, availability of good quality health services, educational institutions and modern entertainment facilities will drive such development. Increasingly, it is becoming clearer, that these ventures are looking for sustainable integrated townships of a size capable of supporting businesses and homes, with adequate physical and social infrastructure. Yet, these should be compact enough to enable high quality living environments where it is possible to walk-to-work, walk-to-school and use public transport for other activities.

In the regional context, these townships must be well connected to other urban centers through regional transport infrastructure such as airports, railways, and highways. The townships must also have access to trunk infrastructure such as high-quality drinking water and reliable power supply.

To attract investments in knowledge based economic activities in a manner that directly benefits the state, there are several initiatives required. Greenfield Townships should take the lead in promoting the development of integrated townships with high quality built environment. Along with this, it is necessary to ensure that the townships so developed have access to reliable trunk infrastructure. It is also important to attract high grade developers



with long term commitment through systems for rating their performance and to set adequately high standards for them in terms of infrastructure provisioning and service delivery. In order that such townships don't become future liabilities for the state, the infrastructure should be designed such that it is zero impact in terms of waste management and adequately self sufficient in terms of facilities for education, health and other aspects of social welfare. To make infrastructure sustainable and to ensure its continued operation and maintenance, new service sectors such as Facilities Management and Integrated Waste Management need to be promoted. It is also important to ensure that these townships are inclusive for the urban poor through norms for provision of Economically Weaker Section/ Low Income Group housing and integration of informal service providers.

#### **4. Objectives of the Policy**

##### ***4.1 To promote economic development***

1. To enable the sector to meet the infrastructure needs of new sectors of economy such as IT, ITES, Biotech, R & D Institutions and similar such outsourced economic activities.
2. To facilitate creation of new livelihood and employment opportunities.
3. To promote growth of tourism, medical & educational infrastructure
4. To achieve habitats which are globally competitive and catalyze the overall development of the state economy.

##### ***4.2 To facilitate the creation of efficient, equitable and sustainable new urban settlements***

1. To facilitate the emergence of poly nucleated urban agglomerations by encouraging creation of free standing towns, satellite towns etc.
2. To discourage unsustainable sprawl development.
3. To ensure creation of sustainable urban development by a strict adherence to a high degree of risk mitigation measures
4. To promote socially integrated and heterogeneous communities that are sensitive to the needs of the EWS/LIG and informal sector.
5. To achieve as far as practicable, a "Zero Impact" position in terms of its environmental impact, by ensuring that the new townships have access to requisite off site physical and social infrastructure, and have adequate on site physical and social infrastructure along with appropriate operation and maintenance mechanisms.
6. To achieve "Zero Impact" in terms of the loads generated on the regional level physical infrastructure, by seeking to achieve self-reliant infrastructure.
7. To promote the emergence and growth of self sustaining pedestrian communities that thrive in a walk to work, walk to school, walk to play environment.

##### ***4.3 To facilitate public private partnerships in urban development***

1. To promote and accelerate private sector participation in various categories of infrastructure that supports urban development.
2. To facilitate the emergence of newer service sectors such as Integrated Waste Management services (IWMS), Facility Management Services (FMS) etc.
3. To facilitate the participation of the government bodies that own substantial assets in the form of urbanizable land and properties in Public Private Partnership projects.

#### *4.4 To facilitate capacity building in the private sector and in government for urban development*

1. To enable the market to get properly articulated and segmented into various sectors such as Residential, Institutional, Commercial, Heritage property etc.
2. To ensure high quality of safety standards and hazard preparedness in strict compliance with the relevant IS codes.
3. To ensure professional monitoring of quality and compliance by peer review and third party supervision.
4. To provide differential levels of facilitation and self certification on the basis of such professional rating.
5. To strengthen the capacity of government agencies to ensure able supervision of the compliance of the policy.
6. To create a single point agency of the State Government to implement the policy.

#### **5. POLICY**

Consistent with the overall approach of Government to be a facilitator rather than be a provider, it is proposed that the development of integrated townships be done through private market initiatives. The Government's role will be to support and facilitate market operations and regulating it only to the extent required to realise public policy objectives.

It is recognized that only a mature township, well supported by government can respond effectively to the demand for high quality built environment. The first and most important support is the provision of reliable trunk infrastructure (road, water and power) at reasonable cost in a predictable and reasonable timeframe up to the threshold of the township. The Policy aims to provide a framework for ensuring that this happens in an efficient manner in predefined areas for township development.

It is equally important to ensure fast clearances for a variety of regulatory regimes ranging from land related clearances and building/ development permissions to environmental clearances. The Policy, thus responds to this by creating a Green Channel for fast clearances through third party verifications and/or self certification by high-rated developers.

While most developers would be willing to pay the market price for the land, they would need some government support for purchasing land in bulk. Domestic developers would be able to do most of the land purchase themselves, but would need support to purchase the parcels that are left out at the end of the process of putting together a stretch of land big enough to support an integrated township. Foreign investors on the other hand, may be averse to undertake retail purchase of land and may look to the government or to local partners for providing ready-to-build large plots.

There are many specific sectors of the economy such as education, health and tourism, which are of strategic importance in supporting knowledge based economic activities. However, these need higher levels of support to get established. This higher order support includes additional private land being procured preferably by negotiated purchase or unlocking urban land values of Government holdings as well as incentives such as exclusivity to offset entrepreneurial risk in the case of tourism ventures.

Government's regulatory role will be limited to the realization of public objectives; to fulfil the objective of employment generation, norms for minimum allocation of built-up area for economic activity area are required. The quality of the living environment needs to be ensured by adopting town planning norms providing for adequate open space, road network,

density norms, and quality of building construction along with provisions for future expansion.

To ensure that the residents and businesses are adequately served and the townships are 'zero-impact', re-cycling norms are required that necessitate high quality capital infrastructure and performance criteria for continued delivery of the required level of services. To protect the interests of the consumers buying property in the townships and to enable monitoring by the authorities, a high level of transparency needs to be established in property transactions, town planning and building construction clearances and levels of infrastructure service delivery. This can be accomplished by setting norms for compulsory disclosure of such information by developers. All the above are achievable by ensuring that developers with good track record and quality management systems are encouraged to participate in township development. This strategic objective is sought to be accomplished by a rating system for developers and their projects, the long term effect being an ongoing process of streamlining the industry.

#### **6 .Guidelines to promote Green field Townships**

It is pertinent to note that the concessions of various exemptions of direct & indirect taxes and duties will be cost neutral for the EWS and LIG categories, as the needs of this huge section of urban India that needs affordable housing is currently under addressed.

Since SRZs are primarily SEZs applied to a different sector, most administrative laws pertaining to the functioning of SEZ's would remain the same.

1. SRZ to contain low sized units (typically in the range of 55-75 sqm)
2. Have a minimum threshold on the number of units to be developed ( typically 20,000 DUs ie 1 lakkh population)
3. Initially, the administration of the SRZ would be managed and monitored by the Development Commissioners after the approvals are recommended by the respective State and cleared by the Board of Approvals at the Centre.
4. The funds of JNNURM may be used for transport connectivity the SRZ's with the nearest urban agglomeration
5. They may have buildings with an FSI relevant to the infrastructure standards as stipulated and will have planned support infrastructure (community halls, gardens / play parks, health centers, education, shopping, etc).
6. They will have effective measures & rules to prevent malpractices/ misuse of SRZ benefits. The following list is though indicative and not exhaustive.
  - An individual can buy only one dwelling unit.
  - Average size of units should be having a three bedroom house
  - Combination of two units/flats not be permitted
  - Tax/Duty free materials brought for consumption specifically in SRZs should not be diverted to other locations or use.

#### **7. Location**

*Greenfield townships should generally be located on comparatively degraded or barren land excluding prime agricultural areas growing more than one crop with the help of assured irrigation and located at a reasonable distance from medium or large existing town....."*

*"...Further, it is also important to develop mass rapid transport corridors between existing medium and large towns and new green-field townships so that the relationship between industry and commerce is developed to an optimum level..."*

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Access to airports/ railways/ highways availability of reliable water, power, institutions of higher learning, specialty hospitals and such other facilities being the prime pre-requisites, it is imperative that development be encouraged in areas where such facilities are available or may easily be established. This will enable provision of trunk infrastructure at optimal cost and optimal utilization of available infrastructure; the two sides of the same coin. The proposed strategy for development may also promote the already fast growing urban corridors with their extensions. There may be many growth nodes as well, emerging around various industrial clusters and regional infrastructure facilities that they may be linked with. Further, the periphery of existing urban centers is another category of suitable location. The Policy should apply in a prioritized and phased manner to these areas, along with concomitant development of trunk infrastructure.

#### **8. Government support through the Policy**

In response to the perceived needs of the industry and the imperatives of public policy, the Government may provide support for primarily five (5) types of activities.

(1) Provision of trunk infrastructure in the areas where the policy will apply in a phased manner. This will be undertaken through para-statal / agencies companies of the Government such as Urban Development, State Road Development, Water Board, and the Power Distribution Companies for various regions. The provision of infrastructure will be on a cost-plus basis with long term contracts and minimum consumption criteria.

(2) Land Assembly. Government support will be provided for procurement of parcels that are left out at the end of the process of putting together a stretch of land big enough to support an integrated township. The maximum extent of this facilitation will be determined on the basis of public policy objectives and the rating of the developer. In the case of townships for education and health infrastructure, a higher degree of facilitation will be extended.

(3) Establishment of a Green Channel for statutory clearances related to land, development permissions, environmental clearances and such others. This will be accomplished through simplified regulations and procedures, third party verification and self certification methods. The level of Green Channel support will be linked to the rating of developers.

(4) Special benefits under the policy e.g. giving exclusivity to tourism projects to offset entrepreneurial risk through a buffer zone for green-field projects and higher land procurement support for education and health infrastructure townships. Another special benefit is provision to allow clusters of townships of similar nature. These clusters can then comply with infrastructure norms as a cluster rather than independently.

(5) System for rating of developers and projects to be mandated by the government. The rating of a developer will determine the level of support and degree of flexibility offered to a developer.

Government will prepare and implement Master Plans for the areas to be covered by the Policy to ensure that while 'Integrated Township Development' happens in these locations, there is no haphazard development in the surrounding areas. The periphery of Township Policy applicable areas will be kept under strict 'Green Zone' controls.

Finally the Government will establish a mechanism for monitoring the township development process to ensure compliance with all the norms under the policy before handing over control to the elected Local Body at a later stage.

## **9. Master Plan for Township Area**

Master Plan for areas proposed under this Policy will be notified under respective section of Town Planning & Urban Development Acts as a Special Development.

All areas notified for accelerated growth under the policy will be subject to following procedure

- (a) Master Plan will be prepared.
- (b) Master Plan will include an Infrastructure Plan to support the higher intensities of use of land in the delineated area.
- (c) Where deemed appropriate and viewing the nature of development, Government may notify any delineated area or any part thereof to be a notified area.

A Committee to be constituted to carry out the following functions:

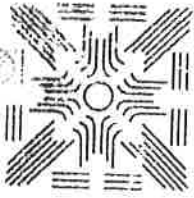
- 1) Issue instructions; pass rules & regulations, Specifications, etc.
- 2) Adopt and apply various types of norms to regulate the following:
  - a. Town Planning & Developmental Control
  - b. Urban Design Guidelines
  - c. Infrastructure Norms
  - d. Rating Mechanism & Monitoring Norms
  - e. Disclosure Norms
  - f. Norms for Facilities Management Services
  - g. Performance Standards
  - h. Principles & Procedures for Self-Certification
  - i. Norms & Rules for Buffer Zones & and Clusterization
  - j. Norms for O&M
  - k. Norms for Informal Service Providers
  - l. Norms for Public Private Partnership
  - m. On any other matter, connected, incidental or otherwise
  - n. To make any alteration, issue clarification or incorporate any other residual matter in the Policy

### **Sources:**

1. NCRPB: Formulation of a Development Strategy and Action Plan of a New Town – Global City on NH-8 in Rajasthan Sub Region
2. Gujarat Integrated Township Policy, 2007; Urban Development and Housing Department, Government of Gujarat
3. National Urban Housing and Habitat Policy, 2007; Government of India, Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation, New Delhi
4. Government of Maharashtra, UD Department, Notification no No. TPS. 1202/259/CR-24/03/UD-12.-
5. Chairman CREDAI and CMD, Gera Developments Pvt. Ltd, Special Residential Zones

2/1/9  
8

# **ANNEXURE-2/II**



राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र योजना बोर्ड

**NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION PLANNING BOARD**

प्रथम तल, कोर-IV बी/1st Floor, Core - IV B

भारत पर्यावास केन्द्र/India Habitat Centre

लोधी रोड, नई दिल्ली-110 003 / Lodhi Road, New Delhi-110 003

शहरी विकास मंत्रालय/Ministry of Urban Development

दूरभाष/Phone : 24642284, 24642287, फैक्स/Fax : 24642163

**BY SPEED POST**

No.K-14011/7/2010-NCRPB

Dated: 03.08.2010

To

✓ Shri J. N. Chamber,  
Principal Secretary, Housing Department,  
Government of Uttar Pradesh,  
Bapu Bhawan, Uttar Pradesh Secretariat,  
Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh

**Sub: Preparation for Re-Development Plan for the older city areas in NCR.**

Sir,

Please refer to the Minutes of meeting of the 57<sup>th</sup> Planning Committee held on 29.12.2009 [Agenda Item No. 6 (4)] circulated vide letter No. K-14011/109/2009-NCRPB dated 7.1.2010 on the above mentioned subject. In the meeting, the matter of preparation of redevelopment older city areas was discussed and it was decided that the NCR participating States will initiate action for identification / delineation of the areas for re-development in the various cities/towns falling in the respective Sub-regions and prepare Re-development Plan and initiate formulation of re-development schemes.

2. It is requested that the status of identification / delineation of areas for redevelopment in the cities / towns in the U.P Sub-region of NCR and preparation of Re-development Plan may be intimated to the NCRPB. A detailed note for identification of the redevelopment areas and preparation of Re-development Plan prevalent in the UP State may be sent to the NCRPB.

Yours faithfully

(Rajeev Malhotra)  
Chief Regional Planner

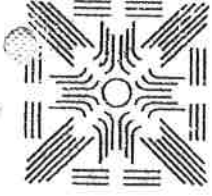
**Copy for information and necessary action to:**

- ✓ 1. Additional Commissioner (NCR), NCR Planning & Monitoring Cell, 2<sup>nd</sup> Floor, Nagar Nigam Bhawan, Near Navyug Market, Ghaziabad, Uttar Pradesh.
- ✓ 2. Shri N. R. Verma, Chief Town & Country Planner, Town & Country Planning Deptt., Govt. of U.P., 7, Bandaria Bagh, Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh.

0/4

बारी/Issue.....  
दिनांक/Date..... 3/8/10  
हस्ताक्षर/Signature.....

2/II/1



राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र योजना बोर्ड

**NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION PLANNING BOARD**

प्रथम तल, कोर-IV बी/1st Floor, Core - IV B

भारत पर्यावास केन्द्र/India Habitat Centre

लोधी रोड, नई दिल्ली-110 003 / Lodhi Road, New Delhi-110 003

शहरी विकास मंत्रालय/Ministry of Urban Development

दूरभाष/Phone : 24642284, 24642287, फैक्स/Fax : 24642163

**BY SPEED POST**

No.K-14011/7/2010-NCRPB

Dated: 03.08.2010

To

✓ Shri G.S. Sandhu,  
Principal Secretary, Department of Urban Governance,  
Govt. of Rajasthan, Rajasthan Secretariat,  
Room No.29, Main Building, Jaipur, Rajasthan.


**Sub: Preparation for Re-Development Plan for the older city areas in NCR.**

Sir,

Please refer to the Minutes of meeting of the 57<sup>th</sup> Planning Committee held on 29.12.2009 [Agenda Item No. 6 (4)] circulated vide letter No. K-14011/109/2009-NCRPB dated 7.1.2010 on the above mentioned subject. In the meeting, the matter of preparation of redevelopment older city areas was discussed and it was decided that the NCR participating States will initiate action for identification / delineation of the areas for re-development in the various cities/towns falling in the respective Sub-regions and prepare Re-development Plan and initiate formulation of re-development schemes.

2. It is requested that the status of identification / delineation of areas for redevelopment in the cities / towns in the Rajasthan Sub-region of NCR and preparation of Re-development Plan may be intimated to the NCRPB. A detailed note for identification of the redevelopment areas and preparation of Re-development Plan prevalent in the Rajasthan state may be sent to the NCRPB.

Yours faithfully

  
(Rajeev Malhotra)  
Chief Regional Planner

**Copy for information and necessary action to:**

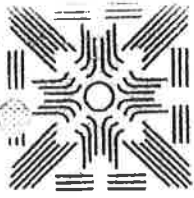
✓ Shri H.S. Sancheti, Chief Town Planner (NCR), Town & Country Planning Department,  
Govt. of Rajasthan, Nagar Niyojan Bhawan, Jawaharlal Nehru Marg, Jaipur, Rajasthan.

o/c

नारी/Issue.....  
दिनांक/Date... 3/8/10  
इस्ताक्षर/Signature.....

2/II/2





राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र योजना बोर्ड

**NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION PLANNING BOARD**

प्रथम तल, कोर-IV बी/1st Floor, Core - IV B

भारत पर्यावास केन्द्र/India Habitat Centre

लोधी रोड, नई दिल्ली-110 003 / Lodhi Road, New Delhi-110 003

शहरी विकास मंत्रालय/Ministry of Urban Development

दूरभाष/Phone : 24642284, 24642287, फैक्स/Fax : 24642163

**BY SPEED POST**

No.K-14011/7/2010-NCRPB

Dated: 03.08.2010

To

✓ Shri K.K.Jalan,  
Financial Commissioner & Principal Secretary,  
Town & Country Planning Deptt. Govt. of Haryana,  
Haryana Civil Secretariat, Chandigarh, Haryana.

**Sub: Preparation for Re-Development Plan for the older city areas in NCR.**

Sir,

Please refer to the Minutes of meeting of the 57<sup>th</sup> Planning Committee held on 29.12.2009 [Agenda Item No. 6 (4)] circulated vide letter No. K-14011/109/2009-NCRPB dated 7.1.2010 on the above mentioned subject. In the meeting, the matter of preparation of redevelopment older city areas was discussed and it was decided that the NCR participating States will initiate action for identification / delineation of the areas for re-development in the various cities/towns falling in the respective Sub-regions and prepare Re-development Plan and initiate formulation of re-development schemes.

2. It is requested that the status of identification / delineation of areas for redevelopment in the cities / towns in the Haryana Sub-region of NCR and preparation of Re-development Plan may be intimated to the NCRPB. A detailed note for identification of the redevelopment areas and preparation of Re-development Plan prevalent in the Haryana State may be sent to the NCRPB.

Yours faithfully

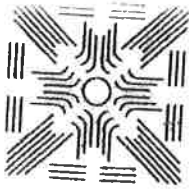
  
(Rajeev Malhotra)  
Chief Regional Planner

**Copy for information and necessary action to:**

- ✓ 1. Shri T.C. Gupta, Director, Town & Country Planning Department, Government of Haryana, 18-A, Madhya Marg, Chandigarh.
- ✓ 2. The Chief Coordinator Planner, NCR Cell, Haryana, 3<sup>rd</sup> Floor, HUDA Complex, Sector-6, Panchkula, Haryana.

जारी/Issue.....  
दिनांक/Date..... 3/8/10  
हस्ताक्षर/Signature.....

2/11/10



राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र योजना बोर्ड  
**NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION PLANNING BOARD**  
प्रथम तल, कोर-IV बी/1st Floor, Core - IV B  
भारत पर्यावास केन्द्र/India Habitat Centre  
लोधी रोड, नई दिल्ली-110 003 / Lodhi Road, New Delhi-110 003  
शहरी विकास मंत्रालय/Ministry of Urban Development  
दूरभाष/Phone : 24642284, 24642287, फैक्स/Fax : 24642163

**BY SPEED POST**

No.K-14011/7/2010-NCRPB

Dated: 03.08.2010

To

Shri.Ashok Kumar Nigam  
Vice-Chairman,  
Delhi Development Authority,  
Vikas Sadan Near INA Colony, New Delhi.

**Sub: Preparation for Re-Development Plan for the older city areas in NCR.**

Sir,

Please refer to the Minutes of meeting of the 57<sup>th</sup> Planning Committee held on 29.12.2009 [Agenda Item No. 6 (4)] circulated vide letter No. K-14011/109/2009-NCRPB dated 7.1.2010 on the above mentioned subject. In the meeting, the matter of preparation of redevelopment older city areas was discussed and it was decided that the NCR participating States will initiate action for identification / delineation of the areas for re-development in the various cities/towns falling in the respective Sub-regions and prepare Re-development Plan and initiate formulation of re-development schemes.

2. It is requested that the status of identification / delineation of areas for redevelopment in the cities / towns in the NCT-Delhi and preparation of Re-development Plan may be intimated to the NCRPB. A detailed note for identification of the redevelopment areas and preparation of Re-development Plan prevalent in the NCT-Delhi may be sent to the NCRPB.

बारी/Issue.....  
दिनांक/Date..... 3/8/10  
हस्ताक्षर/Signature.....

Yours faithfully

  
(Rajeev Malhotra)  
Chief Regional Planner

**Copy for information and necessary action to:**

Shri. Ashok Kumar, Commissioner (Plg.), Delhi Development Authority, Vikas Minar,  
I.P. Estate, New Delhi.

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# ANNEXURE-4/I

## Executive Summary

### 1. Introduction

National Capital Region Planning Board prepared the Regional Plan with the perspective year 2021 for the National Capital Region (NCR) as per the provisions of Section 10 of the NCR Planning Board Act, 1985 for balanced and harmonized development of the National Capital Region which was notified on 17<sup>th</sup> September, 2005. It covers an area of 33,578 sq. kms spreading over four constituent States of Haryana, NCT-Delhi, Rajasthan & Uttar Pradesh within its boundary. The Haryana Sub-Region comprising of nine districts consisting of Faridabad, Palwal, Gurgaon, Mewat, Rohtak, Sonapat, Rewari, Jhajjar & Panipat (13,413 sq. kms.); Uttar Pradesh Sub-Region comprising of five districts covering Meerut, Ghaziabad, Gautam Buddha Nagar, Bulandshahr, and Baghpat (10,853 sq. kms.); Rajasthan Sub-Region comprising of Alwar district (7,829 sq. kms.); and NCT of Delhi (1,483 sq. kms.).

Regional Plan-2021 aims to promote the economic growth and balanced development of the National Capital Region and seeks to attain this aim through an integrated approach. Since NCR is a water scarce region, one of the thrust areas of the Regional Plan is development of core urban infrastructure (transport, power, water supply, sewerage, drainage etc.) in NCR and promoting sustainable development in the Region for improving the quality of life.

Regional Plan 2021 examined various aspects of water demand and availability in the Region. It highlighted that per capita availability of water in most of the urban centers & rural areas was below the norms. It observed that present surface water resources in NCR are insufficient to meet the requirement of various sectors and recommended that a holistic view of water requirements should be taken including the demand for the drinking water supply, industrial use and irrigation assigning priority to drinking water and industrial use. In view of this, the recommendations of the Regional Plan-2021 were required to be elaborated on the basis of research studies and assessment of overall demand of water in the region, project demand-supply gap after identifying all the known water resources with the quantities of water available and prepare the Functional Plan for Water for NCR as per the provisions of section 16 of the NCR Planning Board Act, 1985. Board commissioned a study through a Consultant, M/s WAPCOS Limited, New Delhi, to prepare a Functional Plan for Water with the objective to examine regional approach and evolve mechanism for improving the water supply scenario in the region including Integrated Water Resource Management<sup>1</sup> and suggest sustainable long term measures. The Study was guided by the Consultancy Review Committee.

The Reports were extensively discussed with the representatives of Governments of the NCR participating States and other concerned agencies in three workshops held on 15.1.09, 19.11.09 and 25.2.10. The Final Report was discussed with the Principal Secretaries and other senior officers of the participating States on 22.12.09 before the interaction in the Workshop on 25.2.10. Feedbacks obtained at various stages were incorporated in the Final Report.

### 2. Data Collection and Analysis

In the Study, demographic data, water supply, sewerage, sewage treatment, land use, hydrology, irrigation, industrial water supply, etc. was collected by the Consultant from various state and central agencies. It covers the current status of Unaccounted for Water losses based on sample study for ten towns. It examined the prevailing norms in NCR and compared it with norms of CPHEEO & minimum water requirement for domestic purpose. It also examined the prevailing norms in all the

<sup>1</sup> Integrated Water Resource Management is a process which promotes the coordinated development and management of water, land and related resources in order to maximize the resultant economic and social welfare in an equitable manner without compromising the sustainability of vital ecosystems.

NCR participating States for industrial water supply as well as agricultural use. It also studied the benefits of drip/ sprinkler irrigation with flood irrigation technique in terms of saving of water and production of crops.

### 3. Demand & Supply of Water in NCR

Water requirement for domestic, industrial and agricultural purposes was examined along with the availability of water from all known sources for NCR before working out the demand-supply gap of water in the region and recommending strategies and plan of action for meeting the gap.

The total water supply (2005) in NCR for all uses was 13778.9 MCM/ year. Total domestic water supply was 2038 MCM/year, industrial water supply was 463.9 MCM/year and agricultural irrigation was 11277 MCM/year. Sub-region wise details are given in the Plan.

In case of domestic water supply, it was observed in the Study that the rate of water supply varied from 30 lpcd to 204 lpcd in urban areas. It was also observed that UFW varied from 10-55% due to various reasons such as leakage from pipes, valves, lack of maintenance of civil structures, corroded pipes, etc. Further, there were commercial losses from unauthorized connections (unregistered properties). It also pointed out that there is lack of technical supervision at local level and requires capacity building.

#### Domestic Water Demand

The population projections given in the Regional Plan-2021 were adopted and extended up to the year 2031. Based on this, the water demand for domestic, industrial and agricultural purposes was calculated for the year 2011, 2021 and 2031. Regional Plan 2021 norms were adopted for calculation of domestic water demand based on the discussions and deliberations held in the Workshop on 5.2.10. Accordingly, Sub-region wise domestic water demand is given in Table 1.

**Table 1: Sub-region wise Domestic Water Demand in NCR**

Sub Region	Accepted Domestic Water Demand MCM		
	2011	2021	2031
Haryana	554	753	1043
Rajasthan	156	226	362
Uttar Pradesh	751	1014	1358
NCT-Delhi	1645	2144	2794
Total of NCR	3107	4137	5557

Source: Study on Water Supply and its Management in NCR, 2010

#### Projected Industrial Demand

The industrial water demand was projected based on existing and proposed areas under industrial land use and by adopting State-specific norms which is given in Table 2.

**Table 2: Sub-region wise Industrial Water Demand in NCR**

Sub Region	Projected Industrial Water Demand MCM		
	2011	2021	2031
Haryana	178	286	441
Rajasthan	40	80	130
Uttar Pradesh	293	460	699
NCT-Delhi	1170	1170*	1170*
Total of NCR	1681	1996	2440

\* Industrial demand for Delhi needs to be kept constant in view of converting to service sector

Source: Study on Water Supply and its Management in NCR, 2010

*Projected Agriculture/Irrigation Demand*

Requirement of water for agriculture was estimated on the basis of cultivable area per district and the cropping pattern for kharif and rabi seasons. Cropping intensity has been taken as 1.5 for year 2011, 1.6 for year 2021 and 1.75 for year 2031 in different districts of NCR, based on actual field data collection and discussions with the experts in the field. Since the soils in Haryana Sub-region are more porous than many other regions, the water consumption of these crops is higher than those with clay soils. While estimating the projected demand for the years 2011, 2021 and 2031, the cultivable area has been reduced to account for the diversion of land for urbanization due to increasing population. Accordingly the projected irrigation water demand is given in Table 3.

**Table 3: Sub-region wise Projected Agricultural Water Demand in NCR**

Sub Region	Projected Agricultural Water Demand MCM		
	2011	2021	2031
Haryana	8502	8700	8965
Rajasthan	4066	4249	4493
Uttar Pradesh	5394	5343	5241
NCT-Delhi	259	0	0
Total of NCR	18221	18292	18699

Source: Study on Water Supply and its Management in NCR, 2010

*Total Projected Water Demand*

Accordingly, total projected water demand for NCR is given in Table 4.

**Table 4: Sub-region wise Total Water Demand in NCR**

Sub Region	Total Water Demand in MCM		
	2011	2021	2031
Haryana	9234	9739	10449
Rajasthan	4262	4555	4985
Uttar Pradesh	6438	6817	7298
NCT-Delhi	3075	3314	3964
Total of NCR	23009	24425	26696

Source: Study on Water Supply and its Management in NCR, 2010

*Demand-Supply Gap*

It has compared the availability of water from all known sources for NCR with the projected demand and calculated the demand-supply gap for various uses for year 2011, 2021 and 2031. Demand-supply gap for domestic water supply for the years indicated above will be 1069 MCM/year, 2099 MCM/year and 3519 MCM/year respectively. In case of industrial water requirement, demand-supply gap will be 1217 MCM/year, 1532 MCM/year and 1976 MCM/year respectively. Demand-supply gap for irrigation water for the years indicated above will be 6944 MCM/year, 7015 MCM/year and 7422 MCM/year respectively. Sub-region wise details are given in the Plan.

Accordingly, sub region-wise demand-supply gap for the overall water requirement in the NCR for the years 2011, 2021 and 2031 will be 9230 MCM/year, 10646 MCM/year and 12917 MCM/year respectively. Details are given in Table 5.

