

AGENDA NOTES

AB(21) 1997

**21TH MEETING OF THE
NCR PLANNING BOARD
TO BE HELD
AT 12:00 NOON ON MARCH 15, 1997
IN SCIENCE CENTRE (CSIR)
LODHI ESTATE, NEW DELHI**

**NCR PLANNING BOARD
MINISTRY OF URBAN AFFAIRS & EMPLOYMENT
NEW DELHI**

AGENDA ITEMS FOR THE 21ST MEETING OF THE NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION PLANNING BOARD TO BE HELD AT 12.00 NOON ON 15TH MARCH, 1997 IN SCIENCE CENTRE (CSIR) LODHI ESTATE, NEW DELHI.

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**AGENDA ITEM NO. 1 : CONFIRMATION OF THE MINUTES OF
THE 20TH MEETING OF THE NCR
PLANNING BOARD HELD ON 19.8.96.**

The minutes of the 20th meeting of the National Capital Region Planning Board held on 19.8.96 were circulated vide NCR Planning Board's letter No.K-14011/3/96-NCRPB (20th) dated 1.10.1996. Copy of the minutes is enclosed as Annexure - I for ready reference.

Since no comments have been received, the Board may confirm the minutes.

AGENDA ITEM NO. 2 : REVIEW OF THE ACTION TAKEN ON DECISIONS OF THE 20TH MEETING OF THE NCR PLANNING BOARD HELD ON 19.8.1996.

SL.NO.	ISSUES FOR ACTION	STATUS
1.	<p>Setting up of a Coordination Committee headed by the Minister of State for U.A.&E. and Finance Ministers of concerned NCR States to decide upon :</p> <p>A. Mobilisation of resources for the financing the NCR Development Programme.</p> <p>B. To identify innovative methods of financing the projects.</p> <p>C. Involvement of Private Sector and</p> <p>D. Rationalisation of tax structure in NCR.</p>	<p>The Committee has been constituted and is meeting shortly.</p>
2.	<p>Setting up of a group headed by the Chairman, Railway Board with Chief Secretaries of NCR States and Secretary, Urban Development, M/o U.A.& E. for consideration of all related issues for funding RRTS projects.</p>	<p>The Group has been constituted. It met on 24.9.96 and after discussions decided that</p> <p>A) The NCR Planning Board should sponsor two studies on:</p> <p>i) Development of integrated plan for Rail Transport in NCR.</p> <p>ii) Identification of Rail Development Schemes for NCR.</p> <p>These studies since been awarded to RIITES and the final reports are expected to be submitted shortly.</p>

B) Northern Railways to examine the feasibility of running three commuter services within a year i.e.

a) Palwal - Faridabad - Tuglakabad - Lajpat Nagar - Safdarjung - Patel Nagar - Naya Azadpur - Sonapat - Panipat (EMU's).

b) Palwal - Faridabad - Tuglakabad - Lajpat Nagar - Safdarjung - Patel Nagar - Nangloi - Bahadurgarh - Rohtak (DMU's).

c) Ghaziabad - Nizamuddin - Lajpat Nagar - Patel Nagar - Nangloi - Bahadurgarh - Rohtak (DMU's).

In a meeting held on 4.1.1997 among M/o Railways, M/o Transport and Govt. of Delhi a decision was taken to evolve an immediate implementation plan for provision of commuter rail transport in Delhi and NCR. Northern Railways were directed to carry out a quick study in this respect. The result of the study would indicate the feasibility of running above indicated commuter rail services.

Another meeting of the group is expected soon.

3. In order to sort out the matter regarding raising Bonds through HUDCO, a joint meeting be called by the Hon'ble Minister of State U.A.&E.

A joint meeting to sort out the matter regarding raising Bonds through HUDCO and sanctioning line of credit out of HUDCO's own corpus of fund was held in the Chamber of MOS (UA&E) on 15th January, 1997. It was decided therein that Joint Secretary (Finance) of the Ministry will look into the issue of sanctioning line of credit of Rs.50.00 crs. in the light of the Minutes of the meeting held on 2.3.95 under the Chairmanship

of the Secretary (UD). Accordingly, the NCRPB has requested to HUDCO to release a sum of Rs.50.00 crores, pending decision of JS(F) of the Ministry of U.A.&E.

4. In order to raise Bonds at reasonable cost, the NCR Planning Board may be provided with sufficient IEFR by the Planning Commission in order to be able to float tax free bonds. The issue of securing IEFR for the NCR Planning Board has been taken up with the Ministry of Finance. They have been requested through detailed background notes and documents to grant necessary administrative clearance to the Board for tapping the capital market as well as for sourcing funds from financing institutions. Their response is awaited.
5. For financing NCR Projects the Planning Commission to ensure budgetary provisions for participating States as per NCR Ninth Plan proposals. The NCR Planning Board had detailed interaction with the M/o U.A. & E., Planning Commission and the GNCT Delhi for formulating sub-component plans of NCR pertaining to various agencies for implementing the Ninth Plan development programmes as part of the on-going Ninth Plan exercise. These efforts are being continued.
6. Allotment of land by the State Governments for shifting of 168 H(a) and H(b) industries identified by the industries from Delhi on preferential basis and at predetermined rates. The relocation of 168 and other H(a) and H(b) industries identified by the Hon'ble Supreme Court in its orders issued from time to time are being mentioned by Single Window Agencies of States and Unified Single Agency consisting of Chief Secretaries of participating States of NCR. The allotment of land on preferential basis at pre-determined rates is one of the condition laid down by the Court in its order.
7. Declaration of the Expressways proposed in the Functional Plan for NCR as National Highways/ Expressways keeping in view their interstate nature. M/o Surface Transport has expressed its inability to declare Expressways in NCR as National Expressways. MOST may give their current status.