**Table 5: Subregion-wise Total Shortages of Water in NCR**

Sub Region	Total Water Available	Total Water Demand in MCM			Total Water Deficit in MCM		
		2011	2021	2031	2011	2021	2031
Haryana	5224	9234	9739	10449	4010	4515	5225
Rajasthan	1877	4262	4555	4985	2385	2678	3108
U. P.	4396	6438	6817	7298	2042	2421	2902
NCT-Delhi	2283	3075	3314	3964	792	1031	1681
NCR	13779	23009	24425	26696	9230	10646	12917

Source: Study on Water Supply and its Management in NCR, 2010

#### 4. Water Resources in NCR, Issues & Challenges

In order to prepare the "Functional Plan for Water for NCR" i.e. "Integrated Water Resources Management Plan for NCR", complete water cycle and water balance in the region which includes rainfall and its various components, ground water, river water, flood water, canals, lakes, waste water generated, etc. and their availability for various uses was studied and analysed by the Consultant in the Study Report.

NCR is endowed with three perennial rivers namely the Yamuna, Hindon and Kali passing through it and the Ganga skirting its eastern boundary. Main sources of water supply in the region are surface and ground water (e.g. rivers, canals, tubewells, hand pumps and open wells). While U.P. Sub-region has abundant ground water, the area west of river Yamuna comprising the districts of Gurgaon, Rohtak, Sonapat, Jhajjar and most part of Faridabad district in Haryana, Alwar in Rajasthan and large part of NCT-Delhi have insufficient ground water, which is often brackish in quality rendering it unpalatable for domestic consumption. Delhi draws its water needs mostly from river Yamuna and Western Yamuna canal and partly from Ranney wells and tubewells in Yamuna belt and Upper Ganga canal system. There is generally a wide demand-supply gap of water in NCR and the problem becomes acute in dry summer months.

*Rainfall:* It analysed the rainfall in the region and estimated that on an average, NCR receives about 22542 MCM/year of rainfall and about 75% of the rainfall is received during the Monsoon (July-September). Study indicated that a part of rainfall is retained as soil moisture, part of it contributes towards ground water recharge, part of it is lost through evaporation and rest flows in to the rivers. It has estimated that on an average, 6112.6 MCM/ year of water is lost (un-used) as surface runoff from NCR, out of which 4584.4 MCM/ year takes place during monsoon season. This quantity of surface runoff remains unused and flows down the natural drainage system and joins the flood waters of river Yamuna and Ganga and finally flows into the Bay of Bengal. The challenge lies in utilizing this runoff water locally in the sub-sub-catchments of NCR.

*Groundwater:* Ground water forms a major source of water for NCR. The monsoon and non-monsoon rainfall, irrigation during kharif and rabi season contribute to groundwater resources. A significant quality of water is stored in the aquifer and a part joins back with the river which depends on the parameters like geological formation and hydraulic gradient. In addition to this annual recharge, huge quantity of ground water remains stored in aquifer formations as dead storage. This has been stored over the thousands of years when the ground water consumption was negligible. It is estimated by considering depth of the aquifer and local geology of the aquifer formations.

The Plan has estimated that net contribution towards ground water recharge in NCR is about 8466 MCM/year which includes the contribution from groundwater recharge due to rainfall, irrigation and infiltration. It is 2630.1 MCM/year in Haryana Sub-region, 790.3 MCM/year in Rajasthan Sub-region, 4763.9 MCM/year in UP Sub-region and 281.6 MCM/year in Delhi Sub-region. Significant quantity of water stored in aquifer formation joins back the river as base flow. It depends upon parameters such as geological formation of aquifers and hydraulic gradient. 709.7 MCM/year of groundwater recharge contributes towards base flow. This quantity of water remains un-used and challenge lies in optimally utilizing this quantity of water. In addition to this annual recharge, huge quantity of ground water remains stored in aquifer formations as dead storage. Details have been given in the report.

NCR is primarily dependant on ground water for its domestic and industrial uses. Farmers also use ground water for irrigation due to shortage of canal waters in the Region. Total 7598 MCM/year of ground water is extracted against annual recharge of 8465.9 MCM/year providing a surplus of 867.9 MCM/year which is mainly due to surplus available in UP Sub-region which is 1509.9 MCM/year.

Theoretically, sustainable ground water exploitation can be achieved only if annual recharge is equal to pumping. However, there is an imbalance between the net annual recharge and pumping, in most

of the districts of NCR. The shortages of ground water (excessive pumping) are met from ground water reserves resulting in depletion of water table whereas the surpluses (less pumping) results in rise in water table causing water logging.

**Quality of Ground Water:** Ground water is saline in many areas of NCR. The specific conductance of shallow ground water varies greatly in NCR from being as low as 290 micromhos/ cm at 25° C to as high as 16,000 micromhos/ cm at 25°C. Areas with brackish quality of water (EC between 3000-6000 micromhos/ cm at 25°C) occur in northwestern parts of Sonapat district, northern and northwestern parts of Rohtak district, northwestern and southwestern parts of NCT Delhi, north-west and northern parts of Gurgaon district, western parts of Rewari district, southwest parts of Faridabad district and southwestern parts of Bulandshahr district. Saline ground water (EC more than 6000 micromhos/ cm at 25°C) also occurs in almost the same areas as those of brackish water areas excepting Bulandshahr district. There is variation in the salinity levels in different depths.

Thus, there is an urgent need to increase the ground water recharge to compensate for this annual average deficit. Thus, the challenge lies in increasing the ground water recharge into the aquifer. It is also a challenge to use saline water and recharge the aquifer with fresh water.

#### *Surface Water: River Basins, Dams & Canals*

The flow in the rivers during monsoon accounts for nearly 85% of annual surface run-off of the Ganga and Yamuna basin during five months i.e. June to October and remaining 15% run-off occurs from November to May. This water is impounded through various dams & storage reservoirs on various rivers. Some of the storage reservoirs/dams/barrages are in the region and some of them are in the upper reaches.

This water collected in the dams/barrages is carried through a network of existing canal system for agricultural, domestic and industrial uses. Western Jamuna Canal (WJC) and Agra Canal systems supply water to Haryana-sub region of NCR. Similarly, UP sub-region of NCR is supplied water by Upper Ganga Canal (UGC), Eastern Yamuna Canal (EYC) and Madhya Ganga Canal-Phase I (MGC-I) systems. NCT Delhi is supplied drinking water from Western Jamuna Canal system and Upper Ganga Canal system. Presently Rajasthan sub-region of NCR (Alwar district) does not get water from any of these canals.

The Study analysed committed uses and availability of flood waters on the basis of obtaining data of daily measurement of river gauge records obtained from irrigation department and other sources such as detailed project reports, water sharing agreement, etc. Data has been analysed for Ganga, Yamuna, Hindon-Kali and Sutlej sub-basins.

The sharing of water under various agreements in respect of Ravi-Beas, Sutlej and Yamuna was analysed in the Study Report. There is no specific allocation to NCR area through these sharing Agreements. Consultant has assumed that water resources within the States are to be shared equitably amongst various districts and within a State, the flood water share of the State will be shared in the ratio of existing canal carrying capacity. Consultant has further stated in the study that the analysis does not alter the equitable distribution of water of non-NCR districts and the said criteria are in line with the riparian rights. It has further suggested that share for NCR districts in flood water of all the sub-basins that flows down the rivers and presently remain un-utilised could be utilized.

It has been proposed in the study that instead of wasting this unused flood water share due to non-availability of means to harness it, the water should be utilized with equitable distribution in NCR. Therefore, the challenge lies in utilizing the share of unused flood water considering NCR as one entity and re-allocating the same after appropriate consensus among riparian states. However, while quantifying the availability of water, the study has used the actual allocation of water to the riparian States and not enhanced the availability by utilizing unused flood water. This reallocation of water could only be possible through consensus among the riparian States and the efforts should be made



by agencies dealing in this sector.

The Study Report identified issues such as seepage from canals, losses due to overflow from tail-clusters, losses due to operation and management of canals, shortages and surpluses due to variation in river flows, and loss of canal capacity due to current roster management system. It has suggested that the challenge lies in optimally utilizing this water which otherwise is lost from canals and also from use.

It further identified that there are numerous ponds/lakes near villages & towns in all districts of NCR with varying capacities. Many ponds/lakes have been eutrophied and rendered out of use. During summer months, the Irrigation Departments supply water to these ponds via field channels. Hence, most of the small ponds of NCR are connected with canals through field channels and water is routinely transferred to these. These ponds could be utilized as surface storage reservoirs and as ground water recharge basins. The challenge lies in putting the existing lakes and ponds to use after de-silting and de-eutrophication.

#### *Use of Treated Sewage Effluent*

It has recommended to utilize treated sewage effluent for non-drinking purposes. About 4446 MCM of treated sewage is likely to be generated in NCR by 2031 and about 80% of the same i.e. 3557 MCM will be available for re-use, if all the plants are constructed and maintained properly to meet the requisite standards.

#### *Other Issues and Challenges*

The Plan has examined the issues such as use of drip & sprinkler irrigation techniques, protection of flood plain for ground water recharge, utilization of saline/brackish water, water conservation and demand management, use of SCADA to reduce unaccounted water, moderation of norms, utilization of savings from seasonal fluctuations, etc. to enhance the availability of water.

### 5. Recommendations

The Functional Plan for Water - 2031 which is Integrated Water Resource Management Plan for NCR prepared on the basis of the Study on Water Supply and its Management in NCR has made following recommendations and plan of action for its implementation:

#### *i) Groundwater Recharge and Rainwater Harvesting*

It is estimated that on an average, 6112 MCM/ year of water is lost (un-used) as surface runoff from NCR and the Plan has recommended to harvest the same by increasing recharge from the basins through various techniques such as placing recharge structures over drains, recharge trenches/wells, harvesting using lakes & ponds, roof top harvesting, etc. by increasing the run off time to recharge ground water which is natural way of recharging or induced recharge through various techniques such as revival/ recharge through lakes/ ponds, roof top rain water harvesting, etc. elaborated in the Report.

It is also proposed to amend municipal acts, building bye-laws and other relevant provisions to promote rain water harvesting by all multistoried complexes, commercial buildings and group housing societies and to maintain them for efficient recharge.

#### *ii) Harnessing the Unused Floodwater & Protection of Floodplains for Groundwater Recharge*

The Plan has recommended protecting flood plains of rivers Yamuna, Ganga and Hindon for ground water recharge which are underlain by highly potential unconfined aquifer systems. It has estimated that about 1450 MCM/yr of ground water could be drawn through about 1875 shallow tubewells on sustainable basin from these flood-plains.

iii) *Using Un-utilized Tail-cluster Overflows from Irrigation Canals and Revival of Lakes/Ponds & their De-eutrification*

As per the estimates in the study report, about 1745 MCM/ year of canal water appears in the form of tail-cluster over flows which could be utilized to recharge aquifer by placing recharge structures at tail cluster of the canals, branch canals, distributary canals and minors end wherever feasible and this could also be used for revival of lakes & ponds and for their De-eutrification. It has been recommended to undertake an in-depth study at the local level before taking up individual projects after examining the feasibility of the same. The projects could be undertaken under NREGS and gap for funding could be linked up with various other schemes at district level.

iv) *Construction of Dams & Barrages to create impounding capacity*

The proposals to construct dams namely Renuka, Lakhwar-Vyasi and Keshau in Yamuna basin needs to be expedited to create requisite impounding capacity.

v) *Sarda Yamuna Link Canal: Use of Un-used Flood Waters of Sarda Basin*

National Water Development Authority (NWDA) has completed pre-Feasibility studies of Sarda-Yamuna and Ghaghara-Yamuna Link Canals (Indian Portion). It is proposed to utilize the flood water share in Sarda basin by utilizing proposed inter-basin Sarda Yamuna link canal. Out of 17910 MCM/ year of water proposed to be diverted in this canal, 10690 MCM/ year is the proposed legal share of sub regions of NCR. The cost of the Sarda Yamuna Link canal project is estimated by NWDA as Rs 18272 Crores. The cost component of transferring NCR share is estimated to be Rs 10697 Crores. Its implementation needs to be expedited and allocation should be made for NCR.

vi) *Use un-used flood waters Yamuna and Sarda river to augment Capacity of Agra Canal System-II*

It is proposed to divert 2252 MCM / year of un-used flood waters of Sarda River and 208 MCM/ year of un-used flood waters of Yamuna into Agra canal system to meet the short-falls in Faridabad, Gurgaon and Mewat districts of NCR. The capacity of this canal is being augmented to 124.59 Cumecs (4400 cusecs). This work is under progress. Assuming no un-used capacity will be available in the main canal, it is proposed to lay a new parallel canal hereafter named as Agra Canal-II of carrying capacity of 2500 MCM/ year to meet the short falls in Faridabad, Gurgaon and Mewat district of NCR as per details provided in the Report.

vii) *Efficient Use of Canal Waters*

In order to reduce the seepage from canals, it is proposed to identify the locations and line the canals wherever percolation rate is very high. This will reduce the losses apart from reducing the water logging in the area which ultimately leads to salinity of soil.

Operations and management of canal water due to non-adherence to roster contributes to uneven/non-equitable distribution of water resulting in shortages and surpluses in all parts of the network was noticed. In order to improve the performance and utilization of canal waters, suitable operational control of canal system with optimal design of cross-regulators with appropriate roster should be developed which could ensure equitable distribution for all discharges in the canal network.

viii) *Effective utilization of Irrigation Water through Irrigation Techniques*

The Plan has recommended for effective utilization of irrigation water through use of Drip and Sprinkler irrigation techniques which could save water and simultaneously boost the production of quality food grains/crops. It has suggested that some pilot schemes could be undertaken to spread the message and some kind of technical and financial support will encourage farmers to adopt these

techniques and later on it could be replicated in phased manner. In case both these techniques are adopted by the NCR participating States in phased manner, 10% of irrigation water can be saved by the year 2021 and another 10% of irrigation water can be saved by the year 2031. Accordingly, the irrigation water demand will reduce from 16399 MCM/year in the year 2011 to 15549 MCM/year in 2021 and 14959 MCM/year in 2031. The challenge lies to adopt these techniques and reduce irrigation water demand.

ix) *Use of Recycled Treated Sewage Effluent*

The Plan has estimated that by 2031, about 3557 MCM treated sewage effluent will be available in NCR for reuse for non-drinking purpose if all the treatment plants are constructed and maintained to meet the requisite standards. Policies & guidelines to reuse this water are to be framed by the concerned agencies and development in this regard should be carried out by them so that dual piping system is available in the settlements to reuse this treated waste water.

x) *Utilisation of Saline/Brackish Water*

Ground water is saline in several parts of NCR and farmers have almost abandoned its use. The saline/brackish ground water could be used for drinking and agricultural purposes after appropriate dilution of the same. However, precautions are required to be taken to check this water for concentration of dissolve solids, etc. Therefore, it is proposed that Water from saline aquifer formations be pumped into the canals for this purpose for appropriate blending and utilize the same. The increased pumping from aquifer will flush out saline water and fresh water recharge will help in reducing the salinity of the ground water in the long run. This mixed water can be used to meet all type of demands. Other option available is to use solar distillation systems, which are being developed now in India.

xi) *Water Tariff*

It was observed that existing water tariff is very low and it is not even able to recover the operation & maintenance cost of the water supply schemes. Therefore, it has been recommended to rationalize the tariff structure on progressive consumption basis, with higher tariff for higher consumption and accordingly, reforms in this regard should be carried out. The level of revenue should be such that it meets out the O&M expenditure for supply of drinking water. Revenue earned from commercial and industrial users could be utilized for augmentation and replacement. Urban Local Bodies should generate revenue to sustain water supply system, water treatment plants, etc. by way of earning revenue through renting out of buildings & shops on their land i.e. commercialization of their property which is not being used.

xii) *Review of Norms and Standards*

It was observed that in order to provide infrastructure at par with Delhi, higher norms were recommended in the Regional Plan-2021. This was because norm for rate of water supply for Delhi is 225 lpcd in Master Plan for Delhi 2021. Therefore, it has been suggested in the Functional Plan that the norms of the Delhi Master Plan-2021 and Regional Plan-2021 may be reviewed and should be brought in line with CPHEEO norms. Till such time these norms are reviewed, the norms given in the Regional Plan-2021 should continue. All the analysis and projections of demand for domestic water supply has been done on the basis of the norms recommended by Regional Plan-2021. Adoption of CPHEEO norms will result in about 30% saving in domestic water demand in the Region. It has also been recommended that NCR participating State Governments may try to bring the per capita rate of water supply initially to the CPHEEO standards and then may try to enhance the supply level to the norms given in the Regional Plan-2021 depending upon availability of resources and raw water.

Norm of 70 lpcd including a supply of 30 lpcd for cattle is proposed for rural areas. If independent connections are proposed to be given, a minimum rate of 100 lpcd of water supply has been advised.

Spot sources/ public stand posts may supply a minimum of 40 lpcd. In urban villages rate of water supply should be similar to the town with which it is surrounded.

The bulk requirement of institutional establishment should be assessed separately with proper justification.

xiii) *Reduction in UFW*

In order to reduce the UFW (Un-accounted for Water) i.e. non-revenue water, it has recommended to adopt several measures such as Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition (SCADA), shift from intermittent water supply to 24x7 supply, replace all GI/ HSC connections with High Density Polyethylene (HDPE) connections, regular inspection of systems, use of sounding rods to detect leakages, replacement of old pipes, minimum cover of one meter on pipes to avoid direct impact of vehicles, etc. It is also suggested to introduce SMS-based information system from public to obtain the information about the leakages in the city.

xiv) *Optimal Utilisation of Seasonal Fluctuation of Domestic Water Demand*

About 20% of total domestic water demand could be saved through appropriate management of seasonal fluctuation in it.

xv) *Mass Awareness*

It is necessary to provide platforms for knowledge sharing on water issues and creative ways of information dissemination to encourage people to adopt water conservation. Following measures are recommended:

- a) To bring the attitudinal & behavioral changes for conservation of water in the common man, it should be made mandatory that all TV/ radio channels should telecast/ broadcast daily programs based on methods adopted for water conservation in foreign countries and to build the character of people to adopt the conservation ways & means to reduce the waste.
- b) People should be apprised about the introduction of SMS-based information system from public to obtain the information about the leakages to expedite the repair work.
- c) Introduction of new syllabus at school level emphasizing the importance of water conservation.
- d) Capacity building of people by organizing programs.
- e) There should be regular competitions arranged by local municipal bodies to conserve water. To attract people and to participate in these kinds of competitions some kind of rewards/ incentives should be made.

xvi) *Water Conservation through introduction of technology*

It has also recommended to promote zero discharge industry, adoption of waterless urinals, dual pipe system to use recycled water, dual flushing cistern, low capacity cistern, etc. to promote water conservation.

xvii) *Institutional Arrangement: Improved Management & Financial Aspects*

In order to improve overall domestic water supply in the Region, there is a need to take various measures for institutional improvement in phased manner which includes introduction of public private partnership, SPVs for water transmission & treatment, introduction of metering including bulk metering to measure the UFW losses and prepare a time bound plan to reduce UFW, rationalization of staff, creation of a 'Water Management Authority' in order to co-ordinate the activities of the four SPVs and to act as a regulator. It is also recommended that the Service Level

Benchmarks for water supply developed by Ministry of Urban Development, Govt of India be adopted by concerned agencies in NCR States.

xviii) *Legal Infrastructure*

It has examined the initiatives taken by the NCR constituent States with regard to Rain Water Harvesting & Ground Water Recharge and recommended to have comprehensive and uniform laws for effective water management in NCR based on model bill for groundwater management circulated by Ministry of Water Resources, Government of India. It is also recommended that measures are required to be taken to enforce the implementation of various notifications/bye-laws in this regard with a provision for appropriate maintenance of recharge structures before every monsoon.

6. **Recommendation to Meet Water Demand**

The Functional Plan has examined the best options for meeting the water demand in the region for the year 2021 and 2031 and suggested the Plan of Action with financial implications. It has also provided the best suited option for water resources management to meet the water demand up to the year 2031. Accordingly, total demand of water in NCR by the year 2021 will be 20856 MCM/ year and by the year 2031, it will be 21845 MCM/year.

*Best Suited Options*

The availability of water from all existing sources has been estimated as 13778.9 MCM/year in the Functional Plan. Keeping in view the demand and availability of water, the Plan recommends a combination of measures as best suited option as given in Table 6.

**Table 6: Combination of Best Suited Option**

S. No.	Source of Water	Total (MCM/Year)
1	Present available water (year 2005)	13778.9
2	Quantity of Treated Sewage (Recycling)	3557.0
3	Water available from Recharging Structures	1066.25
4	Construction of 1875 tube wells along flood plains	1450
5	Construction of large upstream dams: Kishau Dam on Yamuna River (Uttarakhand) Renuka Dam on Giri River (Himachal) Lakhwar Vyasi Dam on Yamuna (Uttarakhand)	
6	Inter-Basin transfer of water through Sarda Yamuna Canal - 30% of 10689	3208.0
Total		23060.15

This indicates that against the demand of 21845 MCM/year, water available will be 23060 MCM/year.

*Plan of Action*

In order to implement the best suited option as given above, it is imperative to have a plan of action along with phasing so that the implementation of above proposals can be dovetailed with the five-year plans. In view of this, it is necessary that each recommendation should be phased where certain activities are to be completed within short term (by 2021) and others will span over to long term (by 2031).

*Recommendation to Meet Water Demand for 2021*

It is recommended that recharging structures may be considered for construction by 2021, yielding 1066.25 MCM water. It is also recommended that 1875 tube wells could be constructed by 2021

yielding 1450 MCM water. In addition, it is expected that treated sewage would yield 2648 MCM water for irrigation purposes.

#### Recommendation to Meet Water Demand for 2031

Long term solution to augment water availability to meet water demand for 2031 will include construction of upstream reservoirs and inter-basin transfer of water such as the Sardar-Yamuna link canal which envisages transfer of surplus waters of Sardar river. It is expected that the Sardar-Yamuna Inter-basin Transfer Canal would be operational by 2031, therefore 3208 MCM water is expected to be available by 2031. The upstream dams & multipurpose projects (Kishau, Lakhwar Vyasi & Renuka Dams) that are under various stages of investigations, planning & design are lagging behind, therefore water availability from these has not been taken into consideration here.

After considering the measures suggested in the Plan, total availability of water in NCR will be 18943 MCM/per year in the year 2021 and 23060 MCM/year in the year 2031. Thus, by the year 2021, there will be a deficit on 1913 MCM/year and by the year 2031, there will be surplus of 1215 MCM/ year. It is estimated that the total financial implication to meet the cost of this scheme would be ₹42000 crores. The break-up of cost and phasing is given in Table 7.

Table 7: Abstract of Cost

Sl. no	Details	Total Cost (Rs. in crores)	Phase wise Costs (Rs. in crores)			
			I 2012-17	II 2017-22	III 2022-27	IV 2027-32
1	Drinking water supply*	4566	950	950	1330	1336
2	Recycling of sewage/ waste water treatment for non-drinking purpose	7000	1470	1470	2030	2030
3	Groundwater recharge & recharge structures	1406	306	300	400	400
4	Construction of large upstream dams					
a	Kishau Dam on Yamuna River (Uttarakhand)	8981	3000	5981	0	0
b	Renuka Dam on Giri River (Himachal)	4247	800	800	1100	1547
c	Lakhwar Vyasi Dam on Yamuna River (Uttarakhand)	3082	650	650	890	892
5	Inter-Basin transfer of water through Sardar Yamuna Canal	33820	7100	7100	9800	9820
	Share of NCR (30% of 10689 MCM)	10146	2130	2130	2950	2936
6	Construction of tubewells in floodplains	2550	2550	0	0	0
	TOTAL COST incl. of total cost of Sardar-Yamuna Canal	65652	16820	16260	16260	16312
	TOTAL COST incl. of NCR share of cost of Sardar-Yamuna Canal**	41978	11850	11278	9420	9430

\* This cost does not include the cost of construction of large upstream dams/ reservoirs in hills & conveyance of water from there

\*\* Since the construction of Sardar-Yamuna Canal would require financial outlay much above NCR share for completion, the total cost may be considered.

The above Functional Plan for Water Supply in NCR would have to be implemented by different agencies and would require different time frame for implementation and varying pattern of funding. The States/ their implementing agencies would have to carry out detailed technical studies for implementation of the measures proposed. Funding for above short-term measures can be undertaken from a number of sources, including State Government funds, Plan allocations from Central Government under different Centrally sponsored schemes, NCRPB loans, etc. The Plan also recommends convergence of these projects with other similar Centrally sponsored and State schemes. External Development Charges (EDC) collected by the development authorities from a town should be invested within the same town in proportion to the population of existing town proposed to be

developed. In all new areas being developed, the capital cost of water supply systems should be self-financing and be met out of EDC.

An additional source of funding for water supply projects in new townships, newly developing areas or source development projects could be loans and other assistance from bilateral and multi-lateral agencies.

Long term measures will include construction of upstream reservoirs to store excess water during monsoon for use in the lean period and inter-basin transfer of water such as the Sarda-Yamuna link canal which envisages transfer of surplus waters of Sarda river for meeting various requirements in U.P., NCT-Delhi and further transfer for use in water short areas of Haryana and Rajasthan. These should be planned to provide water to the entire National Capital Region, through regional schemes of water supply for all the urban and rural areas considering NCR as a single entity.

The Functional Plan recommends that some mechanism should be developed under the five-year plans so that funds are made available to the state governments for the development of infrastructure in their respective sub-region for balanced and harmonious development. Provision for special component plan for NCR should be made by the Planning Commission for the National Capital Region.

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# ANNEXURE-6/I





**CENTRAL POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD**

(Ministry of Environment & Forests)

'Parivesh Bhawan' C.B.D.Cum-Office Complex,

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Tel. 22307078, 22304948, 22305792, Telefax-22307863

Website-www.cpcb.nic.in

F.No.B-11017/1/PCP/2008/

dated: 27.09.2011

To,

Sh. R. C. Shukla, Jt. Director  
National Capital Regional Planning Board  
1<sup>st</sup> Floor, Core-IV B  
India Habitat Centre Lodhi Road,  
New Delhi -110 003


Sub: Identification of Common Landfill Site for Management of Municipal Solid Waste in  
NCR -reg.

Ref: No. K-14011/81/2008-NCRPB dated 19.9.2011

Sir,

Please find enclosed herewith a copy of the Report "Identification of Sites for setting up of Regional Landfill Facilities in National Capital Region (NCR)". The study has been completed considering all major towns of NCR- covering the states of Delhi, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan. The study has identified 29 probable landfill sites in NCR.

Yours faithfully,

  
(M.K. Choudhury)  
Scientist 'D'

Encl: Publication No.CUP/76/2010-11

File in "SWMT"

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Control of Urban Pollution Series:  
CUPS/76/2010-11

# Identification of sites for setting up of Regional Landfill Facility in National Capital Region (NCR)

*Geo-Informatics approach*



**CENTRAL POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD**  
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प्रो० स.प्र. गौतम  
अध्यक्ष

Prof. S.P. Gautam  
Chairman

केन्द्रीय प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड

(भारत सरकार का संगठन)

पर्यावरण एवं वन मंत्रालय

Central Pollution Control Board

(A Govt. of India Organisation)

Ministry of Environment & Forests

Phone : 22304948/22307233

## Foreword

Management of Municipal solid wastes is a challenge. The Municipal Solid Wastes (Management and Handling) Rules, 2000 has mandated the urban local bodies to segregate, collect and transport the wastes for processing and scientific disposal to a designated site, often termed as Sanitary Landfill (SLF) site. Due to rapid urbanization coupled with sky-rocketing land prices, the urban bodies are finding it difficult to locate sites for Sanitary Landfill. Even the identified sites are facing stiff public resistance, compelling the authorities to continue garbage dumping at the existing locations, resulting in vertical rise of garbage heaps posing threat to the environment. On an average, Indian cities/towns operate 2 to 3 open dumping sites, and the National Capital Region, Delhi is no exception having three old landfill sites, which have already been saturated with garbage heaps.

Central Pollution Control Board sponsored a study to Bhaskaracharya Institute for Space Application and Geo-informatics (BISAG), Gandhinagar for identification of sites for development landfill facilities in National Capital Region (NCR-Delhi) using remote sensing application and GIS techniques. The study indentified 29 probable landfill sites in NCR.

The efforts of BISAG in documenting the study report in co-ordination with Sh. M.K. Choudhury, Scientist 'D' and Dr. A.B. Akolkar, Scientist 'F' and the supervision of Sh. J.S. Kamyotra, Member Secretary, CPCB is duly acknowledged.

Hope, the Report will be useful to Urban Authorities, urban local bodies, Planners, policy makers and other stake-holders for better municipal waste management in accordance with the Municipal Solid Waste (Management and Handling) Rules, 2000.

  
(S.P. Gautam Chairman)

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# Identification of Sites for Setting Up of Regional Landfill Facilities in NCR Region

## Project report

### 1. Back ground

A project Initiated to locate the landfill site for solid waste management in the National Capital Region (NCR) State area based on the scientific approach which is environmentally suitable and there is no adverse effect of it on human life. Smaller towns would not be in position to maintain their own sanitary landfill site, NCR planning board suggested to CPCB to carry out the exercise of identification for setting up regional landfill facility be extended to all the towns of NCR. Accordingly CPCB has start the project for entire NCR area. Distance based criteria method is selected for this project. Experience shows that Geo-geographical information system (GIS) and Remote Sensing (RS) is very useful for this regional level distance based criteria analysis. Bhaskaracharya Institute for Space Application and Geo-information (BISAG), Gandhinagar, Gujarat is selected for to implement the Geo-informatics approach. This project report gives the detail information regarding the method use for selection and also a detail of available site which satisfy the decided criteria with map.

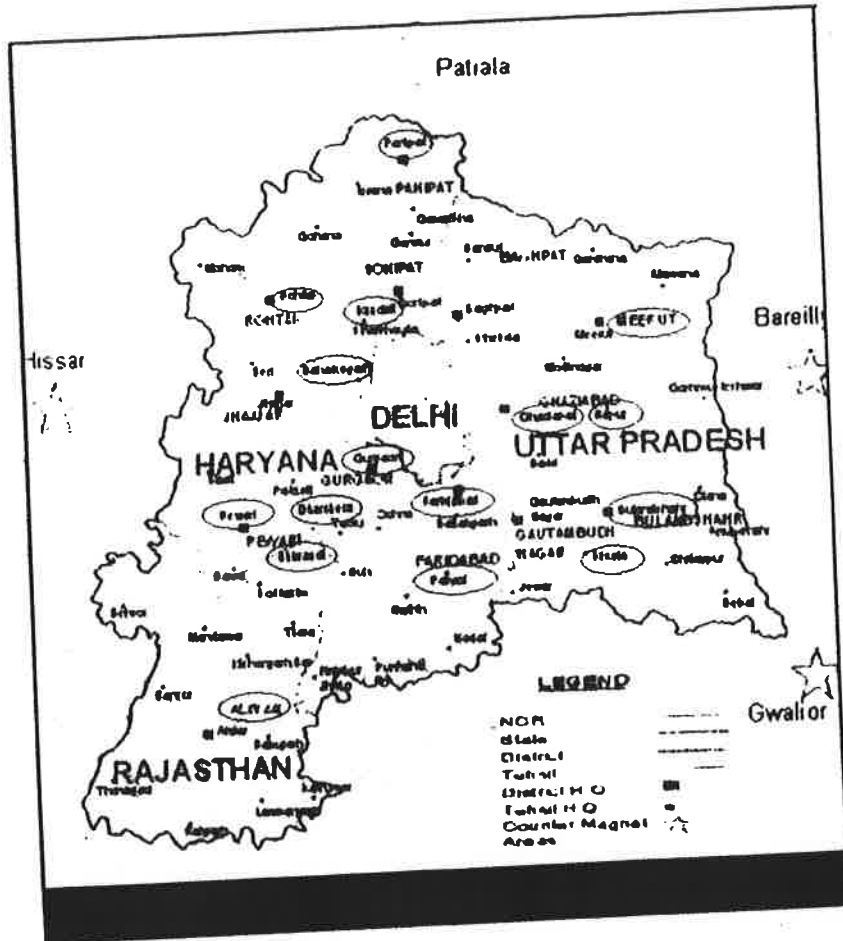
### 2. Project Area

The National Capital Region (NCR) comprises an area of 33,578 sq. km., covering the states of Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan and the National Capital Territory of Delhi.

- National Capital Territory of Delhi (14833 sq.km.)
- Haryana Sub-region: Faridabad, Gurgaon, Rohtak, Sonapat, Rewari, Jhajjar, Mewat & Panipat districts
- Rajasthan Sub-region: Alwar District
- Uttar Pradesh Sub-region: Meerut, Ghaziabad, Gautam Buddha Nagar, Bulandshahr & Baghpat districts.

The project area covers the following towns of the NCR Region

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List of Towns in the National Capital Region (NCR)

		PRIORITY TOWNS
Haryana	1. Gurgaon	5. Panipat
	2. Faridabad	6. Rewari
	3. Kundli	7. Palwal
	4. Bahadurgarh	8. Dharuhera
Uttar Pradesh		9. Rohtak
		11. Hapur
	10. Ghaziabad	12. Meerut
		13. Bulandshahr
Rajasthan		14. Khurja
		15. Alwar
		16. Bhiwandi

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### 3. Data based creation

In an remote sensing satellite data procure for study area. Settlement and Road-rail linkages mapped using the remote sensing satellite data. Available natural resources in the study area which is required for identification of solid waste is also mapped using the image interpretation technique. Mapping carried for entire NCR area. Following map shows the extant of land feature and available infrastructure in NCR.

### 4. Criteria used

Distance based criteria is applied for habitat, various infrastructure, environment sensitive feature in this project. Required information created using the geo-informatics technology as well secondary information. Collected as well as generated information is analyzed based on the over lay and buffer technique in GIS environment. A selected criterion is listed further.

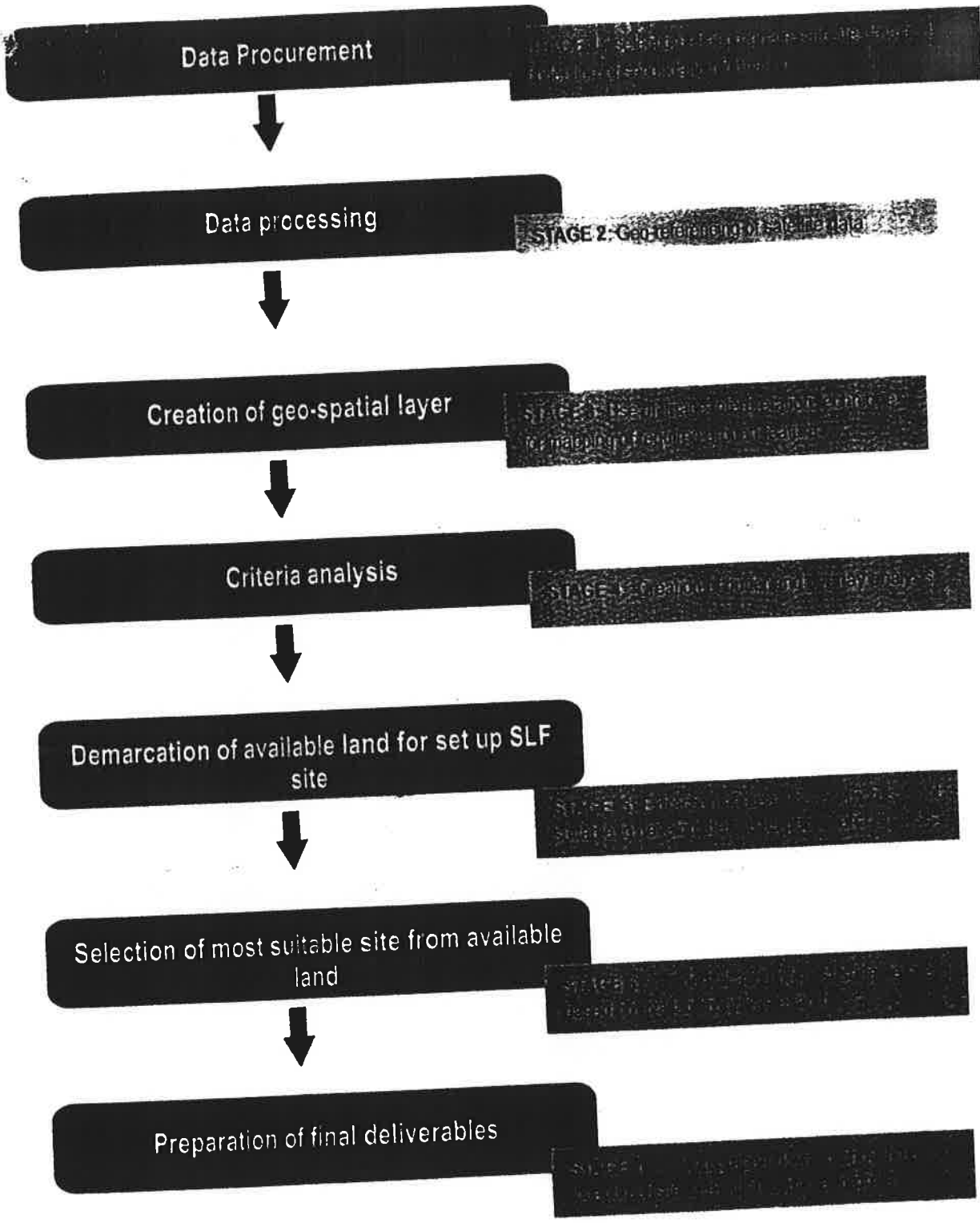
**Selected criteria for distance based analysis**

	FEATURE	DISTANCE IN (Meter)
1	Habitation	500
2	Canal/Drainage	30
3	Railway line (From centre)	300
4	Earth quake zone (Fault line)	500
5	Flood plain area	Non permitted
6	Airport	20000
7	Road right of way	200
8	Lake	200
9	Water stream	300
10	Public park	300

### 5. Methodology

To achieve the above mention objective number of geo-spatial layer created is created using the remote sensing technique. Addition value added information integrated with created layer in GIS environment. Since the created debased is on the common platform of GIS it is easy to analyze.

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## 6. Project outcome

Application of distance based criteria used for identification of regional level landfill site is time saving scientific approach. Use of GIS and remote Sensing technology in such approach is very effective and quick decision making process. Use of Geo-informatics technology gives the higher accuracy in such systematic approach. Total 29 sites are identified in NCR area. Detail of each site is given in table below.

**Detail of identified sites**

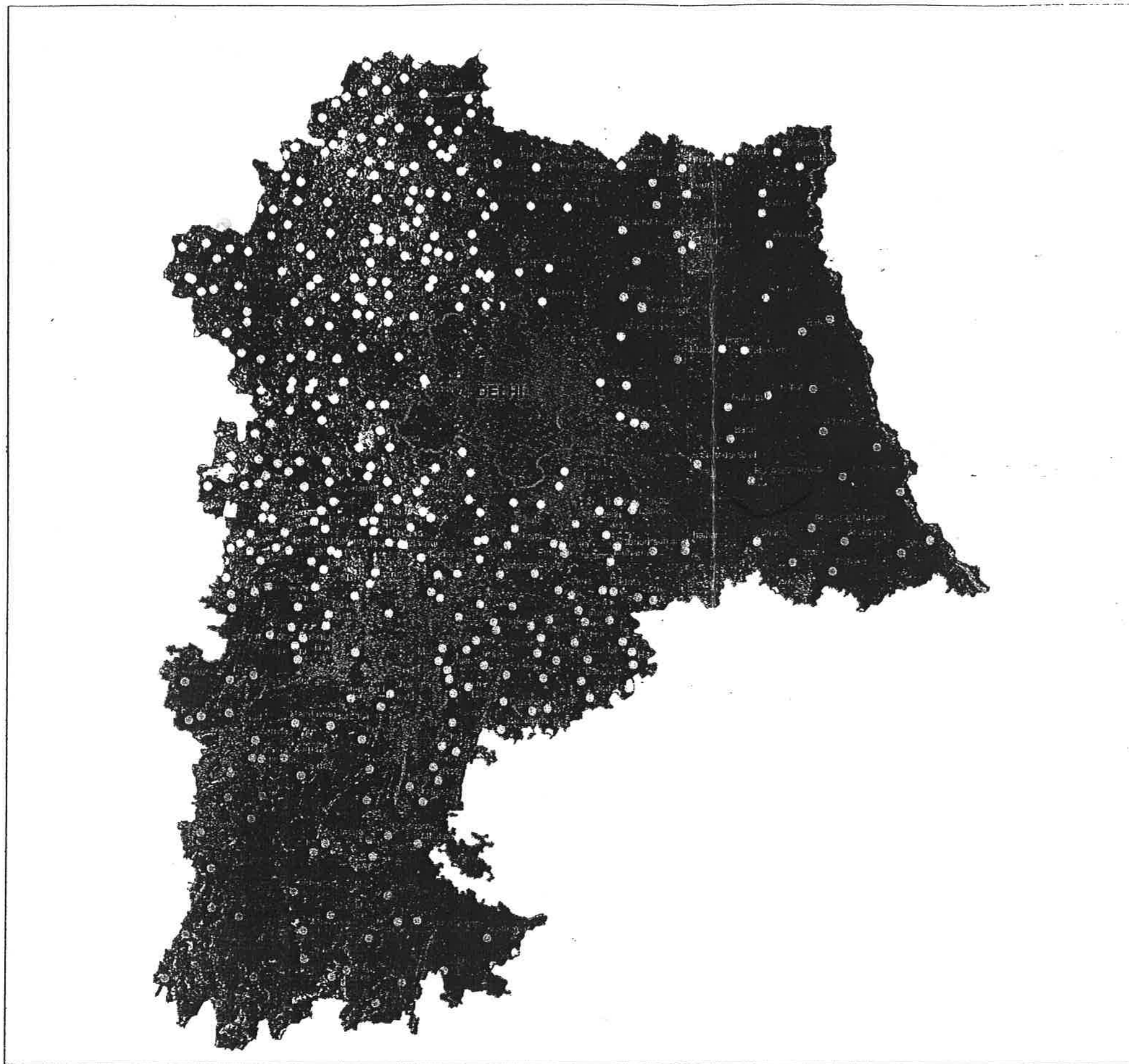
						AREA (Sq.m)	Perimeter (Km)	Latitude	Longitude
1	Scrub	Khori	4.2	HARIYANA	REWARI	341111.81	3.5	28° 9.047' N	76° 27.706' E
1/1	Scrub	Khori	2.7	HARIYANA	REWARI	435018.91	3.3	28° 10.717' N	76° 28.544' E
1/2	Scrub	Khori	2.1	HARIYANA	REWARI	340980.15	2.8	28° 10.465' N	76° 27.938' E
1/3	Scrub	Khori	3.9	HARIYANA	REWARI	573907.19	3.2	28° 9.350' N	76° 28.110' E
10	Scrub	Pardhana	2.2	HARIYANA	PANIPAT	360996.23	3.0	29° 16.150' N	76° 48.416' E
11	Scrub	Jataula	2.4	HARIYANA	PANIPAT	284058.27	2.6	29° 19.942' N	76° 49.500' E
12	Scrub	Mulhaira	8.8	UTTAR PRADESH	MEERUT	312474.56	2.6	29° 9.623' N	77° 26.632' E
12/1	Plantation	Mulhaira	8.2	UTTAR PRADESH	MEERUT	356911.63	3.1	29° 10.254' N	77° 26.810' E
13	Scrub	Binaull	6.9	UTTAR PRADESH	BAGHPAT	445634.60	2.8	29° 7.789' N	77° 25.718' E
13/1	Scrub	Mulhaira	9.0	UTTAR PRADESH	MEERUT	976408.24	5.1	29° 8.729' N	77° 27.021' E

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							Perimeter (Km)	Latitude	Longitude
14	Scrub	Davathwa	3.6	UTTAR PRADESH	MEERUT	2925533.33	6.9	29° 3.458' N	77° 37.810' E
15	Scrub	MEERUT	9.5	UTTAR PRADESH	MEERUT	1392618.98	7.0	28° 53.402' N	77° 41.406' E
16	Scrub	Dankaur	5.4	UTTAR PRADESH	NOIDA	3571298.00	8.8	28° 24.239' N	77° 32.651' E
16/1	Scrub	Manjhauti	3.1	HARIYANA	FARIDABAD	705729.54	4.7	28° 23.785' N	77° 27.503' E
17	Plantation	Manjhauti	5.6	HARIYANA	FARIDABAD	1293963.40	6.0	28° 25.054' N	77° 21.393' E
18	Scrub	Badhkal Lake	3.0	HARIYANA	FARIDABAD	9462401.13	1.7	28° 27.594' N	77° 21.393' E
19	Scrub	Narah	5.3	HARIYANA	PANIPAT	550941.14	3.8	29° 21.029' N	76° 47.493' E
2	Scrub	Basthala	5.7	HARIYANA	REWARI	504431.06	3.3	28° 2.859' N	76° 39.415' E
20	Scrub	Alipur	7.6	HARIYANA	GURGAON	557760.31	3.2	28° 17.395' N	76° 59.625' E
21	Scrub	Shatawii	3.6	HARIYANA	SONIPAT	222829.54	2.6	29° 6.376' N	76° 53.484' E
22	Scrub	Mulhaira	4.5	UTTAR PRADESH	MEERUT	390562.96	2.9	29° 11.772' N	77° 29.000' E
3	Plantation	Kot Qasim	7.1	RAJASTHAN	ALWAR	2879815.16	7.2	28° 0.662' N	76° 39.166' E
4	Plantation	Dadanpur	2.4	HARIYANA	JHAJJAR	756712.74	3.7	28° 28.975' N	76° 40.251' E
5	Scrub	Pahrawar	8.0	HARIYANA	ROHTAK	2269054.23	8.5	28° 49.628' N	76° 33.263' E
6	Scrub	Kurana	2.3	HARIYANA	PANIPAT	1258233.11	4.9	29° 16.960' N	76° 41.997' E
7	Plantation	Bhagwanpur	1.9	HARIYANA	ROHTAK	70442.39	1.1	28° 58.878' N	76° 34.668' E
7/1	Plantation	Bhagwanpur	2.2	HARIYANA	ROHTAK	198835.96	2.0	28° 59.393' N	76° 34.086' E
8	Plantation	Kishanpur Baral	4.7	UTTAR PRADESH	BAGHPAT	346381.23	2.8	29° 12.464' N	77° 14.530' E
9	Scrub	Sherah	1.3	HARIYANA	PANIPAT	369033.71	3.5	29° 25.499' N	76° 50.074' E

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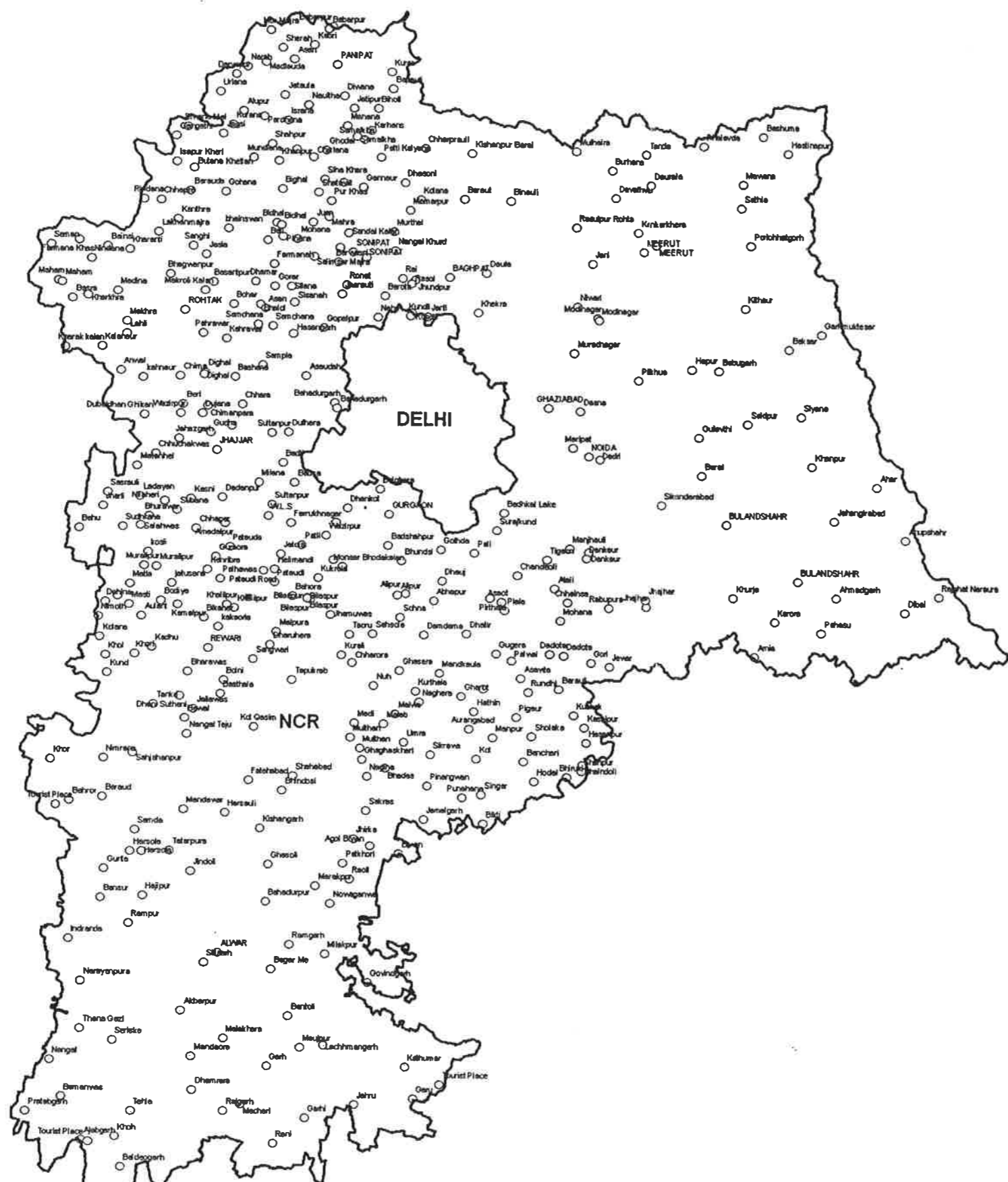


6-2/11

For Official use only	Map No-1
Indian Remote Sensing Satellite Data	
Identification of common landfill site for MSWM in NCR.	
<b>Legend</b>	
Settlement	
Water Bodies	
Irrigated land	
Unirrigated land	
Waste land	
Data source : Indian Remote Sensing Satellite Data	

# Settlement

Identification of common landfall site for MSWM in NCR



## Legend

- Administrative Boundary
- Settlement

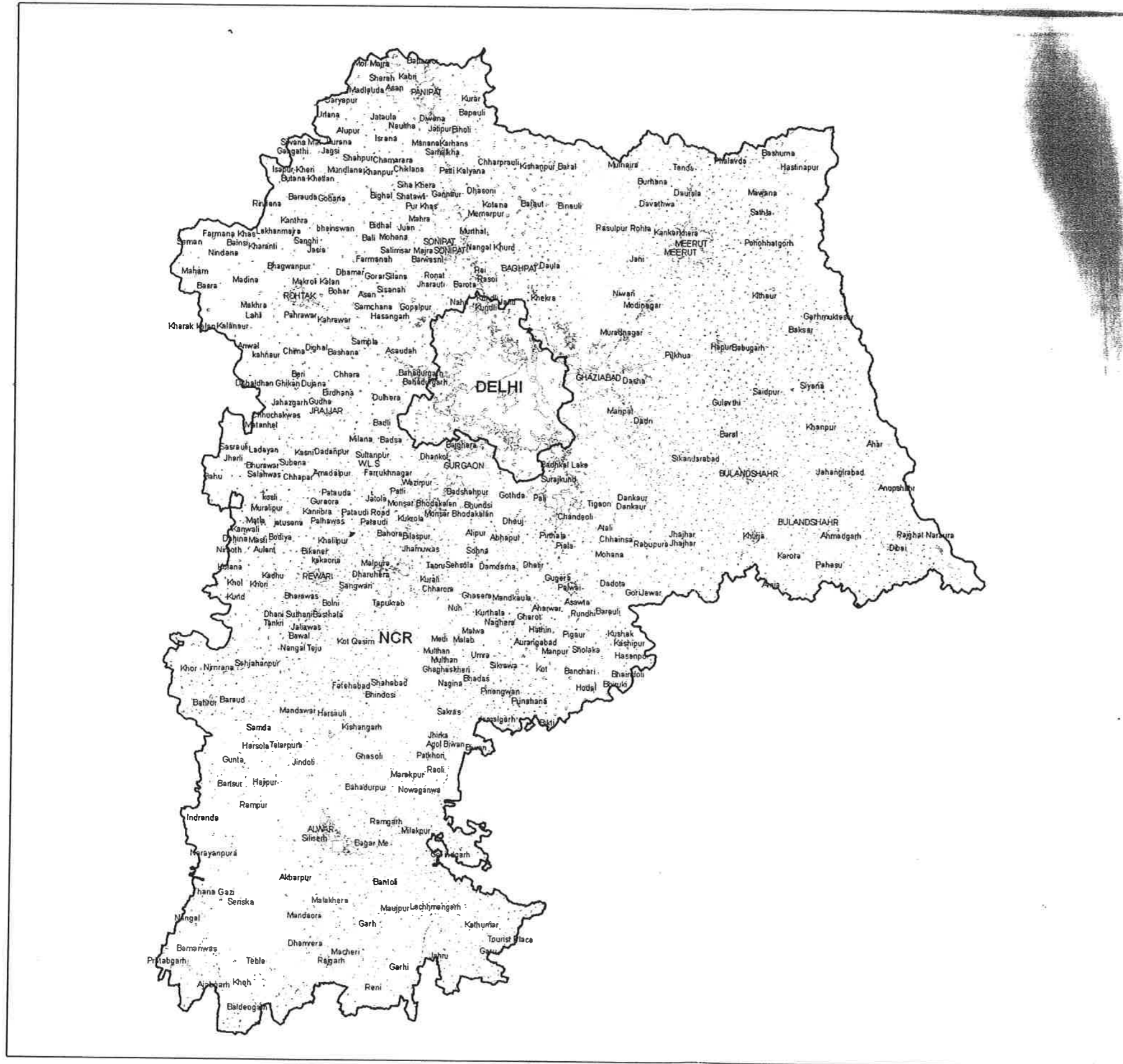


Data source : Indian Remote Sensing Satellite Data



### Extent of settlement

Identification of common landfill site for MSWM in NCR.



### Legend

- Administrative Boundary
- Settlement



Data source :Indian Remote Sensing Satellite Data

6/11/12

# Road-Rail linkages

## Identification of common landfill sites for MSWM in NCR



### Legend

- Administrative Boundary
- Settlement
- Road
- Rail








Data source : Indian Remote Sensing Satellite Data

Identified major location in NCR

Identification of common landfill site for MSWM in NCR.



Legend

-  Administrative Boundary
-  Settlement
-  Airport
-  Playground
-  Cremation



Data source : Indian Remote Sensing Satellite Data






### River Waterbody

Identification of common landfill site for MSWM in NCR.



### Legend

-  Administrative Boundary
-  Settlement
-  River Waterbody



Data source : Indian Remote Sensing Satellite Data

6/11/15





## Canal Network

Identification of common landfill site for MSWM in NCR.



### Legend

- Administrative Boundary
- Settlement
- Canal




Data source: Survey of India, Survey of India Data

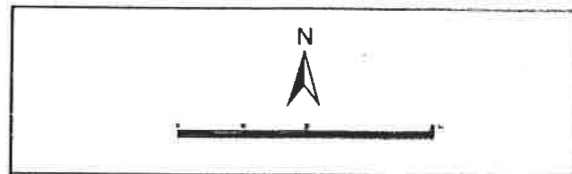
# Wasteland

## Identification of common landfills sites for MBWM in NCR.



### Legend

-  Administrative Boundary
-  Settlement
-  Wasteland



Data source : Indian Remote Sensing Satellite Data




6/11/17

### Forest

Identification of common landfill site for MSWM in NCR.



### Legend

-  Administrative Boundary
-  Settlement
-  Forest



Data source : Indian Remote Sensing Satellite Data



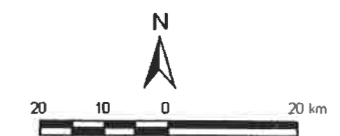
### Location of landfill site

Identification of common landfill site for MSWM in NCR.



### Legend

- Administrative Boundary
- Landfill site
- Settlement












Data source : Indian Remote Sensing Satellite Data

### Distance buffer analysis

Identification of common landfill site for MSWM in NCR.

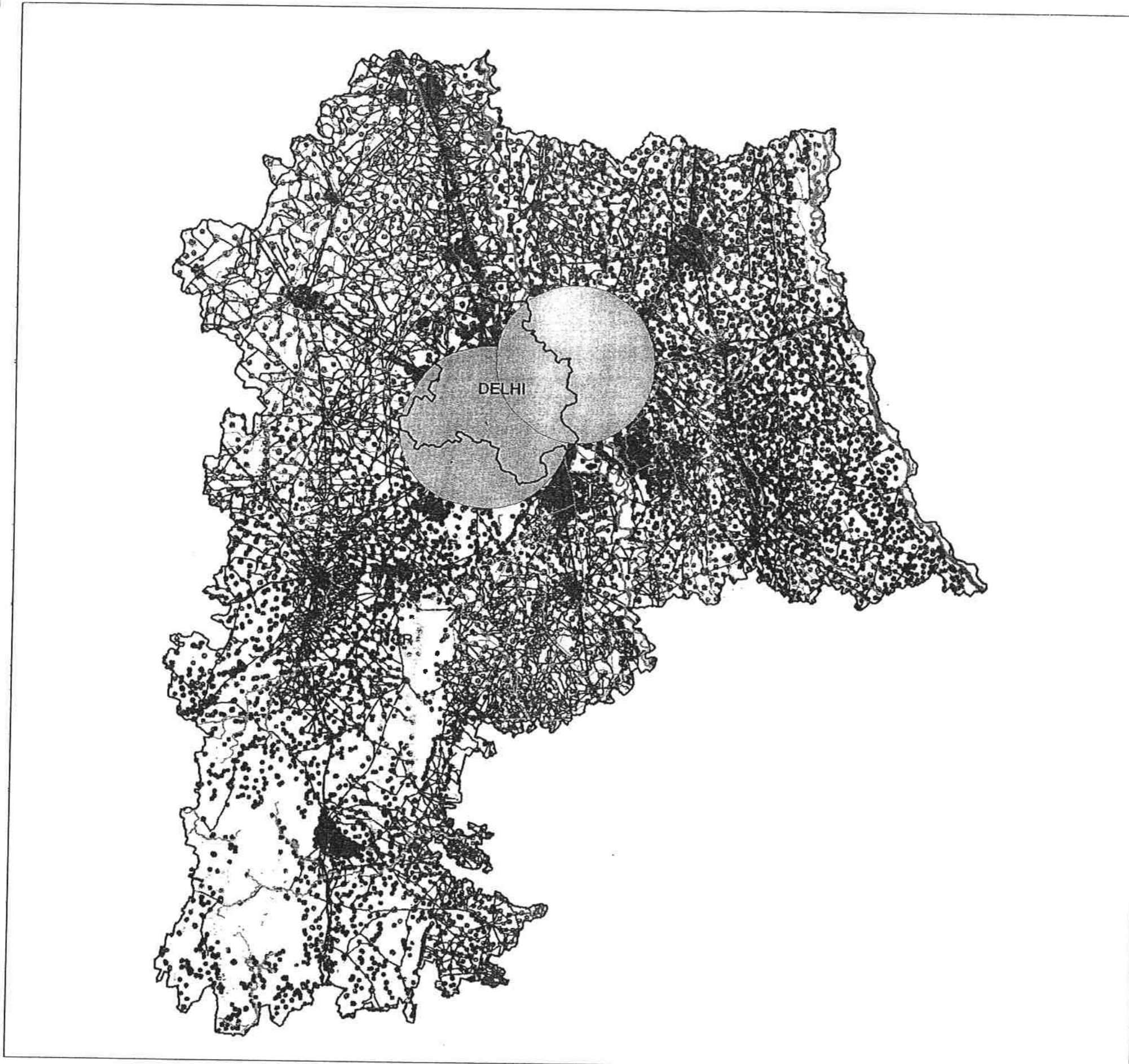
### Legend

-  Airport (20km)
-  Canal (30mt)
-  Drainage (100mt)
-  Playground (300mt)
-  Rail (300mt)
-  River Waterbody (200mt)
-  Road (200mt)
-  Settlement (500mt)
-  Administrative Boundary

N



Data source : Indian Remote Sensing Satellite Data



6/2/20



For Official use only Map No -11

**LANDFILLSITE NO: 1**

Identification of common landfill site for MSWM in NCR.