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|-----|---|---|
| 8. | Policy decision be taken by the respective NCR participating State Governments for setting up of captive power generation through private sector. | Participating States of NCR i.e., U.P., Haryana, Rajasthan and GNCT Delhi have to report regarding their latest status on this issue. |
| 9. | Local Call Telephone mode and Single STD Code for the entire NCR. | This matter has been pursued at various level with the Department of Telecommunication. The DOT may apprise of the current position. |
| 10. | Single Pin Code for the entire NCR. | The matter has been pursued with the Department of Posts and it is under their active consideration. |
| 11. | Revision of NCR boundaries may be considered to include some areas of Haryana and Rajasthan. | It has been decided that this issue will be considered during the Review of the Regional Plan of NCR. |

**AGENDA ITEM NO. 3 : APPROVAL OF FUNCTIONAL PLAN FOR
TELECOMMUNICATIONS IN NCR.**

In pursuance of the NCRPB Act, a draft Functional Plan for the Telecommunications in NCR was prepared by the NCRPB Secretariat with the assistance of a specialist sub-group on Telecommunications. The draft plan was put up for consideration of the Planning Committee and was subsequently approved.

The Functional Plan is now placed before the Board for its consideration and approval (copy of the Functional Plan is enclosed as Annexure - II).

AGENDA ITEMS NO. 4

ISSUES ARISING OUT OF THE 40TH AND 41ST MEETING OF THE PLANNING COMMITTEE HELD ON 2.12.96 AND 27.1.97 RESPECTIVELY.

After the 20th meeting of the NCR Planning Board held on 19.8.96 two meetings of the Planning Committee i.e. 40th and 41st were held on 2.12.96 and 27.1.97 respectively. The minutes of the 40th 41st meeting of the Planning Committee ARE placed at Annexure -III and IV. The following important issues arising out of the discussion held in above meetings are placed before the NCR Planning Board for consideration

1. Functional Plan of Telecommunications for NCR.

It was pointed out by the members that in view of the liberalisation and privatisation taking place especially, in the Telecom sectors, the proposed Financing of the Telecom Functional Plan should contain substantial share of private sector investments. It was explained out that though the total funds required for the telecom services had been worked out but their bifurcation between the public and the private sector had been reflected only in the Ninth Plan Investment Programme, which has separately been finalised by the Sub group set up by the Planning Commission for this purpose, and in this Report more than 50% of the investment is proposed to come from the private sector over the next 10 years. It was decided that this may also be reflected in the Functional Plan itself. In order to implement the Functional Plan recommendations of extending the boundary of MTNL to DMA towns in the first phase and the rest of NCR ultimately, it was suggested that a meeting with the Chairman/MD of MTNL should be convened so that they have to keep in view recommendation of NCR while finalisation their 9th Plan investment programmes.

It was suggested that the facility of internet/VSNL should be included in the DMA in the 1st phase and to the rest of NCR in the second phase. These suggestions have been duly incorporated.

Submitted the same for approval.

2. Consideration of the proposal for amendment of Ghaziabad-Loni Master Plan.

Two proposals namely Akashwani Civil Wing Sehkari Awas Samiti (12.5 acres) and Mahamaya General Finance Company (115 acres) for change of land use from recreational/agriculture /green belt to residential use had been received from Govt. of Uttar Pradesh. In pursuant to the decisions of the 39th Planning Committee meeting, the case of Akashwani Civil Wing Sehkari Awas Samiti was considered by a Sub-group under the Chairmanship of Member Secretary, NCR Planning Board and the proposal was approved. In the meanwhile, the Govt. of U.P. had submitted a proposal for amendment of Ghaziabad-Loni Master Plan-2001 wherby the target of the plan proposed to change

from 2001 to 2005 and accordingly the planned population proposed to increase from 11 lakhs to 15 lakhs by 2005. Tronica City, medical college and hospital and number of other activities had been coming up in Ghaziabad and the amended Master Plan could also include areas under Mahamaya General Finance Company Ltd., the proposed garden city, transport nagar, etc. The revised plan for 2005 proposed to accomodate 15 lakhs population for which total residential area would be 16133 acres. The ratio proportion of residential landuse would remain same and under green belt/recreational use would be increase. It was proposed that Garden City facilities would take care of the regional needs of the area including the East Delhi portion. It was assured by GDA that the development of infrastructure would be taken up simultaneously with the overall development of the Garden City.

The proposal for change of land use of 23.5 acres owned by Nyaya Vihar Sehkari Awas Samiti (13.5 acres) adjacent to the proposed Tronica City in Loni and Bank Sehyog Sehkari Awas Samiti and Siddisim Engineering Company (10 acres) adjacent to the site of Delhi Auto was approved in the 41st Planning Committee meeting with the conditions that the total residential area will remain the same.

Submitted for approval.

3. Consideration of the proposals for change of land use submitted by Delhi Development Authority:

After detailed deliberations, following 4 proposals for the land use change were approved by the Planning Committee for placing the same to the NCR Planning Board meeting for consideration and approval:

- a) Change of land use of about 26.3 ha. (63 acres) from rural use to residential for resettlement of JJ Clusters near village Jaunpur, South Delhi,;
- b) Change of land use of an area measuring about 21 ha. (52 acres) rural use to residential in DDA Narela urban extension scheme,;
- c) Change of land use of an area measuring about 40.47 ha. from rural use to public and semi-public facilities (CRPF Batalian 6 Nos.) in Bawana, Delhi,;
- d) Change of land use of (i) area measuring 101 ha. (250 acres) from rural use zone/agriculture green belt to light and service industry (PVC Bazar) Tikri Kalan, Delhi and (ii) area measuring 25 ha. from rural use zone/agriculture green belt to residential use, Tikri Kalan, Delhi.

Submitted for approval.

4. Functional Plan of Water Resources of NCR :

The Functional Plan of Water Resources of NCR has been prepared by NCRPB Secreteriat with the assistance of specialised sub-group on water resources. The draft Functional Plan was presented in the Planning committee held on 27.1.97 and it was decided that a Technical group shall be constituted to suggest integrated water management plan including treatment and disposal of sewerage. The financial aspect should also be detailed out for each sector of water supply and Drainage System. The final plan will be submitted to the Board after its approval by the Planning Committee.

Submitted for information.

AGENDA ITEM NO. 5 : SHIFTING OF INDUSTRIES FROM DELHI TO NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION.

The NCR Planning Board, after detailed deliberations in the 17th meeting of the Board held on 23-4-94 had decided upon a set of modalities for speedy implementation of the decentralisation of economic activities and a package of incentives and constituted a Standing Committee with the Chief Secretary, NCT-Delhi as the Chairman and representatives of Haryana, U.P., and Rajasthan Govts. as Members to formulate programmes for shifting of designated industries from Delhi to the NCR. A Sub-Group constituted by the Standing Committee further deliberated upon the various issues inconnection with the shifting of industries and finalised the proposal.

2. Meanwhile, a major thrust to these efforts has come from the Hon'able Supreme Court which has recently issued orders for the closure of certain industrial units and asked them to move out of the capital as they are not permitted under the law. In this context, the Supreme Court took note of the provisions of the Delhi Master Plan which has asked all such units to give their relocation plan within one year of the notification of the Master Plan in 1991 and shift thereafter in the next two years to the NCR. It also took note of the provisions of the NCR Planning Board Act, 1985 and the Regional Plan - 2001 drawn up by the NCR Planning Board. The Supreme Court has also taken into consideration the suggestions made by the Board, submitted to the Court in the form of a note (copy enclosed Appendix - A). Some of the important orders issued by the Hon'ble Supreme Court in this regard are as under:

SL.NO.	SUPREME COURT ORDER (DATE)	CONTENTS (INDUSTRIES TO BE SHIFTED/CLOSED DOWN)	CLOSING DATE
1.	19.04.96	Non-Conforming Industries (about 39,000 units)	01.01.97
2.	08.07.96	168 Industries	30.11.96
3.	06.09.96	513 Industries	31.01.97
4.	10.10.96	43 Hotmix Plants	28.02.97
5.	26.11.96	246 Brick Kilns	30.6.97
6.	26.11.96	21 Arc/Induction Furnances	31.03.97
7.	19.12.96	337 Industries	30.06.97

3. In the case of non-conforming industries mentioned at Sl.No.1 (about 39,000 units) the Hon'ble Supreme Court vide its orders dated 30.10.96 and 18.12.96 had permitted Delhi Administration to make use of 102 acres of land available with them in the existing industrial areas and acquire and develop additional 1300 acres of land at three locations to accomodate non-conforming industries. The Court has also directed Delhi Administration to file progress report in the Court every three months.

4. In the above context it is pointed out by the NCR Planning Board to the Hon'ble Supreme Court that all the sites proposed by the GNCT Delhi are located in the North and North-West of Delhi and as such may not be very suitable for the industries which are shifting from the south and Eastern portions of Delhi. For these industries located at the latter locations, areas outside GNCT Delhi in the DMA towns like Ghaziabad, Faridabad etc. may be more suitable. As such, the industries who opt to shift out to the locations outside GNCT Delhi in NCR may also be treated at par with the industries shifting to the new industrial areas in Delhi.

5. In these orders, the Hon'ble Supreme Court has directed the NCR Planning Board to render all necessary assistance to the relocating units. It has also directed the Chief Secretaries and Secretaries (Industries) of the States of Rajasthan, U.P., Haryana and the NCT of Delhi to "provide all assistance, help and necessary facilities to the Industries which intend to relocate themselves in the industrial estates situated in their respective territory". It has also directed the four States to form a Unified Single Agency "to act as a nodal agency to sort out all the problems of such industries".

6. In pursuance of these orders the State Govts. and the GNCT of Delhi have set up a Single Window Facility (SWF) for this purpose. A Unified Single Agency of the Chief Secretaries of the four States has been constituted which is monitoring the overall dispersal of industries from Delhi to the National Capital Region.

7. Besides this, Hon'ble Supreme Court of India requested Member Secretary, NCRPB to assist in the identification of a suitable location for shifting the Idgah Slaughter House in the UP Sub-Region. The Board organised site visits for the MCD officials and Meat Merchant Association and initially a site at proposed 'Tronica City' at Loni was identified and later on, due to resistance from various quarters, a site at Masuri Gulaoti Industrial Area was selected. An area of 50.57 acres has been allotted to MCD by the UPSIDC on 15.11.1996. The UPSIDC is in the process of carrying out internal development and also co-ordinating with the PWD, Irrigation Department and UPSEB for the external development.

This is for information and further deliberations by the NCR Planning Board.

DISPERSAL OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES IN NCR

Introduction

The National Capital Region Planning Board was constituted under the NCR Planning Board Act, 1985 passed by the Parliament with the concurrence of the states of U.P., Haryana and Rajasthan. The Board has been set up for :

- Preparation of plan for regional development and coordinating and monitoring its implementation.
- Evolving harmonised policy for control of land uses and development of infrastructure in the NCR, so as to avoid haphazard development thereof.

Keeping in view the problems caused in Delhi by the unprecedented growth of population and the consequent overburdening of the Civic services, the NCR Planning Board formulated a Regional Plan 2001 for NCR in 1989. This plan aims at :

- Reducing the pressure of population on Delhi by deflecting 20 lakh population and
- Attaining a balanced and harmonised development of NCR, an inter-State region consisting of Delhi NCT, 6 Districts of Haryana, 3 Districts of UP and part of Alwar District of Rajasthan covering an area of 30242 sq. kms.

The Policy Zones:

In order to implement this plan, three policy zones have been identified as under :

1. NCT-Delhi for restricted growth;
2. Delhi Metropolitan Area (DMA) consisting of Ghaziabad, NOIDA, Faridabad, Gurgaon, Bahadurgarh and Kundli for moderate growth;
3. The rest of the NCR for induced growth.

In migration of Population to Delhi:

The immigration to Delhi, majority of which (71.3%) comes from the NCR states of U.P., Haryana and Rajasthan, is mostly due to the employment opportunities available in Delhi. The major activities identified as the employment generators in Delhi are :

- (1) Industries
- (2) Distributive Trade and Commerce
- (3) Public Sector and Central Government offices

Thus, in order to deflect the target 20 lakh population, it is necessary to disperse these economic activities into the region. For this purpose the NCR plan has identified 6 DMA towns i.e., Ghaziabad, NOIDA, Faridabad, Gurgaon, Bahadurgarh and Kundli and 8 priority towns and complex namely Meerut, Hapur, Bulandshahr-Khurja complex, Panipat, Rohtak, Palwal, Rewari-Dharuhera-Bhiwadi complex and Alwar, to absorb these activities.