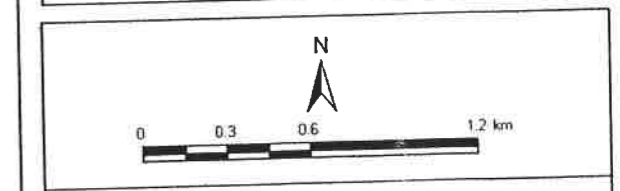
Site 1,1,1,1/2,1/3

Location	Latitude	Longitude
1	28°9.047' N	76°27.706' E
1,1	28° 10.717' N	76° 28.544' E
1,2	28° 10.465' N	76° 27.938' E
1,3	28° 9.350' N	76° 28.110' E
Geography	Area (sq.mt)	Perimeter (Km)
1	341112	3.5
1,1	435019	3.3
1,2	340980	2.8
1,3	573907	3.2

Lanuse Scrub

**Legend**

- Rail
- Road
- Landfill site
- Settlement
- River/Waterbody



Data source :Indian Remote Sensing Satellite Data

6/8/21



**LANDFILL SITE NO: 4**

Identification of common landfill site for MSWM in NCR.

Site 4		
Location	Latitude	Longitude
	28° 28.975' N	76° 40.251' E
Geography	Area (sq.mt)	Perimeter (km)
	756713	9.7
Lanuse	Plantation	

**Legend**

- Road
- Rail
- Landfill site
- Settlement
- River/Waterbody



Data source : Indian Remote Sensing Satellite Data





For Official use only Map No-13

**LANDFILLSITE NO: 5**

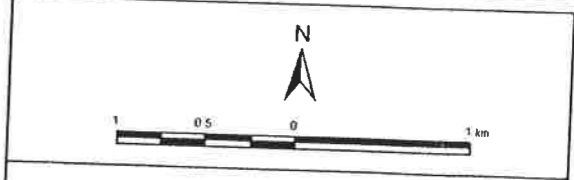
Identification of common landfill site for MSWM in NCR.

Site 5

Location	Latitude	Longitude
	28° 49.628' N	76° 33.263' E
Geography	Area (sq.mt)	Perimeter (km)
	2268054	8.5
Lanuse		Scrub

**Legend**

- Road
- Rail
- Settlement
- River/Waterbody
- Landfill site



Data source :Indian Remote Sensing Satellite Data

6/2/23





6/3/24

For Official use only Map No -14

**LANDFILLSITE NO: 6**

---

Identification of common landfill site for MSWM in NCR.

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Site 6

Location	Latitude	Longitude
	29° 16.960' N	76° 41.997' E
Geography	Area (sq.mt)	Perimeter (Km)
	1258233	4.9
Lanuse	Scrub	

---

**Legend**

- Rail
- Road
- Landfill site
- Barriment
- River/Waterbody

---

1.2 km

---

Data source: Satellite Data



For Official use only Map No-15

**LANDFILL SITE NO: 7**

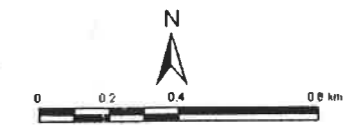
Identification of common landfill site for MSWM in NCR

Site 7,7/1

Location	Latitude	Longitude
7	28° 58.876' N	76° 34.668' E
7,1	28° 59.393' N	76° 34.086' E
Geography	Area (sq.mt)	Perimeter (km)
7	70443	1.1
7,1	198836	2.0
Lanuse	Plantation	

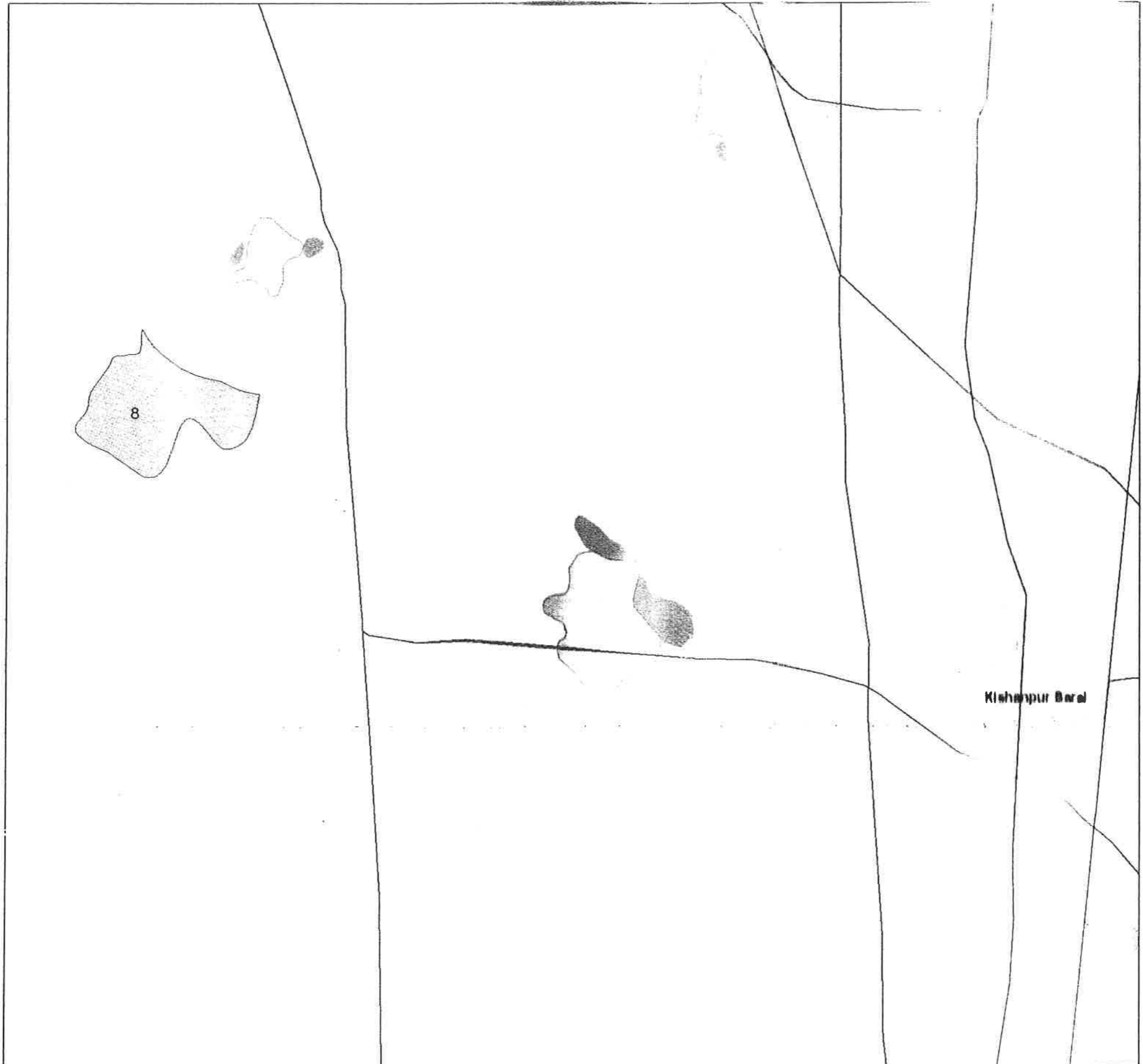
**Legend**

- Rail
- Road
- Settlement
- Landfill site
- River/Waterbody



Data source : Indian Remote Sensing Satellite Data

6/8/25



For Official use only Map No-16

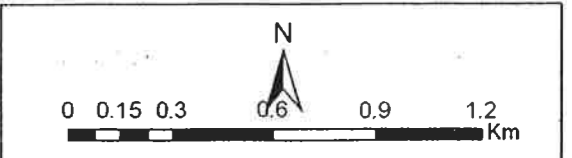
**LANDFILLSITE NO: 8**

Identification of common landfill site for MSWM in NCR.

Site 8		
Location	Latitude	Longitude
	29° 12.464' N	77° 14.530' E
Geography	Area (sq.mt)	Perimeter (km)
	346381	2.8
Landuse	Scrub	

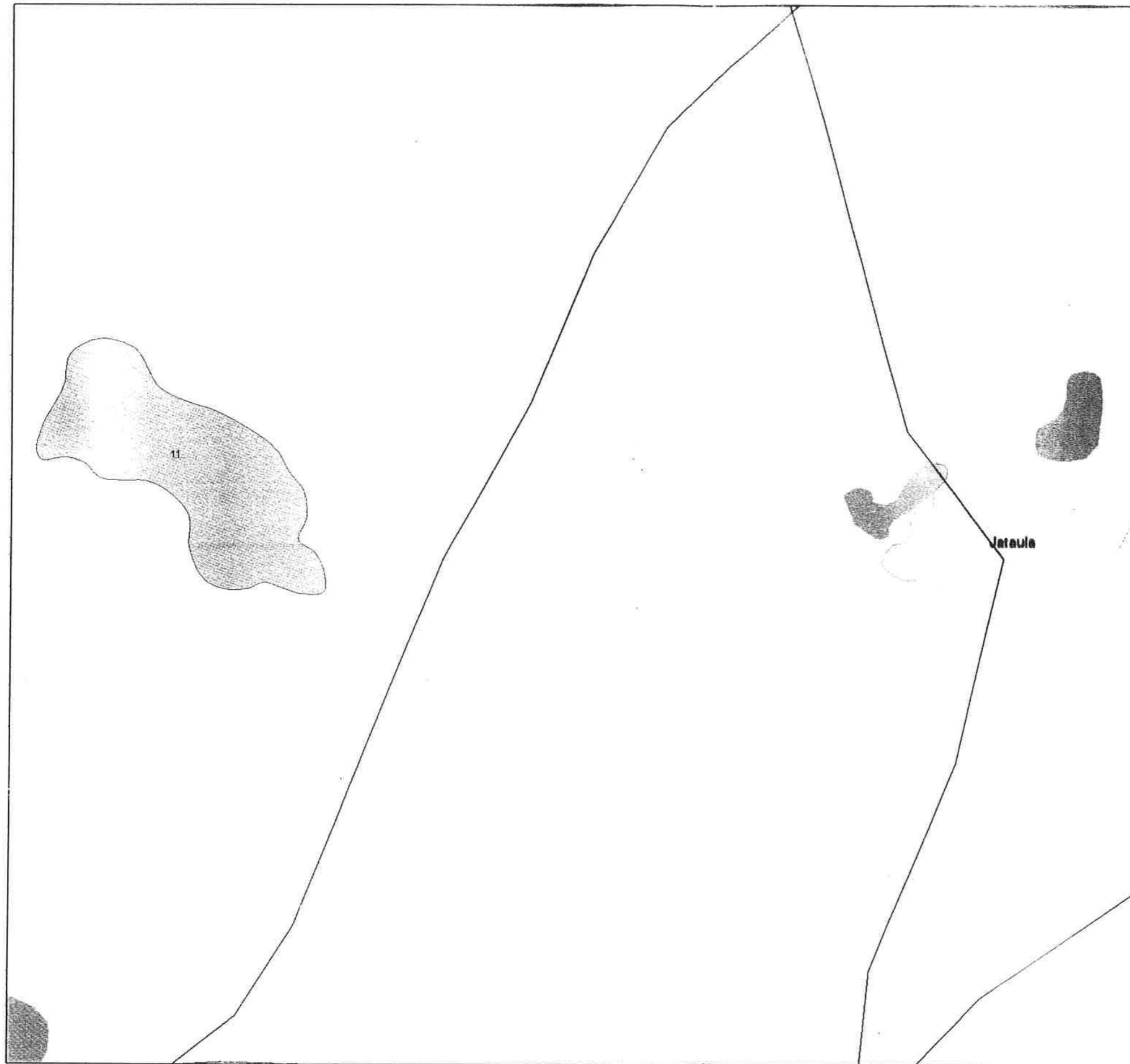
**Legend**

- Road
- +— Rail
- Settlement
- Landfill site
- River/Waterbody



Data source : Indian Remote Sensing Satellite Data

4/2/26



For Official use only Map No -17

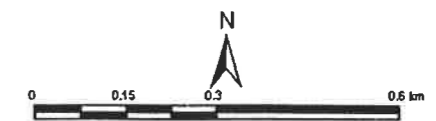
**LANDFILLSITE NO: 11**

Identification of common landfill site for MSWM in NCR.

Site 11		
Location	Latitude	Longitude
	29°19.942' N	76° 49.500' E
Geography	Area (sq.mt)	Perimeter (Km)
	284058	2.6
Landuse	Scrub	

**Legend**

- Rail
- Road
- Landfill site
- Settlement
- River/Waterbody



Data source :Indian Remote Sensing Satellite Data

6/2/22



For Official use only Map No -18

**LANDFILLSITE NO: 14**

Identification of common landfill site for MSWM in NCR.

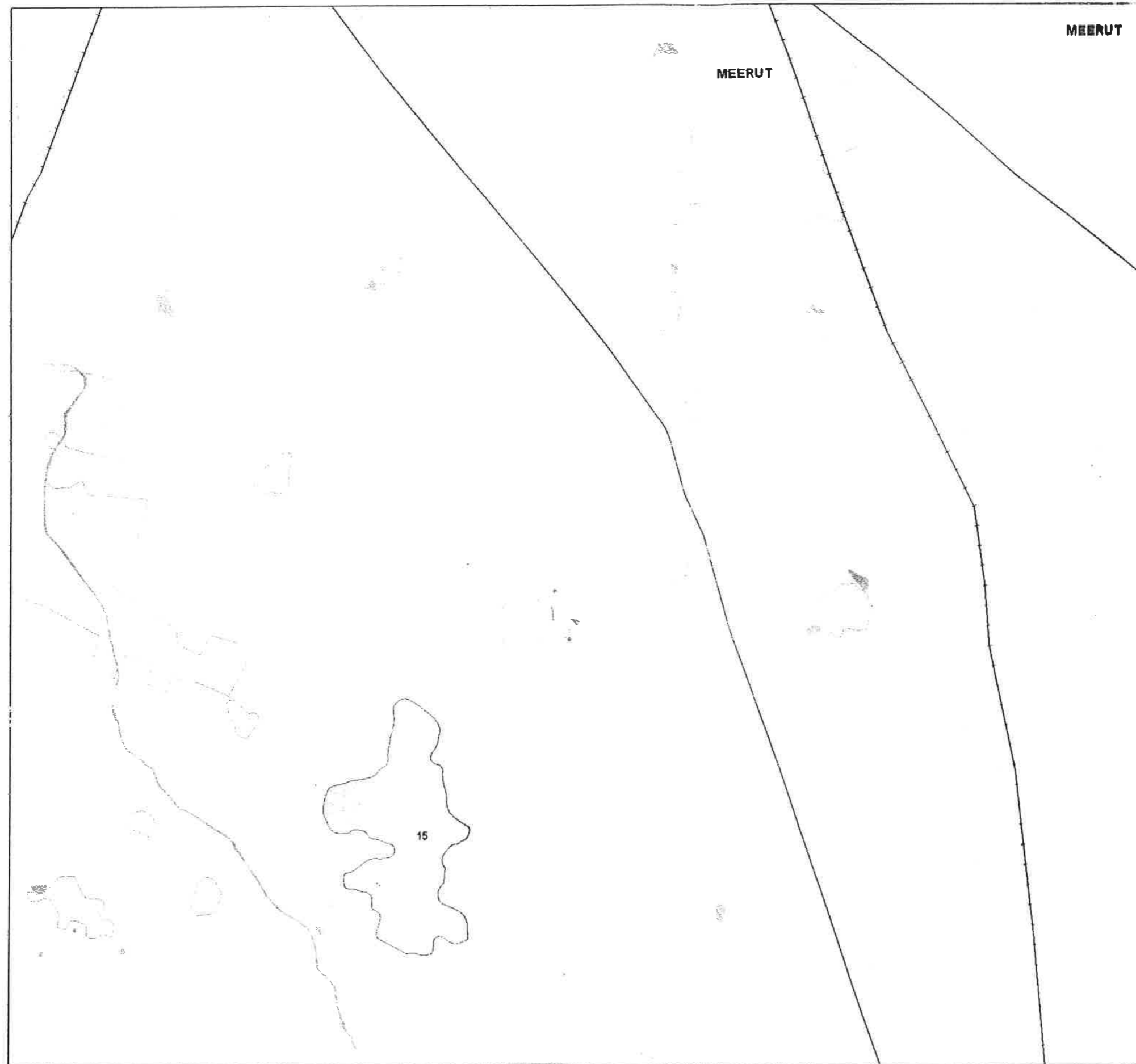
Site 14		
Location	Latitude	Longitude
	29° 3.458' N	77° 37.810' E
Geography	Area (sq.mt)	Perimeter (Km)
	2925533	6.9
Landuse	Scrub	

**Legend**

- Road
- +— Rail
- Settlement
- ▭ Landfill site
- ▨ River/Waterbody



Data source : Indian Remote Sensing Satellite Data



For Official use only Map No -19

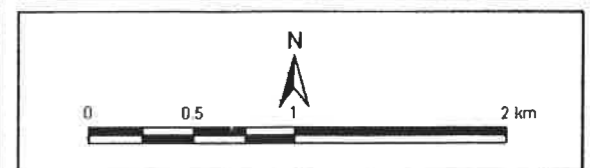
**LANDFILLSITE NO: 15**

Identification of common landfill site for MSWM in NCR.

Site 15		
Location	Latitude	Longitude
	28° 53.402' N	77° 41.406' E
Geography	Area (sq.mt)	Perimeter (Km)
	1392619	7.0
Lanuse	Scrub	

**Legend**

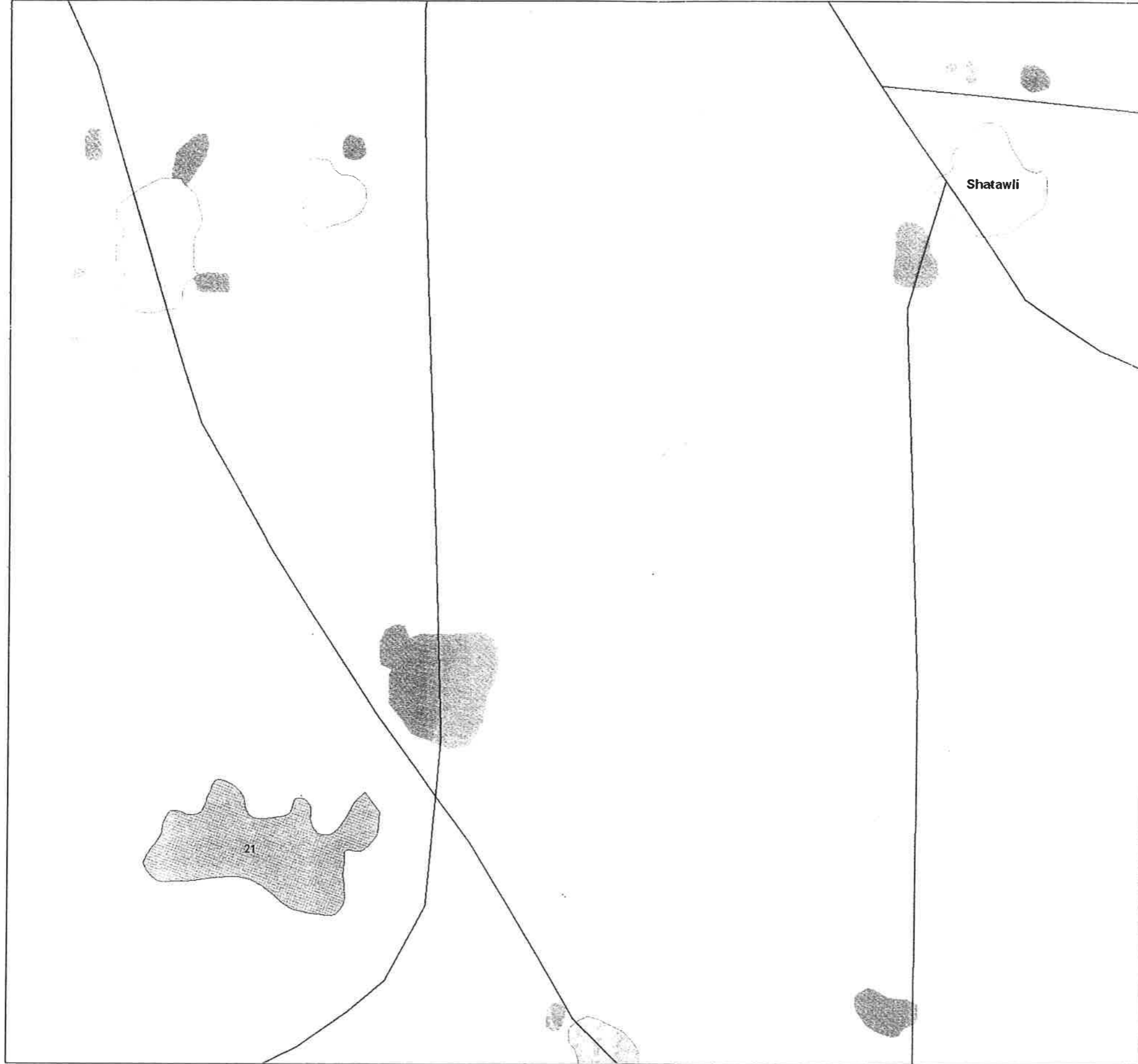
- Rail
- Road
- Landfill\_site
- River\_Waterbody
- Settlement



Data source :Indian Remote Sensing Satellite Data

6/2/29





6/1/30

For Official use only Map No -20

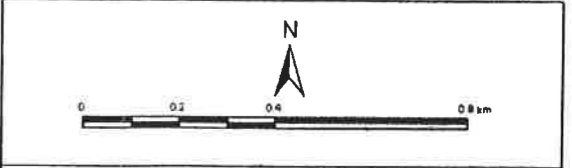
**LANDFILLSITE NO: 21**

Identification of common landfill site for MSWM in NCR.

Site 21		
Location	Latitude	Longitude
	29° 6.376' N	76° 53.484' E
Geography	Area (sq.mt)	Perimeter (Km)
	222830	2.6
Lanuse	Scrub	

**Legend**

- Rail
- Road
- Landfill site
- Settlement
- River Waterbody



Data source :Indian Remote Sensing Satellite Data



For Official use only Map No -21

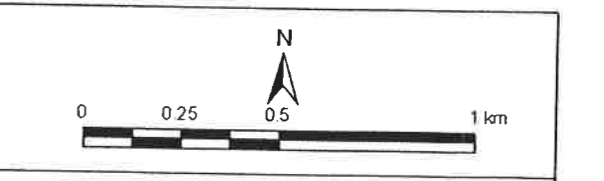
**LANDFILLSITE NO: 22**

Identification of common landfill site for MSWM in NCR.

Site 22		
Location	Latitude	Longitude
	29°11.772' N	77° 29.000' E
Geography	Area (sq.mt)	Perimeter (Km)
	390563	2.9
Lanuse	Scrub	

**Legend**

- Rail
- Road
- Administrative Boundary
- Landfill\_site
- Settlement
- River\_Waterbody



Data source :Indian Remote Sensing Satellite Data

61 I / 31



# ANNEXURE-7/I

**NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION PLANNING BOARD**

**FORM A**

**(See Rule 23)**

NOTICE UNDER SUB-SECTION 1 OF SECTION 12 OF THE NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION PLANNING BOARD ACT, 1985 READ WITH RULE 23 OF THE NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION PLANNING BOARD RULES, 1985.

Notice is hereby given that:

(1) (a) The draft modifications i.e. Chapter 18 on Counter-Magnet Areas in the notified final Regional Plan-2021 for NCR has been prepared; and

(b) A copy thereof will be available for inspection in the office of the National Capital Region Planning Board situated at 1<sup>st</sup> Floor, Core IV-B, India Habitat Centre, Lodhi Road, New Delhi-110003, on all working days from 11 AM to 3 PM till the date mentioned in para 3 hereinafter and for convenience of the public on website at <http://www.ncrpb.nic.in>

(2) Objections and suggestions are hereby invited to the modifications in the notified final Regional Plan.

(3) Objections and suggestions may be sent in writing to the Member-Secretary, National Capital Region Planning Board situated at 1<sup>st</sup> Floor, Core IV-B, India Habitat Centre, Lodhi Road, New Delhi-110003, on or before 15<sup>th</sup> March 2010.

Any person making the objections or suggestions should also give his name and address.

**Member Secretary**  
**National Capital Region Planning Board**

Place: New Delhi  
Dated: 01.02.2010

davp 44103/11/0001/0910

# राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र योजना बोर्ड

फार्म-ए

( नियम 23 देखें )

राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र योजना बोर्ड नियम, 1985 के नियम 23 के साथ पठित राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र योजना बोर्ड अधिनियम, 1985 की धारा 12 की उपधारा 1 के अधीन सूचना

एतद्वारा यह सूचित किया जाता है कि

1. (क) राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र की अधिसूचित अंतिम क्षेत्रीय योजना-2021 (notified final Regional Plan-2021 for NCR) में आशोधन अर्थात् अध्याय 18 काउंटर मैग्नेट क्षेत्र (Counter-Magnet Area) का मसौदा तैयार कर लिया गया है; और

(ख) निरीक्षण के लिए उसकी एक प्रति प्रथम तल, कोर-IV बी, भारत पर्यावास केंद्र, लोधी रोड, नई दिल्ली-110003 स्थित राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र योजना बोर्ड के कार्यालय में सभी कार्य दिवसों को प्रातः 11:00 बजे से दोपहर बाद 3:00 बजे तक और आम जनता की सुविधा के लिए वेबसाइट: एचटीटीपी://डब्ल्यूडब्ल्यूडब्ल्यू.एनसीआरपीबी.एनआईसी.इन् पर इस नोटिस के पैरा 3 में उल्लिखित तारीख तक उपलब्ध रहेगी।

2. मसौदा राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र की अधिसूचित अंतिम क्षेत्रीय योजना-2021 (notified final Regional Plan-2021 for NCR) में परिवर्तन के संबंध में आपत्तियां और सुझाव आमंत्रित किए जाते हैं।

3. आपत्तियां और सुझाव दिनांक 15 मार्च 2010 व इससे पहले सदस्य सचिव, राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र योजना बोर्ड के प्रथम तल, कोर-IV बी, भारत पर्यावास केंद्र, लोधी रोड, नई दिल्ली-110003 के पास लिखित रूप में भेजे जा सकते हैं।

आपत्तियां अथवा सुझाव भेजने वाले व्यक्ति से अनुरोध है कि वह अपना नाम और सता भी अवश्य दें।

स्थान: नई दिल्ली

दिनांक: 01.02.2010

डीएवीपी 44103/11/0001/0910

सदस्य सचिव  
राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र योजना बोर्ड

7/2/2

16. Voting:- Save as otherwise provided under the rules, all matters required to be decided by the Board shall be decided by the majority of votes of the members present.

17. Minutes of proceedings:- The names of the members present and the proceedings of the meeting shall be kept in a book to be provided for this purpose which shall be signed by the Presiding Officer of such a meeting and shall at all reasonable times be open to inspection by any member.

18. Members not to vote on matters in which they are personally interested.- No member of the Board shall vote or take part in the discussions on any questions coming up for consideration at the meeting of the Board if the question is one in which, apart from its general application to the public, he has any direct or indirect pecuniary interest for himself or his relatives.

19. Conduct of meetings.- (1) Ordinary meetings:- At an ordinary meeting, business shall be conducted in the following order:-

- (a) The minutes of the previous ordinary meeting and any special meeting held after such ordinary meeting shall be read and confirmed;
- (b) The business postponed at the previous meeting shall then be considered;
- (c) subjects included in the agenda shall thereafter be considered;

(d) any other items may also be considered if permitted by the Presiding Officer.

(2) Special meetings.- At a special meeting only the business for the purpose of considering which the special meeting has been called shall be considered.

20. Points of order.- All points of order shall be decided by the presiding Officer with or without discussions as he may deem fit and his decision shall be final.

#### CHAPTER IV

#### ADMINISTRATION

21. Member-Secretary.- The Member-Secretary shall be the Chief Executive of the office of the Board and all the officers and employees appointed by the Board shall be under the administrative control of the Member-Secretary.

22. Authentication of orders.- All orders passed approvals given and appointments made by the Board shall be conveyed under the signature of the Member-Secretary.

#### CHAPTER V

#### PROCEDURE FOR PUBLICATION OF DRAFT AND FINAL REGIONAL PLAN

23. Form of notice under subsection 1 of section 12.- As soon as may be after the draft regional plan has been prepared, the Board shall publish a notice in Form 'A' inviting objections and suggestions with respect to the draft Regional Plan.

7/1/3

24. Manner of notice.- The Board shall cause the notice in Form 'A' to be published in two national daily newspapers published from Delhi and two local newspapers each from the State Capital of each participating State.

25. Notice to local authority.- The Board shall also cause the notice referred to in rule 23 to be sent to the office of every local authority within the National Capital Region and such local authority may within a period of thirty days from the date of such notice, make any representation with respect to the draft Regional Plan to the Board.

26. Notice under sub-section (2) of section 14.- The provisions of rules 23 to 25 shall apply, as far as may be, to the notice issued under sub-section 2 of section 14 of the Act.

27. Notice under sub-section (1) of section 13.- As soon as may be, after the Regional Plan has been finalized by the Board, a notice in Form 'B' shall be published in the Official Gazetted of the Government of India and also two national newspapers published from Delhi and two local newspapers each from the State Capital of the participating States, stating that the final Regional Plan has been prepared and is available for inspection.

## CHAPTER VI

### BUDGET, ACCOUNTS AND AUDIT

28. Form of budget estimates.- (1) The budget in respect of the year next ensuing showing the estimated receipts and expenditure of the Board shall be prepared in Forms 'C', 'D', 'E' and 'F'

and forwarded to the Government by the 15<sup>th</sup> October each year.

(2) Such estimates shall be accompanied by the revised budget estimates for the current year.

(3) The budget shall be based on the account heads given in Schedule I.

(4) The budget shall be in two parts: one part relating to Revenue and the other to Capital.

29. Submission of budget estimates to the Board.- (1) The budget estimates as compiled in accordance with rule 28(1) shall be placed by the Member-Secretary before the Board by the first week of October each year for approval.

(2) After approval of the budget estimates by the Board, five copies of the final budget proposals incorporating therein such modifications as have been decided upon by the Board shall be forwarded to the Government by the 15<sup>th</sup> of October each year.

30. Estimates of establishment expenditure and fixed recurring charges.- The estimates of expenditure of fixed establishment which will also include leave salary and pension contributions as well as fixed monthly recurring charges on account of rent allowances, etc., shall provide for the gross sanctioned pay without deductions of any kind.

31. Reappropriations and emergent expenditure.- No expenditure which is not covered by a provision in the approved budget estimates or which is likely to be in excess over the amount provided under any Head shall be incurred by the Board without provision being made by

7/2/4

# ANNEXURE-7/II

8/II

दूरभाष : का. : 27053113

27052105

फि. : 27565503

मो. : 9958693052



प्रवेश वाही

दिल्ली नगर निगम  
काई मिनिसि (शेडिणी)

सैक्टर-5, शेडिणी, दिल्ली-110085

1. विशेष (चिकित्सा सहायता एवं जन-स्वास्थ्य समिति)
2. तदर्थ (लाभकारी परियोजना समिति)

दिल्ली नगर निगम

क्रमांक : PW/10/679

निवास : डी-277, प्रशांत विहार  
दिल्ली-110085

दिनांक : 2.2.2010

Dear Shri Mishra jee,

Please refer to advertisement in the ' News Paper ' Navbharat Times dated 1<sup>st</sup>. February, 2010 calling for the suggestions on Notified Final Regional Plan. In this connection I would like to suggest that the land in each of the delimited MCD Ward is not available for providing the public conveniences. Due to non availability of required land, there is problem in many wards in providing the Public Utility Centres such as Old Age Recreation Room , Library, Health Club, Comminty Hall for the citizen in each MCD Ward . This problem has crupted because provision for such conveniences was made earlier in the MCD wards prior to delimitation of Wards. Consequent upon this, benefits of MCD Public Conveniences is now not available to the citizens of new MCD wards came into existance after delimitation .

Besides the above difficulty it is also brought on record that the population in Delhi is increasing drastically and in the coming years there will be massive increase in population. Keeping in view of this aspect, it is also suggested that the sufficient provision of public utility centers, mentioned above, be made in the Master Plan 2021 so that on an average of each of 1 lack of population, civic authority, may be able to provide public conveniences as mentioned in para I above in future.

The above suggestions may be considered for inclusion in the final MPD-2021. ✓

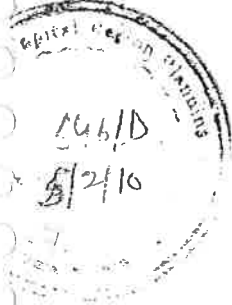
With regards

Your Sincerely,

*Pravesh Wahi*  
(Pravesh Wahi)

Shri P.K. Mishra jee,  
Member Secretary,  
NCRT, Plg. Board,  
1st. Floor, Core-IV B,  
Indian Habitant Centre,  
Lodi Road, New Delhi-110003

*Handwritten signatures and initials:*  
CRR  
SRS  
8/2/10  
DD(M)  
7/II/1



*Handwritten notes:*  
146/10  
8/2/10

3/3/10

Government of Rajasthan  
Office of Chief Town Planner (NCR) Rajasthan,  
Nagar Niyojan Bhawan, J.L.N. Marg, Jaipur - 302004  
Telefax - 0141 2561377

No. TPR/NCR/Emp.Comm./10/

Date:

Secretary,  
Urban Improvement Trust,  
Kota, Rajasthan.

Sub.: Study on Counter-magnet Areas to Delhi and National Capital Region (NCR).

Ref.: Shri Noor Mohammad, Member Secretary, National Capital Region Planning Board, New Delhi DO No. K-14011/32/RP-2021/NCRPB Dated 15.02.2010.

DO No. K-14011/06/2010/NCRPB

Sir,

Your kind attention is drawn to above referred Shri Noor Mohammad, Member Secretary, National Capital Region Planning Board, New Delhi DO No. K-14011/32/RP-2021/NCRPB Dated 15.02.2010 addressed to Shri G.S. Sandhu, Principal Secretary, (UDH & LSG) Government of Rajasthan Secretariat vide which it is requested to send objections/suggestions on the Draft Modification i.e., Chapter 18 on Counter-magnet Areas in the notified final Regional Plan-2021 for NCR (copy enclosed) to this Office at an early date so that same may be incorporated in the final report. You are also requested to initiate simultaneously for the delineation and notification Counter Magnet areas as zone or corridor so that development of Counter Magnet areas taken in time bound manner. Copy of the letter received from NCRPB in this regard is enclosed for your reference.

*Sd/-*  
Deputy Town Planner (NCR),  
Rajasthan, Jaipur.

*Encl: As above*  
No. TPR/NCR/Emp.Comm./10/175

Date:

Copy to Member Secretary, National Capital Region Planning Board, 1<sup>st</sup> Floor, Core-IV B, India Habitat Centre, Lodhi Road, New Delhi-110003 With reference to DO No. K-14011/32/ RP-2021 /NCRPB Dated 15.02.2010.

*26/02/10*  
Deputy Town Planner (NCR),  
Rajasthan, Jaipur.

D:\drive D\NCR CELL\2010\Counter magnet\Letter.doc

*CRP*  
*10/10*  
*8/3*  
*8/3*  
*03/03/10*  
*DD (M)*

*25/01/10*  
*21/1/10*

*7/4/2*



Fwd: Migration to NCR: what's beyond counter-magnet areas (CMAs) INBA X

Rajeev Malhotra to me

show details 5:53 PM (18 hours ago) Reply

----- Forwarded message -----

From: [rajeev.malhotra@nic.in](mailto:rajeev.malhotra@nic.in) <[rajeev.malhotra@nic.in](mailto:rajeev.malhotra@nic.in)>  
Date: Sat, Feb 20, 2010 at 4:01 PM  
Subject: Fwd: Migration to NCR: what's beyond counter-magnet areas (CMAs)  
To: [rajeev.malhotra59@gmail.com](mailto:rajeev.malhotra59@gmail.com)

----- Forwarded message -----

From: Ranjan Srivastava <[ranjansrivastava@live.com](mailto:ranjansrivastava@live.com)>  
To: "[ncmb-adi@nic.in](mailto:ncmb-adi@nic.in)" <[ncmb-adi@nic.in](mailto:ncmb-adi@nic.in)>, [samantabhi@rediffmail.com](mailto:samantabhi@rediffmail.com), [anjali.pancholy@gmail.com](mailto:anjali.pancholy@gmail.com), "[ncmb-crp@nic.in](mailto:ncmb-crp@nic.in)" <[ncmb-crp@nic.in](mailto:ncmb-crp@nic.in)>, [harsh.kalia@yahoo.co.in](mailto:harsh.kalia@yahoo.co.in), "[ncmb-aa02@nic.in](mailto:ncmb-aa02@nic.in)" <[ncmb-aa02@nic.in](mailto:ncmb-aa02@nic.in)>, "[ncmb-dda@nic.in](mailto:ncmb-dda@nic.in)" <[ncmb-dda@nic.in](mailto:ncmb-dda@nic.in)>, "[ncmb-ld1@nic.in](mailto:ncmb-ld1@nic.in)" <[ncmb-ld1@nic.in](mailto:ncmb-ld1@nic.in)>, "[ncmb-ld2@nic.in](mailto:ncmb-ld2@nic.in)" <[ncmb-ld2@nic.in](mailto:ncmb-ld2@nic.in)>, "[ncmb-dr@nic.in](mailto:ncmb-dr@nic.in)" <[ncmb-dr@nic.in](mailto:ncmb-dr@nic.in)>  
Date: Sat, 06 Feb 2010 17:50:42 -0600  
Subject: Migration to NCR: what's beyond counter-magnet areas (CMAs)  
About 1.6 lakhs migrants who make their way to Delhi every year, some 100 districts contribute to about 75% of the total migration to Delhi and NCR.

Why?

Lack of Educational (primary/secondary and higher) and healthcare infrastructure in these districts are some of the primary reasons for family migration.

What can be done

The governments should build a medical/engineering Institute (the district hospitals can be expanded to be a medical college) and a University in each parliamentary constituency of these 100 districts. Investment for these infrastructural facilities will be substantially less in these constituencies, compared to NCR.

Thanks & Regards,

Ranjan Srivastava

"Plant a tree with your own name and be with nature forever"

7/II/3

# कार्यालय विशेष क्षेत्र विकास प्राधिकरण

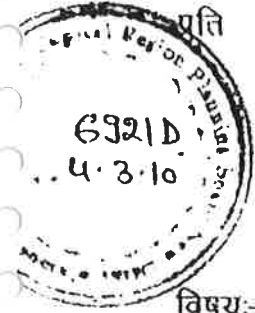
राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र (काउण्टर मेग्नेट) ग्वालियर ( म.प्र. )

99/सं. 8/10/10  
573/10

कार्यालय 0751-2312500  
कार्यालय 0751-2312490

कमांक- /विशेषविप्रा / तक्र. / 2010 / 480

ग्वालियर, दिनांक 4 / 03 / 2010



प्रमुख सचिव,  
म0प्र0 शासन,  
आवास एवं पर्यावरण विभाग,  
मंत्रालय, भोपाल।

Handwritten signatures and initials: 'ed', '4/3', 'JG(S)', 'A. J. J.', '3/3/10', 'DD(4)'. There is also a signature that looks like 'JG(S)' with a large flourish.

- विषय:- एन0सी0आर0 रीजनल प्लान-2021 के अध्याय 18 के प्रारूप में प्रकाशित आपत्ति / सुझाव।
- संदर्भ:- आवास एवं पर्यावरण विभाग के पत्र कमांक 626/814/10/32/1. दिनांक 22/2/2010 एवं सदस्य सचिव, एन0सी0आर0 प्लानिंग बोर्ड दिल्ली का पत्र दिनांक 15-2-2010।

उपरोक्त विषयांतर्गत पत्र के संबंध में निवेदन है कि एन0सी0आर0 रीजनल प्लान-2021 के अध्याय-18 में प्रस्तावित सशोधन प्रारूप के संबंध में साडा काउण्टर मेग्नेट, ग्वालियर के आपत्ति / सुझाव निम्नानुसार है -

(अ) एन0सी0आर0 काउण्टर मेग्नेट के पाँच पूर्व नगरों ग्वालियर, कोटा, पटियाला, बरेली एवं हिसार तथा तीन नये नगरों अम्बाला, देहरादून एवं कानपुर को काउण्टर मेग्नेट के रूप में विकसित करने से राष्ट्रीय राजधानी पर जनसंख्या के दबाव को कम करने के उद्देश्य की प्राप्ति के लिए राष्ट्रीय राजधानी से पूर्व में चिन्हित किये गये केन्द्रीय शासन के जोनल कार्यालय एवं केन्द्रीय निगम एवं मण्डलों के मुख्यालयों एवं जोनल कार्यालयों का स्थानांतरण काउण्टर मेग्नेट नगरों में किया जाना आवश्यक है।

(ब) एन0सी0आर0 रीजनल प्लान 2021 के अध्याय 18 में प्रस्तावित 8 काउण्टर मेग्नेट नगरों में ग्वालियर काउण्टर मेग्नेट की देश के प्रमुख रेल मार्ग एवं उत्तर दक्षिण सड़क कोरीडोर पर स्थित एवं लगभग 100 वर्ग कि0मी0 में प्रस्तावित नए नगर को विकसित करने से राष्ट्रीय राजधानी का दबाव कम करने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका है। अतएव ग्वालियर काउण्टर मेग्नेट की परियोजनाओं को कम प्राथमिकता दिया जाना उचित नहीं है। वर्ष 2001 से 2010 के दशक में ग्वालियर काउण्टर मेग्नेट द्वारा सभी पाँच काउण्टर मेग्नेटों से अधिक वित्तीय सहायता ली जाकर अधोसंरचना विकसित की गई है एवं नवीन नगर के विकास करने के लिए 2011 से 2021 तक के दशक में नगरीय अधोसंरचना के लिए कई गुना वित्तीय साधनों की आवश्यकता होगी, जिसमें पब्लिक

7/11/4

प्रोइवेट पार्टनरशिप के द्वारा वित्तीय पोषण के पश्चात भी एन0सी0आर0 बोर्ड की वित्तीय सहायता ली जाना आवश्यक है। अतएव ग्वालियर काउण्टर मेनेज्मन्ट की परियोजनाओं को

कम प्राथमिकता के स्थान पर उच्च प्राथमिकता पर रखा जाना आवश्यक है।

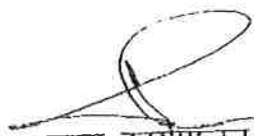
(स) काउण्टर मेनेज्मन्ट क्षेत्रों की स्टडी के लिए कंसल्टेंट द्वारा दी गई रिपोर्ट निम्न कारणों से स्वीकार योग्य नहीं है—

1. रिपोर्ट में 2001 की जनगणना के आधार पर अनुशसाये की गई है। जबकि पिछले 10 वर्षों में काउण्टर मेनेज्मन्ट की स्थिति में गुणित परिवर्तन होने से 2001 की जनगणना के आधार पर लिए गए निर्णय वारतविकता से दूर है।
2. ग्वालियर काउण्टर मेनेज्मन्ट द्वारा 1992 से 2000 तक एक भी परियोजना का कार्य प्रारंभ नहीं किया था, जबकि 2001 से 2010 के मध्य चार परियोजनाओं के लिए लगभग ₹0 100.00 करोड़ से अधिक का वित्तीय ऋण एनसीआर से प्राप्त किया जाकर योजनाओं का क्रियान्वयन किया जा चुका है तथा पॉचवी परियोजना के लिए ऋण एन0सी0आर0 बोर्ड से स्वीकृत हो चुका है, जिसका कार्य भी प्रारंभ कर दिया गया है।
3. ग्वालियर से 20 कि0मी0 की दूरी पर स्थित बामौर एवं मालनपुर औद्योगिक केन्द्रों में 2001 से 2010 तक कई उद्योगों के बंद हो जाने के कारण एवं ग्वालियर नगर के जे0सी0 मिल / ग्रेसिम इत्यादि उद्योगों के बंद हो जाने से इन उद्योगों के कार्यशील मजदूरों का पलायन एन0सी0आर0 क्षेत्र में हुआ है, लेकिन अध्याय 18 के टेबिल क्रमांक 18.1 में दर्शाए गए जनसंख्या पलायन में 2001 की जनसंख्या के आधार पर पलायन की परिस्थितियों परिलक्षित नहीं हुई है।
4. ग्वालियर एवं दिल्ली की दूरी लगभग 300 कि0मी0 है। अतएव 300 कि0मी0 की दूरी पर राष्ट्रीय राजधानी की गतिविधियों का विस्तार एन0सी0आर0 की अधोसंरचनाओं पर दबाव नहीं डालेगा। जबकि पटियाला, अम्बाला एवं हिसार के विकास से एन0सी0आर0 का क्षेत्र इन नगरों तक बढ़ जाने से एन0सी0आर0 की अधोसंरचनाओं पर इन नगरों के विकास का दबाव पड़ेगा।
5. काउण्टर मेनेज्मन्ट की स्थापना से इस क्षेत्र से जनसंख्या के पलायन रोकने के साथ-साथ राष्ट्रीय राजधानी बोर्ड, नई दिल्ली की गतिविधियों को भी अपनी ओर आकर्षित करने की क्षमता विकसित होती है। इस कारण

7/1/5

केवल 2001 की जनगणना के आधार पर पलायन न होने का कारण ग्वालियर की परियोजनाओं को कम प्राथमिकता में रखा जाना उचित नहीं है, क्योंकि 2001 की जनगणना की रिपोर्ट में भी ग्वालियर से लगे हुए भिण्ड, एवं बुंदेलखण्ड के छतरपुर जिले की जनसंख्या का दिल्ली पलायन होना दर्शाया गया है। यदि ग्वालियर काउण्टर मैनेट का विकास तीव्रता से हो जाता है तो इन दोनों जिलों की जनसंख्या का पलायन दिल्ली की ओर आकर्षित नहीं होकर ग्वालियर की ओर होगा। जिससे राष्ट्रीय राजधानी पर पड़ने वाले दबाव को कम किया जा सकेगा।

उपरोक्त परिस्थितियों को दृष्टिगत रखते हुए ग्वालियर काउण्टर मैनेट की परियोजनाओं के लिए वित्तीय पोषण हेतु एन0सी0आर0 की क्षेत्रीय योजना 2021 में कम प्राथमिकता से उच्च प्राथमिकता पर वित्तीय सहायता दिये जाने हेतु संशोधन कराने का कष्ट करें।

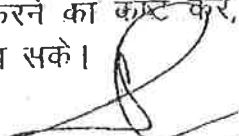
  
मुख्य कार्यपालन अधिकारी  
साडा (काउण्टर मैनेट)  
ग्वालियर

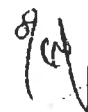


पृ. क.- तक./विक्षेविप्रा/2010/451  
प्रतिलिपि:-

ग्वालियर, दिनांक 4/03/2010

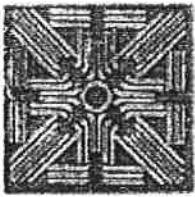
सदस्य सचिव, राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्रीय योजना मण्डल, नई दिल्ली की ओर भेजकर निवेदन है कि ग्वालियर काउण्टर मैनेट परियोजनाओं के लिए अध्याय-18 में कम प्राथमिकता के स्थान पर उच्च प्राथमिकता का संशोधन करने का कष्ट करें, जिससे राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र में जनसंख्या के दबाव को कम किया जा सके।

  
मुख्य कार्यपालन अधिकारी  
साडा (काउण्टर मैनेट)  
ग्वालियर



# **ANNEXURE-7/III**

OBSERVATIONS/COMMENTS  
ON THE  
OBJECTIONS/SUGGESTIONS  
ON  
DRAFT MODIFICATIONS i.e., Chapter 18 on Counter-Magnet Areas  
IN THE  
NOTIFIED FINAL REGIONAL PLAN-2021 FOR NCR



NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION PLANNING BOARD  
MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT, GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

July 2010

S. NO.	SUMMARY OF OBJECTIONS/SUGGESTIONS (OBJECTORS/SUGGESTORS)	OBSERVATION/COMMENTS OF NCR PLANNING BOARD	REFERENCE (Annexure-I)
1.	<p>i) In this connection I would like to suggest that the land in each of the delimited MCD Ward is not available for providing the public conveniences. Due to non-availability of required land, there is problem in many wards providing the Public Utility Centres such as Old Age Recreation Room, Library, Health Club, Community Hall for the citizens in each MCD Ward. This problem has erupted because provision for such conveniences was made earlier in the MCD wards prior to delimitation of Wards. Consequent upon this, benefits of MCD Public Conveniences is now not available to the citizens of new MCD wards came into existence after delimitation.</p> <p>ii) Besides the above difficulty it is also brought on record that the population in Delhi is increasing and in the coming years there will be massive increase in population. Sufficient provision of public utility centers be made in the Master Plan 2021 so that on an average of each of 1 lakh of population, civic authority may be able to provide public conveniences in future.</p> <p>iii) The above suggestions may be considered for inclusion in the final MPD-2021 <b>(Deputy Chairman, Ward Samiti (Rohini), MCD)</b></p>	<p>i) The suggestion is not related area for which draft modifications in the final notified to the Regional Plan-2021 for NCR are proposed i.e., Counter-Magnet Areas (CMAs). However, it is linked to local level issues for Delhi to be dealt in Master Plan for Delhi.</p> <p>ii) to iii) The suggestions are proposed for final Master Plan for Delhi-2021 and not relevant for the chapter for RP-2021 under consideration.</p> <p><i>The suggestion is not related to Chapter 18 on Counter-Magnet Areas in the final notified Regional Plan-2021 for NCR. Therefore, the suggestion may not be considered. No action is required.</i></p>	OBJ.1
2.	<p>i) ...attention is drawn to above referred Shri Noor Mohammad, MS DO No.K-14011/32/RP-2021/NCRPB dated 15.2.2010 addressed to Sh. G.S. Sandhu, Pr. Secretary, (UDH &amp; LSG) Government of Rajasthan vide which it is requested to send objections/suggestions on the Draft Modification i.e., Chapter 18 on Counter-magnet Areas in the notified final Regional Plan-2021 for NCR to this office at an early date so that the same may be incorporated in the final report. You are also requested to initiate for the delineation</p>	<p>i) The letter is addressed to Secretary, Urban Improvement Trust (UIT), Kota, Rajasthan as Kota is one of the Counter-Magnet Areas for NCR. Board has not received any objections/suggestions from UIT, Kota till the last date of receiving objections/suggestions i.e., 15-03-2010.</p>	OBJ.2

2/11/21

<p>and notification Counter Magnet areas as zone or corridor so that development of Counter Magnet areas taken in time bound manner.  (Deputy Town Planner (NCR), Rajasthan, Jaipur)</p>	<p><i>This is only a request from the State Government to the concerned agency for Kota CMA. It is for the information to the Secretariat of the Board. No action is required.</i></p>	
<p>3. i) About 1.6 lakhs migrants who make their way to Delhi every year, some 100 districts contribute to about 75% of the total migration to Delhi and NCR. Why? Lack of Educational (primary/Secondary and higher) and healthcare infrastructure in these districts are the some of the primary reasons for family migration.</p> <p>ii) What can be done? The governments should build a medical/engineering institute (the district hospitals can be expanded to be a medical college) and a University in each parliamentary constituency of these 100 districts. Investment for these infrastructural facilities will be substantially less in these constituencies, compared to NCR.  (Ranjan Srivastava)</p>	<p>i) to ii) Suggestion is to build medical/engineering institute and a university in each parliamentary constituency of top 100 districts sending migration to NCR/Delhi.</p> <p>As per the Study Report, these top 100 districts falls in various States, namely, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand, West Bengal, Utrakhand, Haryana, Rajasthan, Himchal Pradesh, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Chandigarh UT, Madhya Pradesh, Kerala and Jammu &amp; Kashmir.</p> <p>Jurisdiction of Regional Plan-2021 for NCR is for area falling in NCR and CMAs. Based on migration pattern and its analysis, the counter-magnet areas are identified for NCR in consultation with the concerned State Governments so that maximum zone of influence of migration is covered and flow of migration is curbed at these identified nodes at a distance from NCR/Delhi.</p> <p>Regarding development of education facilities in districts of NCR, policies are already stipulated in the Regional Plan-2021 for NCR. The same policies will be adopted by</p>	<p>OBI.3</p>

7/10/8



		<p>the concerned State Governments for the notified Counter-magnet areas which would be in and around the identified CMAs while preparing Development Plan and Plan of Action for the area. The suggestion is also the subject matter of detailed planning and development of Counter-Magnet Areas. The requirement of building of medical college/engineering institution and university will vary in each CMA. As per the ground reality and demand these would be planned by the respective State Government while planning for the CMA.</p> <p>Further in the modified chapter on Counter-Magnet Areas at para 18.5 (b) specific Policies and Proposals are stipulated for upgradation of Physical and Social Infrastructure i.e., <i>'In order to support and sustain the economic infrastructure suggested in the counter-magnet areas, physical and social infrastructure of a very high order needs to be provided in these areas for which the Counter-Magnet Area Development Authorities and the State governments will have to prepare joint projects which could be financially supported by the NCRPB through its prevailing funding pattern for NCR areas. Specialized social, cultural and institutional activities like universities and centre of higher education i.e.,</i></p>	
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19/11/7

4.	<p>i) ... एनसीआर रीजनल प्लान-2021 के अध्याय-18 में प्रस्तावित सशोधन प्रारथ के संबंध में साइड काउण्टर मेनेजमेंट ग्वालिटर के आपत्ति / सुझाव निम्नानुसार है:</p> <p>(अ) एनसीआर काउण्टर मेनेजमेंट के पाँच पूर्व नगरों ग्वालिटर, कोटा, पटियाला, बरेली एवं हिसार तथा तीन नये नगरों अम्बाला, देहरादून एवं कानपुर को काउण्टर मेनेजमेंट के रूप में विकसित करने से राष्ट्रीय राजधानी पर जनसंख्या के दबाव को कम करने के उद्देश्य की प्राप्ति के लिए राष्ट्रीय राजधानी से पूर्व में चिह्नित किये गये केंद्रीय शासन के जीनल कार्यालय एवं केंद्रीय निगम एवं मण्डलों के मुख्यालयों एवं जीनल कार्यालयों का स्थानांतरण काउण्टर मेनेजमेंट नगरों में किया जाना आवश्यक है।</p> <p>(ब) एनसीआर रीजनल प्लान-2021 के अध्याय में प्रस्तावित 8 काउण्टर मेनेजमेंट नगरों में ग्वालिटर काउण्टर मेनेजमेंट की देश के प्रमुख रेल मार्ग एवं उत्तर दक्षिण सड़क कोरीडोर पर स्थित एवं लगभग 100 वर्ग कि.मी. में प्रस्तावित नए नगर को विकसित करने से राष्ट्रीय राजधानी का दबाव कम करने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका है। अतएव ग्वालिटर काउण्टर मेनेजमेंट की परियोजनाओं को कम प्राथमिकता दिया जाना उचित नहीं है। वर्ष 2001 से 2010 के दशक में ग्वालिटर काउण्टर मेनेजमेंट द्वारा सभी पाँच काउण्टर मेनेजमेंटों से अधिक विनीस सहायता ली जाकर अधोसंरचना विकसित की गई है एवं नवीन नगर के विकास करने के लिए 2011 से 2021 तक के दशक में नगरीय अधोसंरचना के लिए कई गुना विनीस साधनों की आवश्यकता होगी, जिसमें पब्लिक प्राइवेट पार्टनरशिप के द्वारा विनीस पोषण के पर्याय भी एनसीआर बोर्ड की विनीस सहायता ली जाना आवश्यक है। अतएव ग्वालिटर काउण्टर मेनेजमेंट की परियोजनाओं को कम प्राथमिकता के स्थान पर उच्च प्राथमिकता पर रखा जाना आवश्यक है।</p> <p>(स) काउण्टर मेनेजमेंट क्षेत्रों की स्टडी के लिए कंफ्लिक्ट द्वारा दी गई रिपोर्ट निम्न</p>	<p><i>professional colleges could be established as well as encourage development of tourist destinations.'</i></p> <p><i>Board can not go beyond its jurisdiction i.e., area of NCR &amp; its identified CMAs. Therefore, the suggestion may not be considered. No action is required.</i></p> <p>i) to ii) Draft Study Report was finalised after a detailed interaction and consultation with the Stakeholders (including members and co-opted members of the Planning Committee and Experts in the field) in a Workshop organised jointly by NCRPB and the Consultant. Subsequently, the final Study Report was placed before the 56<sup>th</sup> meeting of the statutory Planning Committee of the Board for consideration wherein representatives from the concerned State Governments including Govt. of Madhya Pradesh were also invited. Accordingly, the recommendations of the statutory Planning Committee were placed before the 31<sup>st</sup> meeting of the Board for consideration and approval as well to modify the Chapter on Counter-Magnet Areas in the notified final Regional Plan-2021 for NCR. The Board approved the recommendations of the Planning Committee. Therefore, the issue of acceptance of study report on Counter Magnet Areas to Delhi and NCR at this</p>	OBJ.4
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5/11/21