Policy measures:

Accordingly the NCR plan has provided for the following policy measures in respect of these 3 employment generators:

1. Industries

- i) Within Delhi no more large and medium industries and hazardous and polluting units and units located in non-conforming areas to be phased out.
- ii) In DMA towns, restrictions on large and medium scale industries in the long term but may be permitted for the first 10 years.
- iii) In the rest of NCR incentives should be provided for location of all type of industries.

2. Policy on Central Government and Public Sector Enterprise offices

Allowing only the offices performing ministerial, protocol or liaison functions in Delhi. Incentives for location of new offices in DMA and rest of NCR.

3. Policy on Distributive Trades

- (A) Rationalisation and adoption of minimum floor level taxation.
- (B) Decentralisation of non-essential and space extensive trades.
- (C) Encourage all trades and develop whole sale markets in DMA and rest of NCR.

Implementation of NCR Policy measures regarding dispersal of industries:

This involves a number of steps:

- I Making alternate sites available to the industries for re-location.

The broad recommendations of the Planning Committee were as under:

- a) For locating the industries at new sites:

i) If the industries were non polluting, they could be accommodated in the regular planned industrial areas/Estates/Zones already developed or being developed in the NCR by the concerned authorities of the respective States.

ii) In case of industries currently listed as polluting/hazardious.

- When these industries are set up at their new location and they improve their technology and if they no longer remain polluting and hazardous, they can be located in regular planned industrial areas.

- If such industries continue to remain polluting, special industrial zones could be created so that they do not adversely affect the living environment in the vicinity and such industrial zones to have special infrastructure facilities to take care of the pollutants and provide protective belts around them to mitigate the effect of polluting effluents, smoke, gasses, noise etc., and any accidental release thereof.

b) The land will be allocated to the shifting units on priority and at pre-determined rates, taking into consideration their future needs for expansion and modernisation.

c) For heavy industries requiring large sites, additional land may be acquired where necessary.

d) Upon their relocation, the units will be treated as new units and provided all facilities as per industrial policy of the State.

e) Additional back up facilities such as employees housing etc., may be provided wherever necessary.

- f) The NCR Planning Board can provide loan assistance to the State Government/their agencies for creation and development of such industrial areas.

II Financing the shifting operation

There would no doubt that a substantial cost involved in acquiring new sites and upgrading of technology. In view of the huge increase in prices that have taken place in Delhi, normally this cost could have been met by disposing off the vacated land. But there are certain provisions of Master Plan, which stand in the way.

In case of hazardous, and heavy and large industries on the reuse of land, which would become available on account of shifting, the Master Plan requires that the land so vacated should first be used for making up the deficiencies as per the need of the community, based on the norms given in the Master Plan. If any part of land so vacated is not needed for deficiencies of community service, only then it will be used as per prescribed land use.

There are other problems also. Since the industries have been functioning in Delhi over a period of time, they have developed strong marketing and other links here. If these are suddenly broken, the unit is likely to fall sick.

With a view to ensure that substantial funds are available with the shifting industries and also to help them retain some of their marketing and infrastructural links in Delhi, certain changes in Master Plan become necessary to ensure proper re-use of vacated land.

Re-use of vacated land under industries which shift within the NCR:

- I The industrial units which are presently having sites upto 2000 sq. mts. and portion of larger plots upto the first 2000 sq. mts., upon their relocation in NCR outside Delhi, would be allowed to reuse their existing premises as under:

- Plots located in residential zones would be re-used for residential land use as per Delhi Master Plan. A part of the building upto 10% could be used as front office.
- Plots located in commercial zones as per Master Plan, will be allowed to be reused for commercial purposes.

The Plots located in industrial zones will be allowed to be reused for management residences and a front office subject to a maximum limit of 25% of the FAR of the plot.

- II The larger plots and their areas in excess of 2000 sq. mts., would be allowed to reuse their land as per Sl. Nos. 2, 3 and 4 of the following table:

Sl. No.	Extent	Percentage to be earmarked for Recreation, Ground, Playground or any other open uses as specified by the Commissioner.	Percentage of land to be used for providing housing facilities by the owner at norms to be determined by DDA/GNCT-Delhi.	Percentage to be earmarked and to be developed for residential or commercial uses to be developed by the owner.
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Upto 2000 sq.mts. (including the first 2000 sq.mts of the larger plots)*	-	-	100% to be developed by the owner in accordance with the zoning regulations of the Master Plan*
2.	0.2 to 5 Ha.	33	27	40
3.	5 Ha. to 10 Hac.	33	34	33
4.	Over 10 Ha.	33	37	30

a) According to the above table 33% of their land will be earmarked for recreation and playground and open uses etc., to be developed by the owner for community use.

b) They will be allowed to develop for their own use only 30-40% as per column no.5.

c) The land falling in Col. 4 (i.e., 27 to 37%) has been earmarked for Public/Social housing which can be developed in either of the following ways:

i) The housing facilities are developed by the owner at the norms to be prescribed by DDA. These norms would essentially provide for:

- Size & specification of the dwelling units.
- their price.
- the mode and terms of allotment.
- the time schedule for completion & allotment of the units.
- any other matter, which DDA may find necessary.

ii) Or, the said area of land (27 to 37%) is transferred free of cost to DDA, who may directly develop the housing.

The concept is that the profits that are likely to be generated by the owner through reuse of (30 - 40%) his land as per col. 5 of the table, are used for:

- partly financing the relocation of the industry outside Delhi in NCR.
- providing community facilities.
- Meeting the social housing needs.

III The restrictions which may be imposed by Delhi Finance Corporation on the units who have taken loan from them.

The State Finance Corporations where the units are going to be relocated to take the loan responsibility of the shifting units financed by DFC, for which an agreement/MOU to be reached between Delhi and the State Financing Corporations with the concurrence of with the appropriate re-financing appex bodies. For financing the creation of new assets for the shifted units, the State Finance Corporations to take responsibility as per the existing practice invogue.

IV. Permission required under the Industrial dispute act. from the State Government, Department of Labour and Employment.

The Department of Labour and Employment GNCT-Delhi to sort out the problems with regards to the existing labour in these industries.

V Problems relating to shifting of labour to the new re-located sites outside Delhi in the NCR.

The above proposals are to be made applicable to those units which locate themselves in the NCR itself, so that in their relocated position, they generate economic activities in the priority towns of NCR to provide employment opportunities for the deflected population. To ensure this we must dovetail them with the plan of shifting.

Since the NCR towns are within the Commuting range of Delhi and each other, the labour can either shift to the new sites or atleast can keep commuting till they finally shift to the new place. If the industries are taken too far away outside the region, they will neither help in the development of the region nor be able to help in the shifting of the labour force to the new site.

VI Setting up of a single window to facilitate relocation of industries.

The matter was discussed in the Parliamentary Consultative Committee attached to the Ministry of U.A. & E. held on 22.08.95 and the following decision was taken:

In order to facilitate shifting of industries from Delhi, it is necessary that a unified single agency be formed consisting of all the participating States to act as a nodal agency to sort out all the problems of such industries ranging from the use of their vacated land to their establishment at new sites.

Availability of Land in NCR:

As per the details given in the Affidavit filled before the Honourable Supreme Court on 05.07.95, the following areas are available for allotment to industries in NCR.

U.P Sub-Region

Ghaziabad district (including Loni, Sahibabad Greater NOIDA & NOIDA)	1333.2 Acres.
Bulandshahr	280.78 Acres.
Meerut	3287.97 Acres.


4901.95

Rajasthan

Alwar, Bhiwadi, Neemrana, Behror	301.66 Acres.
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Grand Total ----- 5203.61 -----

Additional Land under Acquisition
for industrial purpose in
Rajasthan Sub-Region 3095 Acres.



The Rajasthan Government has offered to specially acquire large Chunks of land outside their industrial areas in cases where these industries cannot be located in regular industrial areas. These plots/Chunks of land can be allotted to the industry and change of land use can also be granted, where necessary.

Saigal 1/12/95
(Omesh Saigal)
Member Secretary
NCR Planning Board

AGENDA ITEM NO.6 : APPROVAL OF REVISED BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR THE YEAR 1996-97 UNDER NON-PLAN (REVENUE) & PLAN (CAPITAL) & BUDGET- ESTIMATES 1997-98 UNDER NON-PLAN (REVENUE)

Revised budget estimates for the year 1996-97 both under Non-Plan (Revenue) and Plan (Capital) & Budget Estimates 1997-98 Non-Plan (Revenue) have been submitted to the Ministry of Urban Development in the prescribed formats. Briefly, these estimates are as under :-

(Rs.in lacs)

Sl. No.	Gross Expenditure	Grant from Min.of UD	Internal Resources	Remarks
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A. NON-PLAN (REVENUE)

1. Actuals for the year 1994-95	68.41	65.00	6.47	There was an unspent amount of Rs.3.06 lacs of internal resources of Rs.6.47 lakhs which has been carried over to the next year.
2. Grant sanctioned by the Min. for the year 1996-97	68.00	68.00	-	
3. Revised Estimates 1996-97 proposed by the Board.	114.70	109.00	5.70	
4. Budget Estimates 1997-98 proposed by the Board.	122.45	117.00	5.45	
5. Grant approved for the Revised Estimates 1996-97 & Budget Estimates 1997-98.	-	-	-	Statements of accepted Estimates are awaited.

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	Gross Expenditure	Grant from Deptt. of UD	Internal Resources including unspent grant of previous year	Market Borrowings/ Bonds & other sources	Remarks
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B. PLAN (CAPITAL)

1. Actual for the year 1995-96	110.46	40.00	90.28	3.50	Contribution by the NCT-Delhi.
2. Grant sanctioned by the Deptt. of UD for the year 1996-97.	-	40.00	-	-	
3. Revised Estimates 1996-97 proposed by the Board.	370.00	105.00	60.00	205.00	Contribution by NCT-Delhi (5.00)

Market

borrowing

Rs. (200.00)

4. Grant approved for Revised Estimates 1996-97 the Board.	-	-	-	-	Statement of accepted estimates are awaited.
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Statement of Revenue & Capital Budgets are enclosed at Appendix I & II. These are submitted for consideration & approval.

NON-PLAN
(Rs. in lacs.)

STATEMENT SHOWING THE REVISED ESTIMATES 1996-97 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES 1997-98 VIS-A-VIS THE ACTUAL EXPENDITURE

OBJECT OF EXPOR. LIKE SALARIES TRAVEL EXPENSES OFFICE EXPENSES ETC.	ACTUALS FOR THE YEAR			SANCTIONED BUDGET GRANT 1996- 97	LAST 7 MONTHS THE ACTUALS 1995-96	1ST 5 MONTHS ACTUALS 1996-97	ANTICI- PATED EXPOR. FOR THE REMAINING 7 MONTHS 1996-97	RE 1996-97	PROPOSED BE 1997- 98
	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96						
1. Salaries	26.61	29.29	32.71		18.00	15.98	22.02	38.00	50.00
2. Foreign Service Con- tribution	.64	.59	.56		.54	.01	.74	.75	1.00
3. Fee Honorarium	.25	.25	2.95		2.37	2.00	3.00	5.00	6.00
4. Wages	.21	-	-		-	-	-	-	0.25
5. Travelling Expenses	.91	1.67	1.17		.62	.47	.78	1.25	1.50
6. Office Expenses	12.68	1.10 13.96	20.36		13.92	5.43	12.57	18.00	20.00
7. Hospitality Expenses	-	1.12	1.33		1.02	.97	1.03	2.00	2.50
8. Licence Fee of Govt. Residences	-	.17	.39		.11	.06	.14	.20	0.50
9. Advertising & Publicity	-	.26	.41		.08	-	1.00	1.00	1.00
10. GIS Liability	-	-	-		-	-	2.00	2.00	2.00
11. Audit Fee	-	-	.31		.31	.18	.32	0.50	0.50
12. Exhibition Expenses	2.54	1.09	-		-	-	1.00	1.00	1.00
13. Rent Rates Taxes	3.68	5.81	4.89		4.51	.45	4.55	5.00	6.00
14. Legal Charges	2.81	.17	-		-	-	2.00	2.00	2.00
15. Instt. on GPF/CPF Board's Contd.	2.46	3.13	2.74		2.74	-	3.50	3.00	3.50
16.a. Maintenance of IHC Office Complex	-	-	-		-	5.53	13.47	19.00	19.00
b) Property Tax IHC Office	-	-	-		-	-	14.00	14.00	3.70
c) Electricity bill of IHC	-	-	.41		-	.59	.41	1.00	1.50

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REMARKS

RE 1996-97

The Budgetary support approved by the Ministry in BE 1996-97 was Rs.68 lacs. This is proposed to be enhanced to Rs.109.00 lacs on account of the following reasons :

1. Provision has been made for additional DA instalments & IR sanctioned by the Government & likely expenditure for implementation of the 5th Pay Commission Report.
2. Provision has been made for payment of maintenance charges & Property tax (including arrears of previous year) for office accommodation in IHC Complex.
3. Provision has been made for general hike in prices of materials and services.