<p>कारणों से स्वीकार योग्य नहीं है-</p> <p>a) रिपोर्ट में 2001 की जनगणना के आधार पर अनुशंसाये की गई है, जबकि पिछले 10 वर्षों में काउण्टर मेन्नेट की स्थिति में गुणित परिवर्तन होने से 2001 की जनगणना के आधार पर लिए गए निर्णय वास्तविकता से दूर है।</p> <p>b) ग्वालियर काउण्टर मेन्नेट द्वारा 1992 से 2000 तक एक भी परियोजना का कार्य प्रारंभ नहीं किया था, जबकि 2001 ls 2010 के मध्य चार परियोजनाओं के लिए लगभग रु 100.00 करोड़ से अधिक का वित्तीय ऋण एनसीआर से प्राप्त किया जाकर योजनाओं का क्रियान्वयन किया जा चुका है तथा पाँचवीं परियोजना के लिए ऋण एनसीआर बैंड से स्वीकृत हो चुका है, जिसका कार्य भी प्रारंभ कर दिया गया है।</p> <p>c) ग्वालियर से 20 कि.मी. की दूरी पर स्थित बामौर एवं मालनपुर औद्योगिक केन्द्रों से 2001 से 2010 तक कई उद्योगों के बंद हो जाने के कारण एवं ग्वालियर नगर के जे.सी. मिल/श्रिमि इत्यादि उद्योगों के बंद हो जाने से इन उद्योगों के कार्यशील मजदूरों का पलायन एनसीआर क्षेत्र में हुआ है, लेकिन अध्याय 18 के टैबल क्रमांक 18.1 में दर्शाए गए जनसंख्या पलायन में 2001 की जनसंख्या के आधार पर पलायन की परिस्थितियाँ परिलक्षित नहीं हुई हैं।</p> <p>d) ग्वालियर एवं दिल्ली की दूरी लगभग 300 कि.मी. है। अतएव 300 कि.मी. की दूरी पर राष्ट्रीय राजधानी की गतिविधियों का विस्तार एनसीआर की अधोसंरचनाओं पर दबाव नहीं डालेगा। जबकि पटियाला, अम्बाला एवं हिस्सार के विकास से एनसीआर का क्षेत्र इन नगरों तक बढ़ जाने से एनसीआर की अधोसंरचनाओं पर इन नगरों के विकास का दबाव पड़ेगा।</p> <p>e) काउण्टर मेन्नेट की स्थापना से इस क्षेत्र से जनसंख्या के पलायन रोकने के साथ-साथ राष्ट्रीय राजधानी बोर्ड, नई दिल्ली की गतिविधियों को भी अपनी ओर आकर्षित करने की क्षमता विकसित होती है। इस कारण केवल 2001 की जनगणना के आधार पर पलायन न होने के कारण ग्वालियर की परियोजनाओं को कम प्राथमिकता में रखा जाना उचित नहीं है, क्योंकि 2001 की जनगणना की रिपोर्ट में भी ग्वालियर से लगे हुए निपुड एवं बुंदेलखण्ड के उत्तरपुर जिले की जनसंख्या का दिल्ली पलायन होना दर्शाया गया है। यदि ग्वालियर काउण्टर मेन्नेट का विकास सीधे से हो जाता है तो इन दोनों जिलों की जनसंख्या का पलायन दिल्ली की ओर आकर्षित नहीं होकर ग्वालियर की ओर होगा। जिससे राष्ट्रीय राजधानी पर पड़ने वाले दबाव को कम किया जा सकेगा।</p>	<p>stage dose not arise the suggestions may not be considered and no action is required.</p>	
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9/11/16

ii) उपरोक्त परिस्थितियों को दृष्टिगत रखते हुए ग्वालियर काउण्टर मैनरेट की परियोजनाओं के लिए वित्तीय प्राणव हेतु एनपीआर की क्षेत्रीय योजना 2021 से कम प्राथमिकता से उच्च प्राथमिकता पर वित्तीय सहायता दिने जाने हेतु संशोधन कराने का कष्ट करें ।

(SADA, Gwalior)

7/11/22

LIST OF OBJECTORS/SUGGESTORS (Seratum as per date of receipt)

1. Mr. Pravesh Wahi  
Deputy Chairman  
Ward Samiti (Rohini)  
Municipal Corporation of Delhi (MCD)  
Sector-5, Rohini, New Delhi 110019
2. Secretary  
Urban Improvement Trust  
Kota, Rajasthan
3. Mr. Ranjan Srivastava  
E-mail dated 06-02-2010  
ranjansrivastava@live.com
4. Chief Executive Officer  
SADA (Counter-magnet)  
Gwalior

8/11/17

# **ANNEXURE-7/IV**



**NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION PLANNING BOARD**

**DRAFT MODIFICATIONS**  
**i.e., Chapter 18 on Counter-Magnet Areas**  
in the  
**notified final Regional Plan-2021 for NCR**  
(Approved in 31st Meeting of the NCR Planning Board  
held on 11<sup>th</sup> November 2009)

**Inspection Copy**

(Under Section 14 (2) of the NCR Planning Board Act, 1985 and  
Rule 26 of the NCR Planning Board Rules, 1985)

Ministry of Urban Development, Government of India  
Core 4-B, 1<sup>st</sup> Floor, India Habitat Centre, Lodhi Road, New Delhi  
Website: <http://www.ncrpb.nic.in> Fax: +91 11 2464 2163

## 18.1 BACKGROUND

Section 8(f) of the NCR Planning Board Act, 1985 empowers the Board to select, in consultation with the State Governments concerned, any urban area outside National Capital Region (NCR) having regard to its location, population and potential for growth, which may be developed as Counter-Magnet Area (CMA) in order to achieve the objectives of the Regional Plan.

Regional Plan-2001 for NCR envisaged that any such urban areas which is located sufficiently away from NCR and have its known established roots and inherent potentials to function as viable independent growth foci may act as counter-magnet for the Region. After a detailed study taking into consideration various parameters such as nodality with respect to transportation network including the quality of physical linkages in the form of transportation and communications facilities, spatial, size, viability, migration, etc., five Counter-Magnet Areas namely, Bareilly in Uttar Pradesh, Gwalior in Madhya Pradesh, Hissar in Haryana, Kota in Rajasthan and Patiala in Punjab States were identified in the said Plan (Map 18.1 National Capital Region: Counter-Magnet Areas 2001).

The role of counter-magnet areas as envisaged in Regional Plan-2001 for NCR was to play two distinctive and mutually complementary roles in the context of NCR:

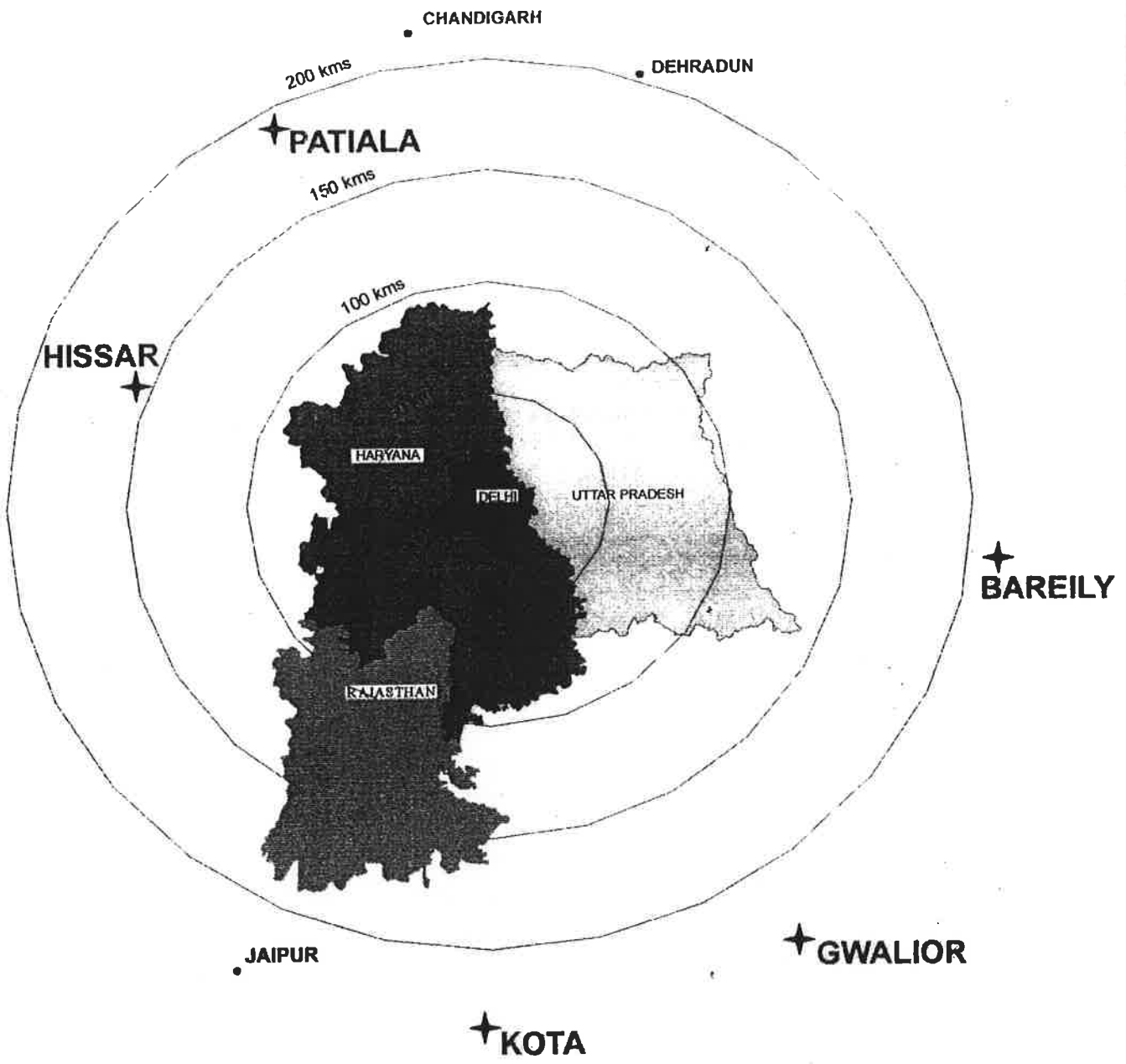
- a) As interceptors of migratory flows into NCR, which may escalate, as the accelerated development of the NCR would provide a pull to migrants from the less developed adjoining areas;
- b) As regional growth centres in the region of their setting, which would help to achieve a balanced pattern of urbanization over a period of time.

Regional Plan-2001 for NCR also proposed policy guidelines for the development of the Counter-Magnet Areas which were reiterated in the Regional Plan-2021 for NCR. It was proposed that the respective State Governments/implementing agencies would prepare an integrated development programme for the Counter-Magnet Areas for strengthening of their economic base and upgrade its physical and social infrastructure. The concerned State Governments were also required to take steps to strengthen the organizational capacities of the local bodies/development authorities and provide adequate financial resources for development. The Central Government and NCR Planning Board were to provide financial assistance for strengthening of regional linkages like transport, communications, etc. for the development of these areas.

The Study Group on NCR Policy Zones, Demographic profile and settlement pattern constituted while preparing the Regional Plan-2021 for NCR was of the view that the selection of counter-magnets in areas/States from where only less than six percent migrants come to NCT-Delhi does not appear to be fully justified and there is a need to review the policy in detail. To be effective, counter-magnets need to be located at a reasonable distance from NCT-Delhi and should have adequate potential.



# NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION COUNTER-MAGNET AREAS 2001



### LEGEND

Counter Magnet Areas 

 NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION PLANNING BOARD  
MAP 18.1

7/12/3

As indicated in the Chapter 4 of the Plan, the Census data for migration were available upto 1991 while preparing the Regional Plan-2021 for NCR and therefore, not much analysis of the migration pattern could be carried out. However, there has been a perceptible change in the growth dynamics in the country in terms of labour mobility, investment patterns, economic structure, connectivity i.e., communication, rail, road and air, availability of infrastructure facilities and civic amenities etc. in the intervening period. Subsequently, on the release of current migration data by the census of India for the year 2001, Board commissioned a Study on Counter-Magnet Areas to Delhi and National Capital Region through a Consultant. The Study was to review the counter-magnet areas development strategy including selection of counter-magnet areas as adopted by the Board and to suggest appropriate changes in the strategy, if any and evolve an alternative strategy for the development of counter-magnet areas for making them to play an effective role in achieving the objectives of the Regional Plan-2021 for NCR.

## 18.2 REVIEW OF EXISTING CMAS DURING THE INTERVENING PERIOD

Comparative performance of existing CMA's was analyzed and status of the outcome is given in the Table 18.1. A number of projects were implemented in these CMA. The development activity in these towns on the initiative of NCR Planning Board has influenced the development pattern and helped in accelerated and induced population growth. Other important factors responsible for reducing the migration flow to NCT-Delhi from the State representing counter-magnet areas are the overall development of the State specially Haryana, Punjab and Rajasthan; and creation of better employment opportunities in other towns/cities in the State of migration.

**Table 18.1: Comparative Analysis of Counter-Magnet Areas to NCR**

Aspects/Factors	Year	Counter-Magnet Areas				
		Hissar	Patiala	Bareilly	Kota	Gwalior
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Population (Lakhs)	2001	2.63	3.24	6.99	7.03	8.26
In-migration (Person)	1991-2001	1,29,056	1,30,869	86,352	1,07,511	1,13,587
Population growth rate (%)	1981-1991	31.95	23	37.36	50	30.36
	1991-2001	45.14	27.66	13.36	30.08	15.20
Out-migration to 6 states* (Person)	1991-2001	88,306	98,264	1,17,814	53,867	58,852
Out-migration to Delhi (Person)	1991-2001	6,894	3,363	17,180	2,202	4,692
Workers Participation Rate [WPR] (%)	1991	28.74	29	26.89	28.43	25
	2001	33.51	31.90	30.30	29	25.99
Economic base		Industry, Trade & Commerce and Institution	Service to Govt (government employees), Trade & Commerce and Institution	Agro based	Industry, Trade & Commerce	Trade & Commerce and service sector

Note: \* Six States i.e., Haryana, Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Uttaranchal and Bihar  
Source: Study on Counter-magnet areas to Delhi and National Capital Region, NCRPB, 2008

In order to review the status of developmental activities covering location and connectivity, regional importance, population, migration and economic base, master plan, and status report of NCRPB funded projects for each town a reconnaissance survey was taken up during the Study by the Consultant for all the five existing counter-magnet areas of Hissar, Patiala, Gwalior, Bareilly and Kota. As per Census 2001, in all the CMA's, the net-migration is positive i.e., in-migration is higher than out-migration except in case of Bareilly. Similarly workers participation rate in all the CMAs has increased and regional connectivity has improved. Decadal growth rate in case of Bareilly, Gwalior and Kota has reduced whereas in other two areas it has increased. Individually Hissar has improved water supply and sewerage system, Patiala besides water supply and sewerage have got one integrated township in process, Bareilly

has got two residential development schemes besides Transport Nagar, Kota developed integrated township and Gwalior developed a new town development scheme.

## 18.3 MIGRATION TO NCT-DELHI AND NCR BASED ON THE STUDY

### 18.3.1 Trend of Migration to Delhi

The population of NCT-Delhi has increased from 40.66 lakhs in 1971 to 138.5 lakhs in 2001 (refer Table 4.5 of Chapter 4). As indicated in Table 18.2 below, the in-migration during same period has increased from 8.76 lakhs in 1971 to 22.22 lakhs in 2001. However, the share of out-migration from NCT-Delhi has slightly increased from 2.42 lakhs in 1961-1971 to 2.82 lakhs during 1981-1991 to 4.58 lakhs in 1991-2001. The percentage of net migrants (In-migrants – Out-migrants) to NCT-Delhi has decreased from 45.06% during 1961-1971 to 39.82% during 1991-2001. However, it has increased to 17.64 lakhs during 1991-2001 in absolute numbers.

Table 18.2: Growth of Population and Migrants in NCT-Delhi (1961-2001)

Year	1961	1971	1981	1991	2001
	1	2	3	5	6
Population (Person)	26.59	40.66	62.20	94.20	138.50
Growth Rate (%)	52.44	52.91	53.00	51.45	47.02
Growth of Population (Lakhs)	-	14.07	21.54	32.00	44.30
Component of Migrants (Lakhs)					
a) In-migrants	-	8.76	12.30	15.87	22.22*
b) Out migrants	-	2.42	2.78	2.82	4.58
c) Net migrants	-	6.34	9.52	13.05	17.64
		(45.06%)	(44.20%)	(40.78%)	(39.82%)
Component of natural increase (Lakhs)	-	7.73	12.02	18.95	26.66
		(54.94%)	(55.80%)	(59.21%)	(60.18%)

Note: \* As per census 2001, 22.22 lakhs in-migrants to Delhi include 21.73 lakhs migrants from rest of the country and 0.49 lakhs migrants from outside India

Source: Census 1961, 1971, 1981, 1991 and 2001, Census of India

The profile of the migrants highlights that the total migration to NCT-Delhi in the decade 1991-2001 including migration within the State of enumeration is 23.54 lakhs i.e., 21.73 lakhs migrants from rest of the country to NCT-Delhi, 0.49 lakhs migrants from outside India to NCT-Delhi and 1.32 lakhs migration within the State of enumeration. The composition of migrants in terms of literacy is 70.18% are literates and 29.82% are illiterates, which is comparatively higher than the average literacy rate of the country i.e., 65.37%. The sex ratio of migrant population is 785 females per 1000 male which is lower than sex ratio of NCT-Delhi i.e., 821. Out of the total migrants coming to NCT-Delhi, 56% are the male migrants and 44% are the female migrants. The percentage of male illiterates i.e., 23.85% is lesser than female illiterates, which is 37.43%. The work participation rate of people migrating to NCT-Delhi is 43.21% which is higher than the WPR of NCT-Delhi i.e., 38.82%.

### 18.3.2 State-wise in-migration to NCT-Delhi

As per 2001 census, Uttar Pradesh and Bihar are sending maximum migration to NCT-Delhi and together contribute 64.25% of the total migration. Uttar Pradesh including Uttrakhand is sending maximum migration of 45.16% followed by Bihar i.e., 19.09%. The percentage share of migration from Bihar has increased from 5.77% in 1971-1981 to 19.09% in 1991-2001. On the other hand, migration from the States of Uttar Pradesh including Uttrakhand, Rajasthan, Punjab and Haryana has marginally decreased (refer Table 18.3). It has reduced from 50.09% including Uttrakhand, 12.93%, 7.63% and 6.40% in 1971-1981 to 45.16% including Uttrakhand, 7.87%, 4.06% and 2.33% in 1991-2001 from Uttar Pradesh, Haryana, Rajasthan and Punjab, respectively.

### 18.3.3 In-Migration to NCT Delhi and Rest of NCR including inter-district migration within Rest of NCR

Table 18.4 reveals that during 1991-2001, in-migration to NCTD is 2,172,760 persons which include the migrants whose place of last residence is unclassifiable as 'Rural' or 'Urban' however, in-migration from rural and urban is 14,92,802 persons and 6,10,107 persons, respectively. Migration to Rest of NCR including inter-district migration within Rest of NCR is 24,55,154 persons where 6,49,606 persons is from urban areas and 18,05,548 persons is from rural areas.

Table 18.3: In-Migration trend to NCT-Delhi classified by place of last residence (1971-2001)

Decade/ Place of last residence	1971-1981	1981-1991	1991-2001
	(%)	(%)	(%)
	2	3	4
Uttar Pradesh including Utrakhand	50.09	48.25	45.16
Haryana	12.93	11.51	7.87
Bihar	5.77	10.69	19.09
Rajasthan	7.63	6.00	4.06
Punjab	6.40	5.28	2.33
Others States & UTs (include outside India)	17.18	18.27	21.49
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00

Source: Census 1971, 1981, 1991 and 2001, Census of India

Table 18.4: Distribution of In-Migration to NCR including inter-district migration (1991-2001)

Place of In-migration	Last place of residence		
	Rural (Person)	Urban (Person)	Total (Person)
	2	3	4
NCT-Delhi sub-region	14,92,802	6,10,107	21,02,909**
Haryana sub-region (7 districts)*	8,29,198	2,65,058	10,94,256
Uttar Pradesh sub-region (5 districts)	7,24,989	3,51,356	10,76,345
Rajasthan sub-region (one district)	2,51,361	33,192	2,84,553
<b>Rest of NCR (13 districts)</b>	<b>18,05,548</b>	<b>6,49,606</b>	<b>24,55,154</b>

Note: \* Seven districts have been recently re-organised into nine districts

\*\* This figure excludes the migrants whose place of last residence is unclassifiable as 'Rural' or 'Urban'.

Source: Study on Counter-Magnet Areas to Delhi and National Capital Region, NCRPB, 2008 and Census 2001, Census of India

### 18.3.4 In-migration to Rest of NCR excluding inter-district migration

The total in-migration to Rest of NCR excluding inter-district migration within Rest of NCR is 10,94,288 persons where 2,71,121 persons is from urban areas and 7,86,788 is from rural areas (refer Table 18.5).

Table 18.5: Distribution of In-migration to rest of NCR excluding inter-district migration (1991-2001)

Place of In-migration	Last place of residence		
	Rural (Person)	Urban (Person)	Total (Person)
	2	3	4
Haryana sub-region (7 districts)*	4,30,123	1,22,069	5,70,907
Uttar Pradesh sub-region (5 districts)	2,73,416	1,33,689	4,22,233
Rajasthan sub-region (one district)	83,249	15,363	1,01,148
<b>Rest of NCR (13 districts)</b>	<b>7,86,788</b>	<b>2,71,121</b>	<b>10,94,288</b>

Note: \* Seven districts have been recently re-organised into nine districts

Source: Study on Counter-Magnet Areas to Delhi and National Capital Region, NCRPB, 2008 and Census 2001, Census of India

### 18.3.5 Reasons of Migration to NCT-Delhi

The main reasons for migration to NCT-Delhi as per Census 2001 in descending order are employment, family movement (moved with household), marriage, education and business, which account for 37.56%,

6.78%, 13.80%, 2.68% and 0.54% of migrants, respectively during 1991-2001. Thus, work/employment and persons moved with household dominate as the reason for migration which together accounts for around 75 % of the migration to NCT-Delhi. The share of migration due to employment is 36.42 % for all duration of residence while it was 37.56 % during the last decade i.e., 1991-2001. The share of migrants due to education is 2.68% during 1991-2001 compared to 1.48% for all duration of stay. If we compare the migration pattern for all duration of residence and migration during 1991-2001, it is observed that share of migrants for education and persons moved with household has increased from 1.48% and 33.73% to 2.68% and 36.78%, respectively. While percentage of migrants due marriage has decreased from 16.12% to 13.80% for the same time period. It can be observed from the table below that the trend of migration to NCT-Delhi for the employment purpose has increased from 31.29% to 37.60% from the decade 1981-1991 to decade 1991-2001 (refer Table 18.7).

*It indicates that the Core of the Region should adopt such economic policies and activities which attract less large scale job creation and restrain the flow of migrants coming to the Core of the Region. This also means strict follow up and review of the economic policies of the Core on a regular interval to monitor the flow of migrants and restructure the economic policies from time to time.*

**Table No. 18.7: Reasons of Migration to NCT-Delhi**

Reasons of Migration	Migration					
	All duration of residence*		1981-1991		1991-2001**	
	Number (Person)	Percentage (%)	Number (Person)	Percentage (%)	Number (Person)	Percentage (%)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Work/employment	19,38,838	36.42	4,96,731	31.29	8,16,174	37.56
Business	38,354	70.72	64,678	4.07	11,818	0.55
Education	78,771	1.48	36,192	2.28	58,146	2.68
Marriage	8,58,179	16.12	2,47,903	15.62	2,99,856	13.80
Moved with household	17,96,044	33.73	6,58,041	41.45	7,99,231	36.78
Others including moved by birth and natural calamities	6,13,866	11.53	83,947	5.29	1,87,535	8.63
Total	53,24,052	100.00	15,87,492	100.00	21,72,760***	100.00

Note: \* Excluding migrants within the state of enumeration

\*\* Figures relate to migration from within India

\*\*\* 2172760 is migration to NCTD during last decade (1991-2001) excluding migration within the state of enumeration

Source: Migration tables, Census 1991 and Census 2001, Census of India

Major observations of the past trend in National Capital Region as the Study depict the following:

- i) NCT-Delhi dominates the population trend in the NCR. In a span of five decades 1961-2001, the population has increased 5 folds. The decadal growth rate has been consistently above 50% from 1961-1991, except for the period of 1991-2001 which is 46.81%. The increase in net migration has been about 3 folds from 1961-2001 i.e., 6.34 lakhs in 1961-1971 to 18.06 lakhs in 1991-2001(refer Table 18.2).
- ii) Population in Haryana sub-region has increased by three times in five decades i.e., 28.93 lakhs in 1961 to 86.87 lakhs in 2001. The decadal growth of 34.55 % was highest in the span of 1981-1991. The sub-region registered highest increase of 20.43 lakhs population from 1991-2001.
- iii) Uttar Pradesh sub-region has witnessed increase of 2.5 times in the period of 1961-2001. The decadal growth rate has been quite consistent from 1981-2001. The increase in population is highest in comparison to other NCR sub-regions.
- iv) The least influence to the NCR is from Rajasthan sub-region. Though the change in population is increasing steadily, the total contribution of the sub-region is lowest.

- v) Analysis of migration data from Census 2001 reveals that out of 593 districts in India, 100 districts are sending maximum migration to NCT-Delhi which is 74% of total migrants (for details refer Annexure 18/I: List of Top 100 districts sending major migration to NCT of Delhi in descending order). Out of these 100 districts, the top 20 districts accommodate 31.76 % of the total migrants to NCT-Delhi.
- vi) Among these top 20 districts, 10 districts are from Uttar Pradesh namely, Bulandshahr, Aligarh, Meerut, Ghaziabad, Etah, Azamgarh, Gorakhpur, Agra, Budaun and Muzaffarnagar consisting of maximum migration to NCT-Delhi which is about 17.32 % of the total migrants. Five districts of Bihar, which include Madhubani, Darbhanga, Patna, Samastipur and Muzaffarpur are among the top 20 districts consisting of 7.71% of total migrants to NCT-Delhi. The migration from two districts of Haryana i.e., Sonipat and Rohtak is 2.48% of total migrants. The migration from remaining three districts is 1.45%, 1.48% and 1.35% from Garhwal in Uttranchal (now Uttarakhand), Chatra in Jharkand and Kolkata in West Bengal, respectively.
- vii) Out of these top 20 districts, 11 districts are sending maximum migrations which are within 300 kilometres distance from NCT -Delhi. NCT-Delhi is mostly receiving maximum migration from nearby districts located within NCR area i.e., Ghaziabad, Bulandshahr and Meerut of Uttar Pradesh sub-region and Rohtak and Sonapat of Haryana sub-region. Bulandshahr send highest migrants to NCT-Delhi i.e., 2.96% of the total migrants. *This also emphasizes the need of providing efficient, affordable and reliable public mass transport system in the form of sub-urban rail system (RRTS) in the Region especially connecting these towns/districts. In order to further check the migration from these towns/districts the opportunities need to be maximized to enable them to compete effectively with NCT-Delhi offering jobs, economic activities, comprehensive transport system, housing, social infrastructure and quality of environment, if not better at least at par with NCT-Delhi.*
- viii) Analysis of migration data from Census 2001 reveals that out of 593 districts in India, 100 districts are sending maximum migration to Rest of NCR which is 81.29% of total migrants. It is also observed that 81 districts out of the top 100 districts sending migrants to NCT of Delhi and the Rest of NCR are common. These 81 common districts comprise of 72.78% of total migrants to Rest of NCR districts including NCT-Delhi which is 34,36,058 persons (refer Table 18.8).

**Table 18.8: Migration pattern to NCT-Delhi and Rest of NCR Districts**

Migration	NCT-Delhi	Rest of NCR districts	Total
1	2	3	4
Migration from 81 common districts (Person)	14,53,989	19,82,069	34,36,058
Percentage of total migration (%)	66.92	77.79	72.78
Migration from other districts of India (Person)	7,18,771	5,66,060	12,84,831
Percentage of total migration (%)	33.08	22.21	27.22
<b>Total (Person)</b>	<b>21,72,760</b>	<b>25,48,129</b>	<b>47,20,889</b>

Accordingly, in total 119 districts are sending maximum migrants to NCT-Delhi and Rest of NCR (for details refer Annexure 18/II: List of top 119 districts sends migrants to NCT-Delhi and Rest of NCR in descending order).

The demographical trends clearly show that there is an impact of implementation of the policies envisaged in the Regional Plans and financing of infrastructure projects in the NCR by the Board on the net-migration to the NCT-Delhi, which are as follows:

- i) The growth of population in NCT-Delhi has declined to 47.02% in the decade 1991-2001, as compared to the growth of population since 1951 recording decennial growth rates of 52.44%,

52.93%, 53% and 51.45% for the decades in 1951-1961, 1961-1971, 1971-1981 and 1981-1991 respectively (refer Table 18.2).

- ii) There is also a decline in the percentage share of net-migrants in the decadal growth of population in NCT-Delhi from 45.06% in 1961-1971 to 39.82% in 1991-2001 (refer Table 18.2). There is a gradual rise in the decadal component of natural increase of population from 7.73 lakhs in 1961-1971 to 12.02 lakhs in 1971-1981 to 18.95 lakhs in 1981-1991 and 26.66 lakhs in the year 1991-2001.
- iii) The percentage share of migration from NCR States viz., Haryana, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh to NCT-Delhi consistently declined in the last three decades. Taken together, the share of migrants from the three States declined from 65.76% in 1981-1991 to 57.09% in 1991-2001 including 5.11% from Uttrakhand (refer Table 18.3).
- iv) The number of out-migrants from NCT-Delhi which ranged from 2.42 lakhs to 2.82 lakhs in the three decades preceding 1991-2001 increased to 4.58 lakhs in the decade 1991-2001 (refer Table 18.2).

It would be worthwhile to note from the above facts that the net-migration from the constituent States of NCR has declined significantly. A linked conclusion based on the foregoing population indicators seems to suggest that urban areas of NCR are growing significantly to start a trend of out-migration from the NCT-Delhi and also to act as counter-magnet to the NCT-Delhi to attract migrants from the States outside NCR. In other words, increased employment opportunities are getting created in the NCR States that have led to reduction in migration to NCT-Delhi. The reduced level of migration to the NCT-Delhi is a very positive outcome of development of areas adjoining the NCT-Delhi.