BE 1997-98

The budgetary support proposed for the year 1997-98 has been estimated to be Rs.114.00 lacs.

Necessary provision has been made for filling up the vacant post and for the new posts likely to be sanctioned in the near future. Further, provision has also been made for increase in salary bills on account of impact of 5th Pay Commission report. Provision has been made for the maintenance and property tax for the office in IHC Complex. Provision has also been made for general hike in prices.

OBJECT OF EXPOR.	ACTUALS FOR THE YEAR			SANCTIONED BUDGET GRANT 1996- 97	LAST 7 MONTHS THE ACTUALS 1995-96	LAST 5 MONTHS ACTUALS 1996-97	ANTICI- PATED EXPOR. FOR THE REMAINING 7 MONTHS 1996-97	RE 1996-97
	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96					

Loans to State Govt.
for development pro-
jects in the NCR &
CMA

15.77	14.18	109.75	67.52	38.07	330.93	369.00
-------	-------	--------	-------	-------	--------	--------

Study & Survey

.63	.53	.16	.07	.05	0.20	.25
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	------	-----

Long term advances

-	-	.02	.02	-	.05	.05
---	---	-----	-----	---	-----	-----

Other expr.

.75	.49	-	.53	-	-	-
-----	-----	---	-----	---	---	---

NCR Planning & Moni-
toring Cells & Insti-
tutional strengthening

-	-	.53	-	.15	.55	.73
---	---	-----	---	-----	-----	-----

17.15	15.20	110.46	68.14	38.27	331.73	370.00
-------	-------	--------	-------	-------	--------	--------

Financing of Expendi-
ture

Contribution of n/o
Urban Affairs &
Employment

20.00	25.00	40.00	40.00	13.00
-------	-------	-------	-------	-------

105.00

Contribution of NCT
Delhi

3.50	3.00	3.50
------	------	------

5.00

iii) Internal accruals &
unspent budgetary
support of previous
years

90.28

31.67

60.00

200.00

iv) Market borrowing

REMARKS

The Budgetary support for the VIII Plan period is Rs.200.00 crs.; out of which Rs.95 crs. have been received upto March 1996. It is proposed to draw the remaining budgetary support of Rs.105 crs. during 1996-97.

**AGENDA ITEM NO. 7 : PRESENTATION OF AUDITED ACCOUNTS
OF NCR PLANNING BOARD FOR THE
YEAR 1995-96.**

The Accounts of the Board are maintained in the forms prescribed by the Government vide Section 25 of the NCR Planning Board Act, 1985 read with Rule 33 of the NCR Planning Board Rules, 1985. These accounts are audited by the Principal Director of Audit, Economics and Service Ministers, New Delhi on behalf of Comptroller and Auditor General of India.

The Accounts for the year 1995-96 have since been certified and audited by the Principal Director of Audit and Economic Service Ministers. The Audit certificate alongwith certified accounts are placed before the Board for adoption and approval (Annexure V).

AGENDA ITEM NO. 8 : ANNUAL PLAN FOR THE YEAR 1997-98.

The Annual Plan for the year 1997-98 of NCR activities on the basis of Ninth Plan proposals has been prepared and is submitted to the Central Government for consideration. A package of Rs.660 crores has been envisaged during 1997-98. The Annual Plan 1997-98 is now placed as Annexure - VI for approval of the NCR Planning Board.

**AGENDA ITEM NO.9 : REVIEW ON MONITORING OF PHYSICAL
PROGRESS OF SCHEMES/PROJECTS FOR
WHICH LOAN ASSISTANCE IS BEING
PROVIDED BY NCRPB.**

National Capital Region Planning Board (NCRPB) was constituted under NCR Planning Board Act, 1985 for the development of National Capital Region and for coordinating and monitoring the implementation of such plan and for evolving harmonized policies for the control of land use and development of infrastructure in the National Capital Region so as to avoid any haphazard development of that region and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto. For achieving this the Regional Plan-2001 was prepared with the objectives of (i) harmonised and balanced development of the NCR and (ii) containing the population growth of Delhi within manageable limits. For this purpose NCR Planning Board is providing loan assistance to the State Govts. for their development schemes/projects being implemented by their respective development authorities/implementing agencies. The total statewide loan assistance provided from April, 1985 to December, 1996, for the purpose is as given below :

(Rs.in crs.)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	No. of projects sanctioned	Total estimated cost of the projects	Loan sanctioned by NCRPB	Loan released by NCRPB
1.	Uttar Pradesh	32	621.31	353.46	132.24
2.	Haryana	21	546.56	280.42	59.25
3.	Rajasthan	17	215.89	130.56	70.96
CMA					
4.	Bareilly	-	-	-	4.00
5.	Kota	-	-	-	2.00
6.	Patiala	-	-	-	1.00
7.	Gwalior	-	-	-	1.00
		70	1383.76	764.44	270.45

Even as the NCRPB is only providing loan assistance, primarily for land acquisition and land development to the State Govts./Development Authority who are responsible for formulation and implementation of the scheme, the monitoring of the implementation of these schemes is being done by NCRPB through site inspections of projects and receipt of quarterly progress reports.

Proposal for strengthening of NCRPB's secretariate is under consideration with Deptt. of UD. The decision on the same is still awaited. Presently the work of monitoring the NCR schemes is being carried out by Deputy Director assisted by a senior & experienced consultant.