## **18.4 CRITERIA FOR IDENTIFICATION AND SELECTION OF COUNTER-MAGNET AREAS**

### **18.4.1 Criteria for identification of Counter-Magnet Areas**

The National Capital Region Planning Board Act, 1985, empowers selection of counter-magnet areas to Delhi and NCR in consultation with the State Government concerned, any urban area outside the National Capital Region having regard to its location, population and potential for growth to achieve the objectives of the Regional Plan. Keeping in view the objectives of the Regional Plan, migration to NCT-Delhi from all the 593 districts in the country was analyzed and it was observed that top 100 districts in 15 different States account for 74.40% of the total migration to NCT-Delhi. The selection of counter-magnet areas is mainly related to checking and diverting in-migration which is coming to NCT-Delhi. The headquarters of the top 100 districts which are the areas of major out-migration were considered as appropriate contenders for establishment of counter-magnet areas.

Following three stage identification criteria were adopted by the Consultant for selecting the counter-magnets areas for the Region:

#### ***i) Stage I – Preliminary Criteria:***

- (a) **Distance Criteria:** The NCRPB Act, 1985 stipulates that the Counter-Magnet Areas are to be located outside the National Capital Region. It would undesirable establishing counter-magnets areas at the periphery of NCR as it would only be further expansion of the Region. Thus, along with the districts located in National Capital Region, the following adjoining districts which are generally located at a distance within 20-30 km from the NCR boundary are deleted from further consideration. Further, 90% of the top 100 districts sending major migrants to NCR and



NCT-Delhi in six States, namely, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Rajasthan, Haryana, Punjab including UT and Bihar are considered for identification process. Thus, the distance criteria/search zone covers districts (i) outside the NCR including the adjoining districts from NCR boundary and (ii) upto 1200 km from NCT-Delhi. This is on the basis of plotting total in-migration to Delhi against distance for six states sending major migration, the in-migration in absolute term first decreases with distance upto 600 km, then again increases upto 1200 km and afterwards sharply decreases. The districts within NCR, adjoining districts and districts beyond 1200 km are excluded from consideration.

- (b) **Population Criteria:** The counter-magnet area for the Region, the city/town should have a population base sufficient to absorb in-migration and counter the existing forces. It would be appropriate to have cities with high population base i.e., 5 lakhs and above. However, in Regional Plan-2021 for NCR, population size for a Regional Centre is proposed as 3 lakhs and above. Therefore, the minimum population size for selection of counter magnet areas is kept as 3 lakhs. In order to establishing the counter-magnet area, on the basis of population size the cities/towns are classified under Group (i) 5 lakhs & above, (ii) 3 lakhs to 5 lakhs, (iii) 1 lakh to 3 lakhs and (iv) Below 1 lakh.
- (c) **Connectivity Criteria:** Generally migrants especially of low profile and unskilled labour migrate to cities/towns with more development activities as they create better employment opportunities. Cities/towns having better road and rail connectivity are significant for goods movement and attracting economic activities as well also play an important role in attracting migrants at broad level and commuters at regional level. From point of locational advantage, cities/towns located on corridors have large influence zone as compared to cities/towns located off or beyond a corridor. Thus, cities/towns located on golden quadrangle, east-west corridor and north-south corridor have better connectivity and nodality i.e., the efficient regional transport system.

**ii) Stage II – Special Consideration for Lateral additional and deletion:**

- (a) **Addition - Existing CMA's and State Government recommendation of cities/towns:** Regional Plan-2001 for NCR, five counter-magnet areas were selected and was assigned the role of diverting migration to these cities and helping in reducing migratory flow to NCR/NCT-Delhi. These five existing counter-magnet areas are also added for consideration in the selection criteria with respect to migration, distance, population and connectivity. From time to time, requests from different State Governments were also received to consider for development as part of NCR or counter-magnet areas to NCR. Thus, those cities/towns which were fulfilling the migration i.e., among top 100 districts, distance-wise located within 100-1200 km radius from NCT-Delhi, population size of 3 lakhs & above and located on selected corridor were included in the selection.
- (b) **Deletion - Cities/towns located in proximity/too near:** Cities/towns located closely or in proximity i.e., within 100 km distance, to consider for developing as counter-magnet areas shall be inappropriate as the impact of such places would be less in the checking overall flow of migration. In such cases, the cities/towns with better potential for industrial and other development or for other significant reasons shall be retained and the other shall be deleted from the selection process.

**iii) Stage III – Final Criteria for selection:**

- (a) **Migration from the influence zone:** In order to further pin point the areas sending migration in large number, the Consultant examined in detail the migration flow from the city/town and its influence zone. The consultant also worked out that most of the top cities/towns of the six States sending major migration were getting covered within the influence zone of 120 km radius. Further, the cities/towns sending less than one lakh migrants from their influence zone were not



considered as suitable option for counter-magnet areas.

- (b) Development Index: The Consultant, to ascertain the appropriate counter-magnet areas, examined the cities/towns from economic development potential through two development index i.e., Infrastructure Development Index of Centre for Monitoring of Indian Economy (CMIE) and District Development Index by Ministry of Finance, Government of India.
- (1) Infrastructure Development Index: CMIE, an independent agency have prepared profile for districts and have also developed Infrastructure Development Index considering seven sectors with weightage, namely (i) Transport facilities (26%), (ii) Energy (24%), (iii) Irrigation facilities (20%), (iv) Banking facilities (12%), (v) Communication facilities (6%), (vi) Education facilities (6%) and (vii) Health facilities (6%). The indicators used in each of the broad sectors covered Village electrification, Railway route per 100 square kilometres of area, Surfaced roads per 100 square kilometres of area, Unsurfaced roads per 100 square kilometres of area, Gross irrigated area as per cent of gross cropped area, Bank branches per lakh of population, Post offices per lakh of population, Telephone lines per 100 persons, Primary schools per lakh of population, Hospital beds per lakh of population and Primary health centers per lakh of population.
  - (2) District Development Index: Ministry of Finance, Government of India has also prepared all India Gradation list and developed District Development Index by giving total weightage of 1500 to three type of parameters, namely, (i) Financial Parameters (500) - Per capita credit (300) and Per capita deposit (200), (ii) Infrastructure Parameters (500) - Urbanization (100), Phone per 1000 (100), Per capita power (200) and Road per 100 square kilometre (100) and (iii) Industrial Parameters (500) - Factory workers per 1000 (300) and Per capita GVA from manufacturing (200).

#### 18.4.2 Selection of Counter –Magnet Areas

In foregoing paragraph as indicated that top 100 districts were short listed based on migration analysis as the contenders since these were contributing about 3/4th of the total migration to the Region i.e., NCT-Delhi and Rest of NCR districts. Based on the above indicated identification criteria, these top 100 districts were subjected to consideration such as distance and subsequently the cities/towns in these districts were considered for population and locational attributes. Considering these aspects, Consultant recommended thirteen cities/towns as contender for proposed counter-magnet areas. Adding in the five existing counter-magnet areas and two recommended by the State Governments, the twenty cities/towns were subject to further study i.e., existing conditions of development and strategy for further development. Since, some of the cities/towns are located in proximity i.e., within 100 km distance were deleted and cities/towns with better potential for industrial and other development or for other significant reasons were retained. The remaining fifteen cities/towns were further examined from point of view of influence zone and sending migration less than one lakh to focus on areas/zone sending maximum migration. Nine cities/towns selected in the previous stage and finally to select the proposed CMA's on the basis of their economic potential, in addition to the composite infrastructure index compiled by CMIE, the Consultant also applied District Development Index published by Ministry of Finance. Considering the various aspects Consultant recommended six cities/towns as Counter-Magnet Areas for NCR requiring immediate developments which are located in all directions of high migration with respect to NCR/NCT-Delhi. These recommendation of the Consultants were presented and discussed with NCR participating States and all the other stakeholders and finally five cities/towns emerged as the final selection as the counter-magnet areas for NCR. Five proposed CMA's covers 24 districts within their influence zone and have the potential to tackle 8,02,081 persons migrating to NCR including NCT-Delhi. These recommendations of the Consultant through Study on Counter-Magnet Areas to the National Capital Region were discussed in the 56<sup>th</sup> meeting of the statutory Planning Committee of the Board held

on 19.01.2008 and following cities/towns are identified as Counter-Magnet Areas for NCR (Map 18.2 National Capital Region: Counter-Magnet Areas 2021):

- i) Ambala in Haryana
- ii) Bareilly in Uttar Pradesh
- iii) Dehradun in Uttrakhand
- iv) Hissar in Haryana
- v) Kanpur Nagar in Uttar Pradesh

It was also decided that these counter-magnet areas shall be an area of about 120 kms radius around the above identified towns as zone of influence for migration. Concerned State Governments shall notify their respective Counter-Magnet Areas proposed to be developed in and around these towns and prepare Development Plan and Plan of Action for its implementation. While preparing the Plan, the concerned State Governments will consider the strategies proposed for their development in the said Study.

The Committee regarding the three existing CMAs, namely, Gwalior in MP, Kota in Rajasthan and Patiala in Punjab decided that these may continue as Counter-Magnet Areas. However, financing to the projects of these Counter-Magnet Areas would be given low priority. Further, the committee recommended that the Ministry of Urban Development, Government of India and Planning Commission may be requested to consider a Special Package for Allahabad, Gorakhpur and Muzzafarpur and area around these cities/towns to improve the infrastructure facilities and employment opportunities in these areas as in the Study these three places had a very low infrastructure development index in comparison to other identified places. NCR Planning Board would not associate in any kind of intervention with these areas.

The recommendations of the Planning Committee were approved by the Board in its 31<sup>st</sup> meeting held on 11.11.2009. Board also decided that the Counter-Magnet Areas should not limit to urban area only and development could be proposed in the form of corridors also. Respective State Governments shall notify their respective Counter-Magnet Areas and prepare Development Plan/Master Plan and Plan of Action for its implementation.

## 18.5 POLICIES AND PROPOSALS

In order to make the counter-magnets areas capable to undertake their assigned roles more effectively, their future development proposed to cover the following aspects:

### *a) Strengthening of Economic Base Functions*

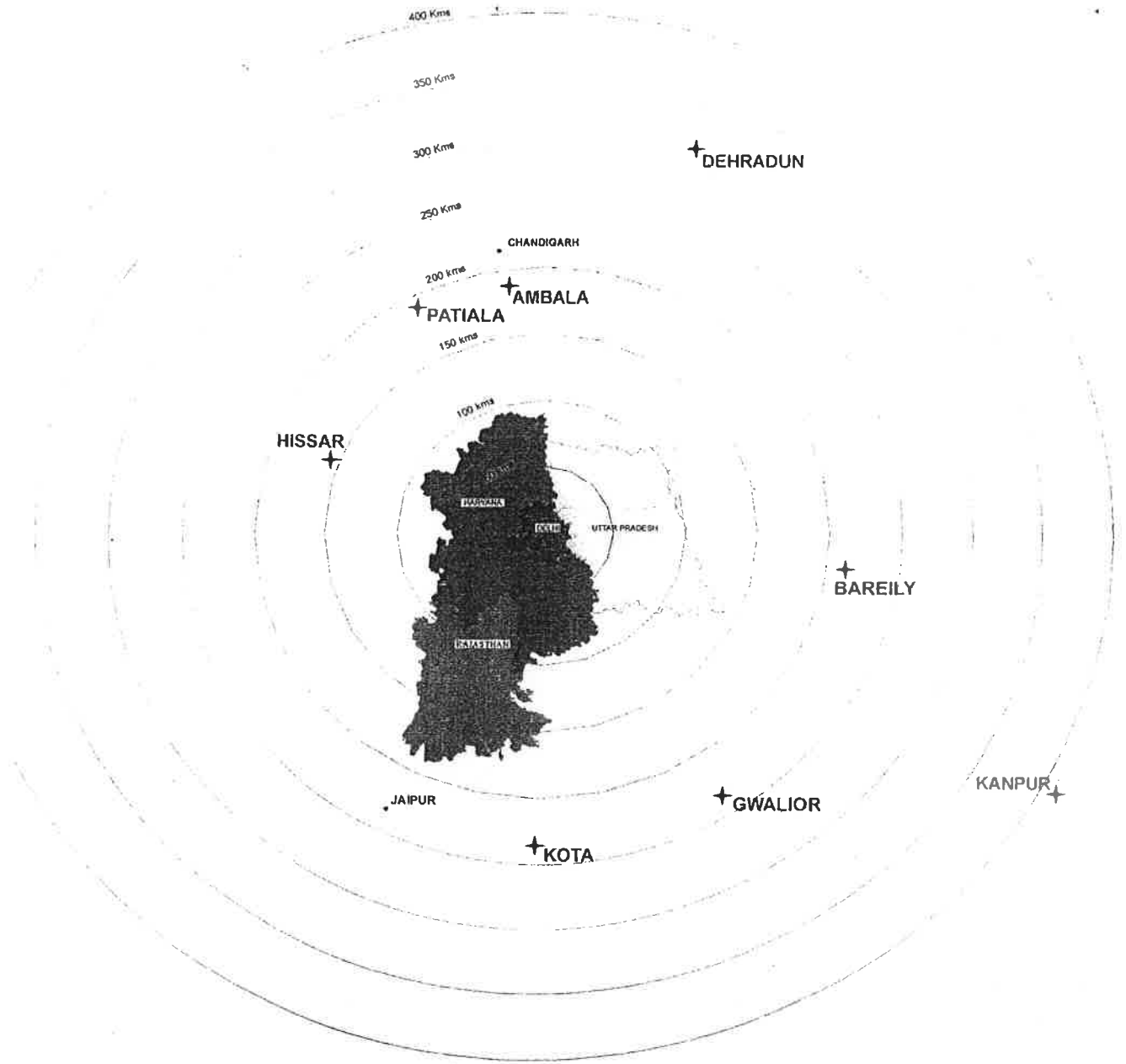
The success of the counter-magnet areas as interceptors of migration entirely depends upon their capacity to generate more and more economic activities so that they can provide adequate opportunities to the working-age group population of the surrounding areas, who would otherwise be tempted to migrate to Delhi. The concerned State Governments may develop the counter-magnet areas as Model Industrial Estates or Technology Parks or Special Economic Zones (SEZ) for attracting economic investments therein and projects be taken up jointly by the State Governments and the Central Ministry of Commerce and Industry. Simultaneously, other physical infrastructure and fiscal incentives could be provided so as to attract industry to these Counter-Magnet Areas.

### *b) Upgradation of Physical and Social Infrastructure*

In order to support and sustain the economic infrastructure suggested in the counter-magnet areas, physical and social infrastructure of a very high order needs to be provided in these areas for which the

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Counter-Magnet Area Development Authorities and the State governments will have to prepare joint projects which could be financially supported by the NCRPB through its prevailing funding pattern for NCR areas. Specialized social, cultural and institutional activities like universities and centre of higher education i.e., professional colleges could be established as well as encourage development of tourist destinations.

**c) Strengthening of Regional linkages**

In order to make meaningful use of the economic and physical infrastructure proposed to be developed in these counter-magnet areas, their linkages with the hinterland as well as with the other important metropolitan centres need to be very strong. The Central Ministries of Railways; Shipping, Road Transport and Highways as well as Communications and Information Technology will have to put in a lot of effort in improving the transport and communication linkages in these counter magnet areas in a planned manner within a specified time frame.

**18.6 STRATEGY FOR DEVELOPMENT OF CMAS**

In order to play the effective role of the Counter-Magnet Areas, the two pronged strategy is envisaged for development of CMAs are (a) economic development and (b) urban development, which are elaborated below:

**a) Urban Development Strategy**

While carrying out the Study, 120 kms area as zone of influence for migration around these cities/towns was considered. It is proposed that concerned State Governments may notify their respective Counter-Magnet Areas proposed to be developed in and around these cities/town or new township or urban corridor and prepare Development Plan and Plan of Action for its implementation with 20 years perspective incorporating the major aspects such as land, area, population distribution, housing, transportation, physical infrastructure, social infrastructure and areas of economic development. While preparing the Plan, the concerned State Governments shall consider the strategies proposed for their development.

While urban development strategy will be restricted to urban planned areas, the State Governments will have to bring in investments and development in the influence zone of CMAs identified in their respective States through State level policies and development interventions integrated with Five-Year Plans and District Development Plans.

**b) Economic development**

**i) Identified Sectors**

The CMAs identified present wide range of sectors that can attract investments. All the identified counter-magnet areas have had history of investments in industries therefore the potential really spreads across a wider canvass. Some of the potential sectors for investment in and around these cities/towns are given as under:

CMAs	Initiatives desired / Focus sectors for development	Initiatives for Driving Economic Development
Ambala	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Nurturing and promoting entrepreneurship that exists in this region.</li> <li>• Take advantage of its location on the Delhi - Chandigarh - Baddi - Shimla route.</li> <li>• Utilise intellectual capital available in the adjoining</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Industries Park</li> <li>• Transport hub</li> <li>• Knowledge Centre</li> </ul>

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CMA's	Initiatives desired / Focus sectors for development	Initiatives for Driving Economic Development
	region to drive economic development.	
Bareilly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Existing industrial base can be made a fulcrum for driving future development in the vicinity of the city and create employment opportunities for its residents. Facilitation may be provided through a provision of common facilities to entrepreneurs to bring down their cost of operations and make them competitive.</li> <li>Utilise agricultural resources to drive economic activities in the region</li> <li>Utilise its location vantage on the corridor from Uttar Pradesh to Utrakhnad</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Industrial Park</li> <li>Food Park</li> <li>Transport Hub</li> </ul>
Dehradun	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Create infrastructure to utilising the intellectual capital of the city and promote knowledge-based industry.</li> <li>Utilise the agricultural raw material available from the fertile region</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Food Park.</li> <li>Knowledge Centre.</li> </ul>
Hissar	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Existing industries in the area need to be revived through infusion of technical and management inputs. A facilitation centre, with access to local and international skills would be able to provide the impetus for revival.</li> <li>An industrial park in the area can be established to spur entrepreneurs to relocate and take advantage of common facilities to reduce costs and make them competitive.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Technical and management-resource-cum-production centre.</li> <li>Industrial Park for SSI</li> </ul>
Kanpur	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Revival of industries in Kanpur with focus on its core strengths. A modern industrial park, targeting small-scale entrepreneurs should be established in the region. This park should provide facilities for technology sourcing, technical and management training to entrepreneurs to produce internationally competitive products.</li> <li>Intellectual capital of the city and that available from adjacent state capital can be utilized to service the wide sub sectors of knowledge based industry that can include information technology enabled services like outsourced research and development, knowledge process outsourcing, engineering design centres etc.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Industrial park for SSI</li> <li>Knowledge city</li> </ul>

The above includes the list of initial projects to be taken up for economic base development. The State government based on changing situation would take up further projects for enlarging the economic base. Projects can be undertaken through public-private partnerships or may be taken up through Government funds available under appropriate schemes. A very high level of investment at par with CNCR Towns is required in the identified CMA's to effectively act as counter-magnet area.

The nodal agencies concerned would be required to initiate the basic planning exercises and identify the most effective source for funds. In most of these projects the Government may participate through provision of land while the development activities may be taken up by private firms, through various public private partnerships like Management Contracts, BOT, BOOT etc.

## ii) CMA's Financing strategy

Judicious mix factors are required for creating a favourable investment climate. State governments need to identify exploitable resources and capabilities available in their states and

particularly in the region in close proximity to these cities and promote entrepreneurial initiatives to commercially exploit them and create opportunities for employment of the local population. Cities need to provide facilitative infrastructure to support such initiatives. These include physical infrastructure in terms of land, power, water, roads, rail and air connectivity. Besides these, adequate and quality social infrastructure, housing, healthcare, education and entertainment, necessary to attract talent and help them relocate to these cities. Resource endowments and physical infrastructure enable investors to create value from resources available in the region.

**iii) Resource Mobilization**

Enabling the identified counter-magnet areas to perform successfully, it is imperative that development initiatives are taken up in the cities in time to take advantage of the prevailing economic conditions. Resource requirement for implementing the initiatives can be sourced from various sources such as State and Central Government; Private Sector Participation; Foreign Direct Investments; and other options. The market mechanism is a key driver for attracting investments and locations and local governments need to take the initiative of incentivising investors to invest in their regions.

**iv) Methods to Strengthen Economic Base through location of SEZ/Model Industrial Estates and other economic activity**

With the increasing competition amongst location to attract investments in the regions, the strategy of attracting investments to a location through Governments interventions and forcing the entrepreneurs to develop a particular location has not been successful as investors look towards independence in operations and move to locations that offer more freedom in operations. Thus market mechanism is a key driver for attracting investments and locations and local governments need to take the initiative of incentivising investors to invest in their regions.

**c) Recommendation for Allahabad, Gorakhpur and Muzaffarpur – Special Package**

The three cities namely Allahabad, Gorakhpur and Muzaffarpur are located on specific road and rail corridor. Gorakhpur and Muzaffarpur are located on east-west corridor while Allahabad is located on Golden Quadrilateral. Consequently, their regional/national connectivity would be improved due to the development of these important corridors while there would be a requirement of upgradation of basic infrastructure. Allahabad has already been covered under JNNURM scheme for upgradation/strengthening of existing basic infrastructure.

Considering substantial migration to Delhi & NCR from the influence zone of Gorakhpur & Muzaffarpur and having very low level of available infrastructure, there is immediate need for upgradation of existing physical & social infrastructure (including connectivity). In view of this, the study recommended to consider Gorakhpur and Muzaffarpur at par with JNNURM scheme for upgradation of existing infrastructure. In addition to their consideration, these cities should also be given Special Package (i.e., grant/loan) from the Ministry of Urban Development or given priority in the five-year plan prepared by the Central/State Government.

## LIST OF TOP 100 DISTRICTS SENDING MAJOR MIGRATION TO NCT OF DELHI IN DESCENDING ORDER

S. No.	Top 100 Districts Sending Migration to NCT-Delhi	State	Migration to Delhi (in Person)	Total migration during 1991-2001 (in %)	Distance from Delhi (in Km)	2001-Population (in Person)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Bulandshahr *	Uttar Pradesh	64373	2.96	Less than 100	176425
2	Aligarh	Uttar Pradesh	50068	2.30	100-200	669087
3	Meerut *	Uttar Pradesh	44274	2.04	Less than 100	1161716
4	Mathura	Bihar	42299	1.95	1100-1200	66340
5	Darbhanga	Bihar	38842	1.79	1100-1200	267348
6	Ghaziabad *	Uttar Pradesh	37418	1.72	Less than 100	968256
7	Etah	Uttar Pradesh	36477	1.68	200-300	107110
8	Azamgarh	Uttar Pradesh	33381	1.54	800-900	93521
9	Chatra	Jharkand	32202	1.48	--	42020
10	Patna	Bihar	31903	1.47	1000-1100	1697976
11	Garhwal	Uttanchal	31506	1.45	200-300	24743
12	Gorakhpur	Uttar Pradesh	30961	1.42	700-800	622701
13	Agra	Uttar Pradesh	28970	1.33	200-300	1331339
14	Samastipur	Bihar	28533	1.31	1100-1200	61998
15	Kolkata	West Bengal	28477	1.31	1300 kms and above	13205697
16	Sonepat *	Haryana	28053	1.29	Less than 100	225074
17	Muzaffarpur	Bihar	25930	1.19	1000-1100	305525
18	Rohatak *	Haryana	25797	1.19	Less than 100	294577
19	Budaun	Uttar Pradesh	25412	1.17	200-300	148020
20	Muzaffarnagar	Uttar Pradesh	25180	1.16	100-200	331668
21	Kanpur Nagar	Uttar Pradesh	24314	1.12	400-500	2715555
22	Almora	Uttanchal	23956	1.1	300-400	32358
23	Etawah	Uttar Pradesh	22177	1.02	300-400	210453
24	Siwan	Bihar	21743	1.00	900-1000	109919
25	Moradabad	Uttar Pradesh	21362	0.98	100-200	641583
26	Sultanpur	Uttar Pradesh	21290	0.98	600-700	100065
27	Sitamarhi	Bihar	19744	0.91	1000-1100	87279
28	Bijnor	Uttar Pradesh	19217	0.88	100-200	90471
29	Jhajjar *	Haryana	18859	0.87	Less than 100	39002
30	Baghpat *	Uttar Pradesh	18846	0.87	Less than 100	36384
31	Faizabad	Uttar Pradesh	18135	0.83	600-700	208162
32	Mathura	Uttar Pradesh	18131	0.83	100-200	323315
33	Allahabad	Uttar Pradesh	18015	0.83	700-800	1042229
34	Bhagalpur	Bihar	17734	0.82	1200-1300	350133
35	Bareilly	Uttar Pradesh	17180	0.79	200-300	748353

7/11/17



S. No.	Top 100 Districts Sending Maximum Migration to NCT-Delhi	State	Migration to Delhi (in Person)	Total migration during 1991-2001 (in %)	Distance from Delhi (in Km)	2001-Population (in Person)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
36	Alwar *	Rajasthan	16907	0.78	Less than 100	266203
37	Gurgaon *	Haryana	16708	0.77	Less than 100	228820
38	Faridabad *	Haryana	16577	0.76	Less than 100	1055938
39	Basti	Uttar Pradesh	16241	0.75	700-800	107601
40	Pratapgarh	Uttar Pradesh	15858	0.73	600-700	12411
41	Gonda	Uttar Pradesh	15187	0.70	600-700	120301
42	Purba Champaran	Bihar	15139	0.70	900-1000	108428
43	Farrukhabad	Uttar Pradesh	15046	0.69	300-400	242997
44	Jaunpur	Uttar Pradesh	15031	0.69	700-800	160055
45	Begusarai	Bihar	14972	0.69	1100-1200	107623
46	Lucknow	Uttar Pradesh	14545	0.67	500-600	2245509
47	Jaipur	Rajasthan	13885	0.64	200-300	2322575
48	Mainpuri	Uttar Pradesh	13836	0.64	200-300	104851
49	Ballia	Uttar Pradesh	13175	0.61	900-1000	101465
50	Gaya	Bihar	13028	0.60	1000-1100	394945
51	Rae Bareilly	Uttar Pradesh	12800	0.59	500-600	169333
52	Nalanda	Bihar	12798	0.59	1100-1200	232071
53	Mumbai	Maharashtra	11769	0.54	1300 kms and above	16434386
54	Bhojpur	Bihar	11626	0.54	1300 kms and above	203380
55	Vaishali	Bihar	11101	0.51	900-1000	119412
56	Hardoi	Uttar Pradesh	10803	0.50	300-400	112486
57	Varanasi	Uttar Pradesh	9820	0.45	800-900	1203961
58	Deoria	Uttar Pradesh	9805	0.45	800-900	104227
59	Nainital	Uttanchal	9795	0.45	200-300	39911
60	Dehradun	Uttanchal	9764	0.45	200-300	530263
61	Amritsar	Punjab	9524	0.44	400-500	1003917
62	Munger	Bihar	9340	0.43	1200-1300	188050
63	Kangra	Himachal Pradesh	9323	0.43	400-500	9156
64	Saharsa	Bihar	9206	0.42	1200-1300	125167
65	Saharanpur	Uttar Pradesh	8993	0.41	100-200	455754
66	Firozabad	Uttar Pradesh	8699	0.40	200-300	432866
67	Ghazipur	Uttar Pradesh	8690	0.40	800-900	103298
68	Unnao	Uttar Pradesh	8207	0.38	400-500	144662
69	Medinipur	West Bengal	8168	0.38	1300 kms and above	149769
70	Gautam Buddha Nagar *	Uttar Pradesh	8020	0.37	Less than 100	305058
71	Bhiwani	Haryana	8016	0.37	100-200	169531
72	Chennai	Tamil Nadu	7723	0.36	1300 kms and above	6560242
73	Jind	Haryana	7573	0.35	100-200	135855
74	Katihar	Bihar	7479	0.34	1300 kms and above	190873

7/11/18



S. No.	Top 100 Districts Maximum Migration to NCT-Delhi	1	2	3	State	4	5	6	7
						Migration to Delhi (in Person)	Total migration during 1991-2001 (in %)	Distance from Delhi (in Km)	2001-Population (in Person)
75	Rewari *			Haryana	7448	0.34	100-200	100684	
76	Khagaria			Bihar	7419	0.34	1200-1300	45221	
77	Bharatpur			Rajasthan	7402	0.34	100-200	205235	
78	Ludhiana			Punjab	7179	0.33	300-400	1398467	
79	Gopalganj			Bihar	7150	0.33	900-1000	54449	
80	Ranchi			Jharkand	7140	0.33	1100-1200	863495	
81	Purnia			Bihar	7090	0.33	1300 kms and above	197211	
82	Panipat *			Haryana	7085	0.33	100-200	354148	
83	Tehri Garhwal			Uttanchal	7066	0.33	300-400	25423	
84	Hisar			Haryana	6894	0.32	100-200	263186	
85	Shahjahanpur			Uttar Pradesh	6763	0.31	300-400	321885	
86	Chandigarh			Chandigarh UT	6700	0.31	200-300	808515	
87	Jhansi			Uttar Pradesh	6631	0.31	400-500	460278	
88	Bhind			Madhya Pradesh	6541	0.30	300-400	153752	
89	Chhatarpur			Madhya Pradesh	6510	0.30	500-600	109078	
90	North Twenty Four Parganas			West Bengal	6400	0.29	1300 kms and above	239209	
91	Dausa			Rajasthan	6176	0.28	200-300	61601	
92	Jalandhar			Punjab	6056	0.28	400-500	714077	
93	Kottayam			Kerala	6022	0.28	1300 kms and above	172878	
94	Maldah			West Bengal	5996	0.28	1300 kms and above	224415	
95	Gurdaspur			Punjab	5916	0.27	500-600	68441	
96	Mahoba			Uttar Pradesh	5880	0.27	500-600	78782	
97	Srinagar			Jammu & Kashmir	5845	0.27	800-900	988210	
98	Rampur			Uttar Pradesh	5840	0.27	200-300	281494	
99	Mahendragarh			Haryana	5752	0.26	100-200	24323	
100	Karnal			Haryana	5725	0.26	100-200	221236	
				<b>Migration from top 20 districts</b>	<b>690056</b>	<b>31.76</b>			
				Migration from next 20 districts	382994	17.63			
				Migration from next 20 districts	253925	11.69			
				<b>Total migration from Top 60 districts</b>	<b>1326975</b>	<b>61.07</b>			
				Migration from Next 20 districts	162699	7.49			
				Migration from Next 20 districts	126888	5.84			
				<b>Total migration from Top 100 districts</b>	<b>1616562</b>	<b>74.4</b>			
				Other districts	556198	25.6			
				<b>Total migration to Delhi</b>	<b>2172760</b>	<b>100.00</b>			

Note: \* Area within NCR

Source: Study on Counter-Magnet Areas to the National Capital Region, NCRPB, 2008 and Census 2001, Census of India

7/11/19

**LIST OF TOP 119 DISTRICTS SENDING MIGRANTS TO NCT-DELHI AND REST OF NCR IN DESCENDING ORDER  
(in Persons)**

S. No.	Top 100 Districts sending maximum migration to NCT-Delhi	State	Migration to Delhi (A)	Migration to rest of NCR (B)	Total migration to NCR (C = A+B)
1	2	3	4	5	6
I	List of district headquarters of top 100 contender cities sending major migration to NCR (Cities/towns short listed as contenders for scanning process/selection criteria)				
1	Bulandshahr *	Uttar Pradesh	64373	202061	266434
2	Alwar *	Rajasthan	16907	190262	207169
3	Meerut *	Uttar Pradesh	44274	148801	193075
4	Ghaziabad *	Uttar Pradesh	37418	148804	186222
5	Aligarh	Uttar Pradesh	50068	73899	123967
6	Sonepat *	Haryana	28053	95735	123788
7	Gurgaon *	Haryana	16708	90008	106716
8	Faridabad *	Haryana	16577	85817	102394
9	Muzaffarnagar	Uttar Pradesh	25180	70993	96173
10	Rohtak *	Haryana	25797	67757	93554
11	Bagpat *	Uttar Pradesh	18846	66956	85802
12	Jhajjar *	Haryana	18859	53886	72745
13	Mathura	Uttar Pradesh	18131	36204	54335
14	Etah	Uttar Pradesh	36477	15052	51529
15	Gautam Buddha Nagar *	Uttar Pradesh	8020	42685	50705
16	Madhubani	Bihar	42299	8180	50479
17	Darbhanga	Bihar	38842	7601	46443
18	Patna	Bihar	31903	12755	44658
19	Panipat *	Haryana	7085	37175	44260
20	Azamgarh	Uttar Pradesh	33381	9555	42936
21	Garhwal	Uttar Pradesh	31506	11295	42801
22	Gorakhpur	Uttar Pradesh	30961	11683	42644
23	Agra	Uttar Pradesh	28970	13268	42238
24	Bharatpur	Rajasthan	7402	31417	38819
25	Budaun	Uttar Pradesh	25412	12819	38231
26	Kolkata	West Bengal	28477	8254	36731
27	Rewari *	Haryana	7448	29214	36662
28	Samastipur	Bihar	28533	6665	35198
29	Moradabad	Uttar Pradesh	21362	13500	34862
30	Kanpur Nagar	Uttar Pradesh	24314	10118	34432
31	Ghatra	Jharkhand	32202	2068	34270
32	Siwan	Bihar	21743	12266	34009

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S. No.	Top 100 Districts sending maximum migration to NCT-Delhi	State	Migration to Delhi (A)	Migration to rest of NCR (B)	Total migration to NCR (C = A+B)
1	2	3	4	5	6
33	Bhiwani	Haryana	8016	25324	33340
34	Jaipur	Rajasthan	13885	19367	33252
35	Almora	Uttanchal	23956	8542	32498
36	Etawah	Uttar Pradesh	22177	8972	31149
37	Jind	Haryana	7573	22649	30222
38	Bijnor	Uttar Pradesh	19217	10643	29860
39	Muzaffarpur	Bihar	25930	3813	29743
40	Sultanpur	Uttar Pradesh	21290	7025	28315
41	Allahabad	Uttar Pradesh	18015	9737	27752
42	Bareilly	Uttar Pradesh	17180	8108	25288
43	Mahendragarh	Haryana	5752	19381	25133
44	Karnal	Haryana	5725	18754	24479
45	Pratapgarh	Uttar Pradesh	15858	8387	24245
46	Bhagalpur	Bihar	17734	6165	23899
47	Faizabad	Uttar Pradesh	18135	5258	23393
48	Sitamarhi	Bihar	19744	2741	22485
49	Ballia	Uttar Pradesh	13175	8939	22114
50	Lucknow	Uttar Pradesh	14545	6982	21527
51	Saharanpur	Uttar Pradesh	8993	12269	21262
52	Farrukhabad	Uttar Pradesh	15046	5748	20794
53	Mainpuri	Uttar Pradesh	13836	5436	19272
54	Basti	Uttar Pradesh	16241	2937	19178
55	Nalanda	Bihar	12798	6378	19176
56	Gonda	Uttar Pradesh	15187	3957	19144
57	Jaunpur	Uttar Pradesh	15031	3891	18922
58	Purba Champaran	Bihar	15139	3604	18743
59	Hisar	Haryana	6894	11740	18634
60	Begusarai	Bihar	14972	3653	18625
61	Rae Bareli	Uttar Pradesh	12800	4294	17094
62	Gaya	Bihar	13028	3981	17009
63	Deoria	Uttar Pradesh	9805	6162	15967
64	Munger	Bihar	9340	6575	15915
65	Mumbai	Maharashtra	11769	3563	15332
66	Hardoi	Uttar Pradesh	10803	4450	15253
67	Dausa	Rajasthan	6176	8629	14805
68	Dehradun	Uttanchal	9764	4883	14647
69	Varanasi	Uttar Pradesh	9820	4765	14585
70	Bhojpur	Bihar	11626	2872	14498
71	Nainital	Uttanchal	9795	4223	14018
72	Vaishali	Bihar	11101	2699	13800

7/5/24



राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र योजना बोर्ड

**NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION PLANNING BOARD**

प्रथम तल, कोर-IV बी/1st Floor, Core - IV B

भारत पर्यावास केंद्र/India Habitat Centre

लोधी रोड, नई दिल्ली-110 003 / Lodhi Road, New Delhi-110 003

शहरी विकास मंत्रालय/Ministry of Urban Development

दूरभाष/Phone : 24642284, 24642287, फैक्स/Fax : 24642163

ANNEXURE-I/I

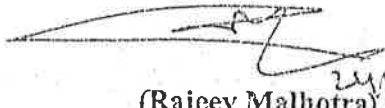
BY Courier

No.K-14011/50/2011-NCRPB

Dated: 24.11.2011

**Sub: Minutes of the 58<sup>th</sup> meeting of the Planning Committee of NCR Planning Board held at 11.30 A.M. on 16.11.2011 in the Conference Hall of National Institute of Urban Affairs, Core-IV B, 2<sup>nd</sup> Floor, India Habitat Centre, Lodi Road, New Delhi-110003.**

Please find enclosed the minutes of the 58<sup>th</sup> meeting of the Planning Committee for information and necessary action.

  
(Rajeev Malhotra)  
Chief Regional Planner  
& Member Convenor  
Tel.No.24642289

Encl: As above.

To:

1. Sh. R.C. Mishra, Additional Secretary (UD), & CVO, Ministry of Urban Development, Nirman Bhawan, New Delhi.
2. Shri S.S.Dhillon, Financial Commissioner & Principal Secretary, Town & Country Planning Deptt., Govt. of Haryana, Haryana Mini Secretariat, Sector 17, Chandigarh, Haryana.
3. Shri Ravindra Singh, Principal Secretary, Housing Department, Govt. of UP, Babu Bhawan, Uttar Pradesh Secretariat, Lucknow, UP.
4. Shri P.K. Deb, Addl. Chief Secretary, Department of Urban Governance, Room No.29, Main Building, Govt. of Rajasthan, Rajasthan Secretariat, Jaipur, Rajasthan.
5. Shri G. S. Pamaik, Vice-Chairman, Delhi Development Authority, Vikas Sadan Near INA Colony, New Delhi-110 023.
6. Shri T.C. Gupta, Director, Town & Country Planning Department, Government of Haryana, 18-A, Madhya Marg, Chandigarh.
7. Shri J.B. Kshirsagar, Chief Planner, Town & Country Planning Organisation, Govt. of India, Vikas Bhawan, I.P. Estate, New Delhi.
8. Smt. Nutan Guha Biswas, Principal Secretary (PWD), Govt. of NCT-Delhi, 5<sup>th</sup> Level, Delhi Secretariat, PWD Secretariat, I.P. Estate, New Delhi.
9. Shri N. R. Verma, Chief Town & Country Planner, Town & Country Planning Deptt., Govt. of U.P., 7, Bandaria Bagh, Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh.
10. Shri P. Arvind, Chief Town Planner (NCR), Town & Country Planning Department, Govt. of Rajasthan, Nagar Niyojan Bhawan, Jawaharlal Nehru Marg, Jaipur, Rajasthan.
11. The Adviser (HUD), Planning Commission, Yojna Bhawan, New Delhi.
12. Shri V.P. Baligar, Chairman & Managing Director, Housing & Urban Development Corpn., HUDCO House, Lodhi Road, New Delhi-110 003
13. Joint Secretary (IA), Department of Environment, Ministry of Environment & Forests, Paryavaran Bhawan, CGO Complex, Lodhi Road, New Delhi-110003.
14. The Chief Engineer (Planning), Ministry of Road Transport & Highways, Transport Bhawan, Parliament Street, New Delhi-110 011.

1/1/1

15. The Director (TPS), Deptt. of Telecommunication, Sanchar Bhawan, New Delhi.
16. Director, (OM), Ministry of Power, Shram Shakti Bhavan, New Delhi.
17. Commissioner (Plg.), Delhi Development Authority, Vikas Minar, I.P. Estate, New Delhi.
18. Shri Alok Srivastava, Principal Secretary, Housing & Environment, Ballabh Bhawan, Room No.321, 3<sup>rd</sup> Floor, Govt. of Madhya Pradesh, Govt. of Madhya Pradesh Secretariat, Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh.
19. Dr. Sukhbir Singh Sandhu, IAS, Secretary, Housing & Urban Development, Department of Housing & Urban Development, Govt. of Punjab, Mini Secretariat Punjab, Sector-9, Chandigarh,
20. The Executive Director (Delhi Metro), Railway Board, Rail Bhawan, New Delhi.

**Special Invitee:**

21. Chairman, Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB), Ministry of Environment & Forests, Govt. of India, Parivesh Bhawan, East Arjun Nagar, Delhi 110032.
22. Member Secretary, Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB), Ministry of Environment & Forests, Govt. of India, Parivesh Bhawan, East Arjun Nagar, Delhi 110032.
23. Chairman-cum-Managing Director, WAPCOS, 76-C, Sector-18, Institutional Area, Gurgaon-122015(Haryana).
24. Dr. Dinesh Chand, Jt. Advisor, Central Public Health and Environmental Engineering Organisation (CPHEEO), Room No. 646 'A' Ministry of Urban Development, Govt. of India, Nirman Bhawan, New Delhi.
25. Shri S.K.Sandhu, Secretary, HUD, Govt of Punjab, 521, Sec-16, Chandigarh,
26. Shri S.P.S. Parihar, Principal Secretary, Urban Administration and Development Department, Govt of Madhya Pradesh, Bhopal
27. Principal Secretary, Urban Development Department, Govt of Uttar Pradesh, 8th Floor, Phase B, Bapu Bhawan, U.P. Secretariat, Lucknow
28. Dr. Ranbir Singh, Principal Secretary, Govt. of Uttarakhand, Dehradun, Uttarakhand
29. Shri P.C. Sharma, Principal Secretary, Department of Housing, Civil Secretariat, Subhash Road, Dehradun.
30. Chief Administrator, Patiala Urban Planning & Development Authority, PUDA Complex, Urban Estate, Phase-II, Patiala, Punjab
31. Dr. M.P. Patel, Chief Executive Officer, N.C.R. Special Area Development Authority (Counter Magnet), 12 City Centre, Gwalior (M.P.) - 474 001.
32. Vice Chairman, Bareilly Development Authority, Priyadarshini Nagar, Bareilly- 243122,U.P
33. Shri O.N. Singh, Vice Chairman, Kanpur Development Authority, Moti Jheel Campus, Kanpur (U.P.)
34. Vice Chairman, Lucknow Development Authority, Lucknow (U.P.)
35. Shri R.D Meena, Secretary, UIT Kota, Kota, Rajasthan
36. Shri B.V.R.C. Purushottam, Vice Chairman, Mussoorie Dehradun Development Authority, Transport Nagar, Saharanpur road, Near ISBT, Dehradun-248001, Uttarakhand
37. Secretary, Doon Valley Special Area Development, Dehradun
38. Municipal Commissioner, Patiala Municipal Corporation, Patiala, Punjab.
39. Nagar Ayukt, Bareilly Municipal Corporation, Bareilly, U.P.
40. Nagar Ayukt, Kanpur Nagar Nigam, Kanpur
41. Municipal Commissioner, Kota Municipal Corporation, Kota
42. Dr Amit Kumar Agrawal, Municipal Commissioner, Municipal Council, Hisar, Haryana
43. Commissioner, Dehradun Municipal Corporation, near Doon Hospital, New Road, Dehradun-248001, Uttarakhand

**Copy to:**

44. The Commissioner, NCR Planning Cell, Town & Country Planning Deptt., Navyug Market, Commercial Building, IInd Floor, Ghaziabad, U.P.
45. Director, Delhi Division, Ministry of Urban Development, Nirman Bhawan, New Delhi.

46. The Chief Coordinator Planner, (NCR Planning Cell), C/O Chief Administrator, HUDA, SCO, Sector-6, Panchkula, Haryana.
47. Chief Coordinator Planner, NCR Planning Cell, Town & Country Planning Deptt., Navyug Market, Commercial Building, IInd Floor, Ghaziabad, U.P.
48. Shri Santosh D. Vaidya, Addl. Secretary (NCR), Govt. of NCT-Delhi, office of Addl. Secretary (NCR), NCR Planning Cell, Room No.507, 5<sup>th</sup> Level, B-Wing, Delhi Sachivalaya, I.P. Estate, New Delhi.

NCRPB

49. Shri R.K. Karna, Director (A&F), NCRPB.
50. Shri J.N. Barman, Joint Director (Technical), NCRPB.
51. Shri R.C. Shukla, Joint Director (Technical), NCRPB.
52. Shri P.K. Jain, Finance & Account Officer, NCRPB.
53. Shri D.K. Verma, Deputy Director (Admn.), NCRPB
54. Shri Nabil Jafri, Deputy Director (GIS), NCRPB.
55. Ms. Anjali Pancholy, Deputy Director (Technical), NCRPB
56. Shri Aqeel Ahmed, Asstt. Director (Technical), NCRPB.
57. Sani Abhijeet Samanta, Asstt. Director (Technical), NCRPB.
58. Ms. Nilima Majhi, Asstt. Director (Technical), NCRPB.
59. Shri Ramesh Dev, Asstt. Director (Technical), NCRPB.
60. P.S. to M.S.
61. P.S. to CRP.

**MINUTES OF THE 58<sup>TH</sup> MEETING OF THE PLANNING COMMITTEE HELD AT 11.30 A.M. ON 16.11.2011 IN THE CONFERENCE HALL OF NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF URBAN AFFAIRS, CORE-IV B, SECOND FLOOR, INDIA HABITAT CENTRE, LODI ROAD, NEW DELHI-110003.**

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A list of the participants is enclosed.

Chairperson while welcoming the members of the Planning Committee mentioned that it is a Statutory Committee and is required to play an important role in the implementation of the Regional Plan and other Plans in NCR.

**AGENDA ITEM NO.1: CONFIRMATION OF THE MINUTES OF THE 57<sup>TH</sup> MEETING OF THE PLANNING COMMITTEE HELD ON 29.12.2009**

It was informed that a request was received from the Additional Commissioner, NCR Cell Ghaziabad, UP for amendment in the Minutes of Agenda Item No. 7 and accordingly amendment were issued. The Board has not received any further suggestions. Since no further suggestions were received Planning Committee confirmed the Minutes of the 57<sup>th</sup> meeting of the Planning Committee held on 29.12.2009.

**AGENDA ITEM NO.2: REVIEW OF ACTION TAKEN ON THE DECISIONS OF THE 57<sup>TH</sup> MEETING OF THE PLANNING COMMITTEE HELD ON 29.12.2009**

**i) Draft Master Plan for Greater NOIDA 2021**

Chief Town & Country Planner, Govt. of UP stated that the Master Plan for Greater Noida has been submitted to the NCR Planning Board. On a query regarding examination of the Master Plan by the NCR Cell, UP by the Chairperson, the Chief Town & Country Planner, Govt. of UP explained that the NCR Cell has examined the Master Plan and they had given their observations and suggestions to the Greater Noida Authority and these have been incorporated in the Plan. He further submitted that in view of the High Court decisions the matter may be given priority. Chairperson suggested that observations and suggestions of NCR Cell, UP on the Master Plan of Greater Noida need to be sent to the Board. She further stated that it should be ensured that the Master Plan of Greater Noida-2021 is in conformity with the Regional Plan-2021 in accordance with Section 29 of the NCR Planning Board Act, 1985.

After discussions, Committee directed that the State government to examine the Plan to ensure its conformity with Regional Plan-2021.

**ii) Study report on Counter-Magnet Areas to Delhi and National Capital Region (NCR)**

The Planning Committee noted.

**iii) Review of status of implementation of Regional Plan-2021 for NCR**

The Planning Committee noted.

iv) **Preparation of District Plans as per the 74<sup>th</sup> Amendment of the Constitution**

The Planning Committee noted.

v) **Development of Highway Corridor Zones**

Chief Town & Country Planner, Govt. of UP while giving the status mentioned that the Highway Corridor Zone along NH-24 has been notified in September, 2009 and NH-58 is under consideration and will be notified shortly and other Highway Corridor Zones are under the delineation and notifications. Chairperson suggested that notifications of the areas already notified as Highway Corridor Zones and detailed status of other zones be sent to the Board.

Financial Commissioner & Principal Secretary, Town & Country Planning Department, Govt. of Haryana informed that 135 km long Kundli-Manesar-Palwal Corridor certain areas have been delineated and will be notified in about 3 months time. He further informed that no such exercise has been undertaken for other Highway Corridor Zones.

Chief Town Planner, NCR, Govt. of Rajasthan informed that he would provide detailed status on this matter. Chief Regional Planner, NCRPB suggested that Development Plan for this Highway Corridor Zone may be prepared and a presentation may also be given to the Board.

After detailed discussions, it was decided that the all the Highway Corridor Zones be delineated, notified and Development Plan prepared in a time bound manner by all the NCR participating States. Detailed Plan of Action on this matter be sent to the Board.

The matter of Draft Policy for Promoting Greenfield Townships prepared by TCPO, Govt. of India was discussed. Financial Commissioner & Principal Secretary, Town & Country Planning Department, Govt. of Haryana mentioned that nine cities along the KMP Expressway are being planned/developed by Govt. of Haryana however the policy circulated is not workable. He mentioned that government's role only as facilitator in implementation of the policies would not be feasible as Govt. of Haryana itself is developing infrastructure and townships in Haryana. Chief Town & Country Planner, Govt. of UP mentioned that the Govt. of UP is developing three Hi-Tech Townships in NCR which could be located within the notified development areas. New townships are being developed which could be located outside the notified development areas and New Township Development Authority has also been constituted for this purpose.

It was informed by Chief Regional Planner that Govt. of UP submitted their comments but they were not specific. The suggestion should be more focused to improve the policies. He further added that no comments have been received from the other State.

Chairperson suggested that Draft Policy circulated for Promoting Greenfield Townships may be examined by all the members of the Planning Committee and their comments and suggestions may be sent to the Board within a month's time so that the policy may be finalized.

vi) **Other issues related to implementation of Regional Plan-2021**



(1) **Work Plan for Solid Waste Management in NCR**

Planning Committee noted.

(2) **Work Plan for Drinking Water Supply in NCR**

Planning Committee noted.

(3) **Functioning of the existing STPs and CETPs and Work Plan to bring it to desirable standards/sanitation Master Plans.**

Planning Committee noted.

(4) **Strategies for re-development**

Planning Committee noted.

(5) **Capacity Building through pilot projects in Urban Planning and learning for doing strategy-Work Plan for NCRPB**

Planning Committee noted.

(6) **Innovative methods to fund NCR towns-Transferable Development Rights, land as resource, Municipal Bonds, Financing and PPP**

Planning Committee noted.

(7) **Strategies to develop/conservate wet land habitat, bio-diversity, river/water fronts etc.**

Planning Committee requested the participating States to expedite delineation of Conservation Zone and preparation of Conservation Plan for Wetland and Conservation Areas.

vii) **Issues raised by Additional Commissioner, NCR Planning & Monitoring Cell, UP regarding Provision of 30 mt. wide green belt on either side of the railway lines.**

Planning Committee noted.

**AGENDA ITEM NO.3: FUNCTIONAL PLAN FOR GROUND WATER RECHARGE**

The status of implementation of the Functional Plan was reviewed. It was informed that rainwater harvesting has been made mandatory in HUDA areas. Representative from Govt. of UP informed that rainwater harvesting has also been made mandatory in UP Sub-region since 2001.

It was observed that although RWH structures are constructed because they are mandatory, but most of them are not functioning due to silting and lack of maintenance. In view of this, there is a need to review the efficacy and designs of water harvesting structures at micro level, especially in urban areas.

It was observed that a number of RWH were constructed in Delhi in the flyovers and other buildings during the Commonwealth Games, but these structures are not functional due to lack of maintenance. It was suggested that third party evaluation/ monitoring of such structures should be carried out. It was decided that the Board would write to State Governments of NCR participating States in this regard.

It was also decided that the latest data on status of groundwater levels in NCR should be obtained from Central Ground Water Board, since the earlier data is for 2005 and is outdated.

Principal Secretary, Govt. of Haryana informed that Ghaggar Standing Committee under the Ministry of Water Resources, Govt. of India had prepared three proposals for checkdams, which could be taken up for implementation for the groundwater recharge.

Different methods of sustainable management of ground water resources were discussed. It was suggested that sustainable level of ground water extraction should also be specified. It was discussed that water balance study should be part of the DPRs of Greenfield towns. Canal networks should be used to recharge ponds and buildings should be zero discharge buildings. Bye-laws of all Municipalities in the NCR need to include zero-discharge norms and mandatory rainwater harvesting.

It was felt that NOIDA and Gr. NOIDA areas are very well endowed with ground water resources and therefore these areas should be conserved and developed. Plans for making water available from this region to the rest of NCR could be prepared. The authorities were requested to examine this aspect.

**AGENDA ITEM NO.4: CONSIDERATION OF DRAFT FUNCTIONAL PLAN FOR WATER FOR NCR**

After detailed discussions, the Functional Plan for Water for NCR was approved by Planning Committee for placing before NCR Planning Board in its next meeting.

**AGENDA ITEM NO.5: FUNCTIONING OF THE EXISTING STPs AND CETPs AND WORK PLAN TO BRING IT TO DESIRABLE STANDARDS/SANITATION MASTER PLANS.**

It was decided that the State Government / agencies will prepare Integrated Waste and Sanitation Master Plan and also provide the current status of performance of STPs and CETPs. Representative from CPCB was also requested to submit the status of performance of STPs and CETPs in NCR states.

## **AGENDA ITEM NO.6: SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT IN NCR**

Representative of CPCB was requested to provide the details like survey no. of the common solid waste distribution sites identified by the Consultant in their report within one month. State Governments were requested to prepare Solid Waste Management Plan and Action Plan for their towns.

## **AGENDA ITEM NO. 7: CONSIDERATION OF THE MODIFICATIONS I.E. CHAPTER-18 ON COUNTER-MAGNET AREAS IN THE REGIONAL PLAN-2021 FOR NCR**

The representative of Planning Commission suggested that expressions "In other words, increased employment opportunities are getting created in the NCR States that have led to reduction in migration to NCT-Delhi. The reduced level of migration to the NCT-Delhi is a very positive outcome of development of areas adjoining the NCT-Delhi, on page 165 under para 18.3.5 may be deleted. The Planning Committee considered the modifications i.e. Chapter -18 on Counter-Magnet Areas in the Regional Plan-2021 for NCR and recommended for placing the same before the Board for approval.

## **SUPPLEMENTARY AGENDA ITEM NO. 1: REVIEW OF STATUS FOR DEVELOPMENT OF CMAs**

Financial Commissioner & Principal Secretary, Town & Country Planning Department, Govt. of Haryana mentioned that the distance between Ambala and Patiala is about 24 km and 8 km stretch falls in Ambala district. The remaining 16 km stretch there is no much development. The Govt. of Haryana has already prepared Development Plan for the controlled area of Ambala City. With regard to Hissar CMA, he mentioned that Development Plan has already been published. Chief Regional Planner, NCRPB mentioned that Plan of Action for development of Hissar and Ambala may be prepared and projects may be formulated for development.

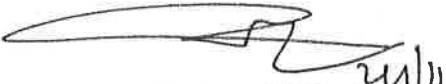
Municipal Commissioner, Hissar informed that Water Supply & Sewerage Scheme with an estimated cost of Rs. 600 crores was prepared by PHED Department and submitted to the Govt. and he would be pursuing the project.

Chief Town & Country Planner, Govt. of UP informed that Bareilly-Rampur Corridor covering about 57 villages have been identified and will be notified shortly and Kanpur-Lucknow Corridor has also been identified.

Senior Town Planner, Town & Country Planning Department, Govt. of Uttarakhand informed that their government is in the process of identification of Dehradun Counter Magnet Area.

Chairperson suggested that the Counter Magnet Areas/Corridors may be delineated on priority and Development Plan and Plan of Action be prepared. She stressed that after the formalities are completed, projects be formulated for development of infrastructure and submit to the NCRPB for financial assistance.

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



(Rajeev Malhotra)  
Chief Regional Planner  
Tel No. 011-24642289

To:

- i) Chairman, Planning Committee
- ii) Members of the Planning Committee
- iii) All officers of the Board

List of the participants of the 58th meeting of the Planning Committee held on 16.11.2011

1.	Mrs. Naini Jayaseelan, Member Secretary, NCRPB - in-Chair
2.	Sh. S. S. Dhillon, Financial Commissioner & Principal Secretary, Town & Country Planning Department, Govt. of Haryana, Chandigarh.
3.	Sh. Rakesh Ranjan, Director, Planning Commission, Govt. of India, New Delhi.
4.	Sh. G.S. Patnaik, Vice-Chairman, Delhi Development Authority, New Delhi.
5.	Sh. Ashok Khurana, Engineer Member, Delhi Development Authority, New Delhi.
6.	Sh. R.K. Safaya, Executive Director, HUDCO, New Delhi.
7.	Sh. Vivek Kr. Tripathi, Joint Secretary, PWD, Govt. of NCT Delhi.
8.	Sh. M.K. Choudhary, Director, CPCB, New Delhi.
9.	Dr. Dinesh Chand, Joint Adviser, CPHEEO, MoUD, New Delhi.
10.	Sh. Ajay Deep Singh, Special Secretary, Housing & Urban Planning Deptt., Government of UP, Lucknow, UP
11.	Sh. Vikram Singh, Superintendent Engineer, Delhi Jal Board, New Delhi
12.	Sh. N.R. Verma, Chief Town & Country Planner, Govt. of UP, Lucknow, UP.
13.	Dr. Amit Kumar Aggarwal, Commissioner, Municipal Corporation, Hisar, Haryana
14.	Sh. Zora Singh, A.C.A. Patiala Development Authority, Punjab
15.	Sh. M. P. Singh, DE(C), Patiala Development Authority, Punjab
16.	Sh. Ajay Mittal, S.O, Patiala Development Authority, Punjab
17.	Sh. S. P. Pathak, OSD (Plg.), MPPR, DDA
18.	Sh. Hans Raj, SDO, Municipal Corporation, Patiala, Punjab.
19.	Sh. Anil Pathria, Sr. Town Planner, NCR Cell (Raj.), Jaipur
20.	Sh. P. Arvind, Chief Town Planner, NCR Cell (Raj.), Jaipur
21.	Sh. A.K. M Govil, Chief Engineer, WAPCOS, Gurgaon, Haryana.
22.	Ms. Nitika Gupta, Engineer, WAPCOS, Gurgaon, Haryana
23.	Sh. G.S. Hada, Superintendent Engineer, UIT, Kota, Rajasthan
24.	Sh. S.K. Pant, Senior Planner, Town Planning Department, Government of Uttrakhand, Uttrakhand.
25.	Sh. Mahavir Singh, Chief Town Planner, Bareilly Development Authority, Uttar Pradesh
26.	Ms. Leenu Sahgal, General Manager (Plg. & Arch.), GNIDA, Greater Noida, Uttar Pradesh.
27.	Sh. S.C. Gaur, Associate Planner, NCR Planning Cell (UP), Ghaziabad, UP.
28.	Sh. N.K. Johari, Associate Town Planner, NCR Planning Cell (UP), Ghaziabad, UP.
29.	Sh. J.K. Tiwari, Jr. Engineer, Bareilly Development Authority, Bareilly, UP.
30.	Sh. T.P Meena, AO, Urban Improvement Trust (UIT), Kota, Rajasthan.
31.	Sh. M.K Guin, Construction Manager, STUP, C/o Urban Improvement Trust (UIT), UIT, Kota, Rajasthan.
<b>NCRPB</b>	
32.	Rajeev Malhotra, Chief Regional Planner, NCRPB, New Delhi.
33.	Shri R.K. Karna, Director (A&F), NCRPB, New Delhi.
34.	Shri J.N. Barman, Joint Director (T), NCRPB, New Delhi.
35.	Shri R.C. Shukla, Joint Director (T), NCRPB, New Delhi.