The monitoring team has started conducting site inspection of ongoing scheme/projects since July, 1995 and has periodically conducted site inspections of practically all ongoing schemes and submitted its reports. The monitoring team has observed that most of these schemes/projects suffer from time over-run and the reasons of delay/likely delay in the completion of the projects were reported as under :

- i) The loan assistance is provided by the NCRPB to the State Govts. and it is observed that State Govts. make delays in providing funds to their implementing agencies in respect of loan assistance given by Board as also their own required financial assistance especially in case of UP where loans are given directly to the State Govt.
- ii) Delay in the approval of revised plan at various level of State Govt.
- iii) The delay in finalisation and sanction of work estimates.
- iv) Lack of sincere efforts on the part of State Govts./their implementing agencies towards marketability of assets created by them.

In the face of present rising prices the time over run results in the cost over run and consequently delays the implementation of the projects/schemes which

are meant for balanced and harmonised development of National Capital Region and ultimately defeat the objectives of Regional Plan-2001. It is, therefore, desirable to complete the projects at the earliest with the minimum possible time over run.

The State Govts./implementing agencies may, therefore, ensure that the delays are avoided as far as possible to ensure timely completion of their ongoing schemes so as to achieve the objectives of the NCRPB's Regional Plan-2001.

**AGENDA ITEM NO. 10 : RECRUITMENT RULES AND ASSESSMENT SCHEME FOR
NCR PLANNING BOARD STAFF.**

The NCR Planning Board had been set up about a decade ago with the main objective being to prepare Regional and Sub- Regional Plans to evolve harmonised policies for control of landuse and development of infrastructure in the NCR, achieving a managable Delhi, developing large scale employment generating activities in identified priority towns/complexes, improvement in urban civic services, transport and telecommunications infrastructure, setting up NCR University etc.

The Board has been broadly following all the Rules and Regulations as applicable to the employees of the Central Government. Keeping in view the diverse activities of the Board vis-a-vis limited number of staff, the need had been felt to modernise the Administration and to computerise the functioning of the Board. Sufficient progress has been made towards this end. This has necessitated the need for the Board to consider and formulate the Recruitment and Promotion Rules for different categories of staff of the Board.

With the above end in view, a Group consisting of Shri Omesh Saigal, Member Secretary, NCR Planning Board, Shri M.V.Ramakrishnan, Addl. Deputy Comptroller & Auditor General (Retd.), Dr. M.P.Dhir, Director (Engg.Coordn.) CSIR (Retd.), Shri R.P.Tyagi, Vice Chairman, G.D.A., Shri Kawaljit Singh, Former Finance Member, DDA, Shri V.M.Bansal, Commissioner (Personnel), DDA and Shri Lakhbir Singh, Consultant was constituted. The Group after detailed discussions at its various meetings, submitted its Report containing recommendations for direct induction of Technical Officers with minimum prescribed qualifications and their periodical assessments, recruitment and promotion policies for various categories of non-technical staff etc. The Report of the Group is enclosed as Annexure VII

With a view to further examining the Report of the Group, a Sub-Committee inter-alia comprising of Shri E.F.N.Ribeiro, former Director, School of Planning & Architecture and Shri D.S.Meshram, Chief Planner, TCPO was set up. The Sub-Committee after careful consideration has recommended the acceptance of the Report of the Group with some modifications pertaining to designations and qualifications in respect of Technical Officers. The recommendations of the Sub-Committee are annexed as Appendix 'A'.

The Board may kindly consider and approve the Report of the Group with the modifications as recommended by the Sub-Committee.



BY FAX / SPEED POST / COURIER / SPECIAL MESSENGER

CHIEF REGIONAL PLANNER
PHONE : 4642289

राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र योजना बोर्ड
NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION
PLANNING BOARD
1st Floor, Zone-IV
India Habitat Centre
Lodhi Road, New Delhi-110003
शहरी विकास मंत्रालय
Ministry of Urban Development
Fax No. : 4642163

No.K-14011/14/96(PMC)/NCRPB(21st)

Dated: 6.3.1997

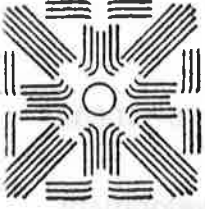
Subject: 21st meeting of the National Capital Region
Planning Board, New Delhi to be held at 12.00
Noon on 15.3.1997 : Supplementary Agenda Note

In continuation to this office meeting notice of
even number dated the 27th February, 1997, Agenda
Notes of a Supplementary Agenda on "Perspective Plan
for construction of Hotels of international standards
in the National Capital Region" to be considered at the
21st meeting of the Board is enclosed.

Yours faithfully,

(R.C. AGGARWAL)
Chief Regional Planner

Encl : As above.



राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र योजना बोर्ड
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Ministry of Urban Development
Fax No. : 4642163

फैक्स/स्पीडपोस्ट/
कोस्मि/विशेष दूत द्वारा

सं०.के-14011/14/46(पी०एम०सी०)/रा०रा०भे०यो०बो०(21वीं)

दिनांक : 6.3.1997

विषय: दिनांक 15.3.1997 को दोपहर 12.00 बजे आयोजित राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र योजना बोर्ड की बैठक के लिए अनुपूरक एजेन्डा नोट !

इस कार्यालय के समसंख्यक बैठक नोटिस दिनांक 27.2.97 के क्रम में 'राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र में अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय स्तर के होटल बनाये जाने के सम्बन्ध में दीर्घकालीन योजना' के विषय को लेकर अनुपूरक एजेन्डा नोट बोर्ड की बैठक में विचार किये जाने के लिए संलग्न है !

भवदीय,

आर.सी. अग्रवाल
मुख्य क्षेत्रीय नियोजक
दूरभाष: 4642289

संलग्न : उपरोक्तानुसार

**SUPPLEMENTARY AGENDA ITEM 2: PERSPECTIVE PLAN FOR
CONSTRUCTION OF HOTELS OF
INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS IN THE
NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION.**

Regional Plan - 2001 NCR, approved by the Board have identified 6 DMA towns and 8 Priority towns/complexes for priority development through creation of employment generating activities and improvement of infrastructure facilities in them. Detailed Master Plans have already been prepared for these towns by the respective participating State Governments.

2. The Govt. of India is laying greater stress on the preparation of a perspective plan for construction of hotels of international standard in the National Capital Region to cater the increasing tourist traffic in the coming 5 to 10 years. The Cabinet Secretary, Govt. of India in his communication addressed to Secretary, Deptt. of Urban Development, Govt. of India has emphasised on this and further addressed that the areas would have to be earmarked within the Master Plan of the Region. So that the environment and other factors are fully taken care of. Accordingly, the participating State Governments have been requested to identify the location for hotels of international standards within their Master Plans and sent to the NCR Planning Board.

3. The State Govts. have been separately requested to indicate the site for location of Hotel complexes in the NCR Towns (DMA and Priority towns).

4. The proposals brought by the States may respectively be explained by them and discussed in the Board Meeting for final approval of the Board.

NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION PLANNING BOARD

21ST MEETING OF THE BOARD TO BE HELD ON THE 15TH MARCH, 1997.

Supplementary Agenda : FISCAL PLAN FOR THE NATIONAL CAPITAL
REGION.

The 20th meeting of the NCR Planning Board held on the 19th August, 1996 had approved an investment programme for the NCR for the Ninth Plan period covering the development of various infrastructure components of road & rail network, telecommunication, power generation and its transmission & distribution and also the development of housing and related local infrastructure for townships in the Region. The Board had decided that:

1. The Central Ministries of Surface Transport, Railways, and Communications should structure separate sub component plans for NCR and provide the following allocations for the Ninth Plan in their respective plan proposals.

Ministry of Surface Transport	Rs. 601 cr.
Ministry of Railways	Rs. 1015 cr.
Ministry of Communications	Rs. 1300 cr.

TOTAL	Rs. 2916 cr.

In the case of Railways, this amount may be provided over and above their normal plan budget free of dividend liability.

2. Member states of NCR should structure separate subcomponent plans and make the following provisions in their Ninth Plan for financing NCR projects which are to be funded both jointly with the Board & Central Ministries and exclusively by the states.

Haryana	Rs. 1468 cr.
Rajasthan	Rs. 206 cr.
Uttar Pradesh	Rs. 1441 cr.
NCT Delhi	Rs. 1060 cr.

TOTAL	Rs. 4175 cr.

3. The Ministry of Urban Affairs & Employment should provide a budgetary support of atleast Rs.800 cr. to the NCR Planning Board for the Ninth Plan period to enable the Board to mobilise additional funds to the tune of Rs.4,000 cr.

4. The NCR Planning Board should be granted clearances for tapping capital market to mobilise the funds to the extent required and be given sufficient IEBRs to enable it to draw the funds through a mix of tax free and taxable bonds.
5. The NCR Planning Board should be placed in the priority sector list for availing Government-directed loans (investments) from the national financing institutions like LIC, GIC, UTI etc. at concessional rate of interest.

As a continuation of these exercises for the Ninth Plan, a document titled "Fiscal Plan for NCR" has been prepared, which gives detailed cost estimates for various project components of both infrastructure and township development and the envisaged cost-sharing pattern among the concerned agencies, covering the period upto 2005.

This document is intended for wider dissemination of information on the envisaged investment programme that has been evolved for the development of the NCR and also to serve as a reference document for the various Central Ministries, states and their agencies to help them structure their sub-component plans for the Region and make appropriate financial allocations.

The Fiscal Plan for NCR is placed before the Board for consideration and approval.

FISCAL PLAN
FOR THE
NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION

NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION PLANNING BOARD
(MINISTRY OF URBAN AFFAIRS & EMPLOYMENT)
ZONE - IV, INDIA HABITAT CENTRE
LODI ROAD, NEW DELHI - 110003

FEBRUARY, 1997

FISCAL PLAN FOR THE NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION.

C o n t e n t s

- - - - -

FOREWORD

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- Economic Geography of the Region
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ANNEXURE : PROPOSED ALLOCATIONS FOR IX AND X PLANS

F O R E W O R D

Cities, as they are appropriately referred to as "engines of growth" in view of their significant contribution to the nation's economy and well-being by way of large employment and higher income generation, should be the focus of a sustained, country-wide effort for channelising their economic and physical growth along more balanced and spatially-oriented paths, lest their run-away growth lead them to an 'urban chaos'.

The NCT Delhi - the national capital - has recorded a very rapid growth during the last few decades, aided mainly by an incessant immigration from the neighbouring states; creating in its wake, severe pressures on its infrastructure network and acute shortages in many a civic amenities, besides high levels of water and air pollution. The abundant employment opportunities because of the concentration of offices of many Central Government and Public Sector Undertakings, large wholesale trade centres and higher order social and economic infrastructure of the city are major magnets for this swelling population.

The Regional Plan for the National Capital Region has been evolved as an effective instrument for reducing the population pressures on Delhi and for achieving a more balanced and harmonised development of the entire Region of about 30,000 sq.km. through selective dispersal and relocation of activities. This spatial development plan provides a multi-sectoral & inter-related policy framework for achieving these objectives within a stipulated time-frame, through the creation of a variety of economic and physical infrastructure in the Region.

The FISCAL PLAN FOR NCR, which is presented in this document, is a translation of the above spatial plan & policies into financial terms, indicating therein, the size and content of the envisaged development programmes - both for the development of infrastructure and townships, and the role (share) of various agencies of the Central and State Governments and the private sector.

In the scheme of things that have been evolved and presented in this document, it is evident that the Private Sector has been assigned a major role in the development of NCR - over 65% of the overall investment is expected to flow from them - and consequently, a variety of facilitative steps are needed to be taken to encourage their involvement. However, certain investment initiatives are to come from the Public Sector through budgetary and Extra Budgetary Resources to prepare the ground for the Private sector to step in and invest heavily on the various economic infrastructure and thus help generate employment opportunities for the population proposed to be dispersed and settled in the NCR towns.

Equally important is the need for providing adequate budgetary and extra budgetary support to the NCR Planning Board to enable it to provide necessary financial assistance to the states & their development agencies for implementing various projects.

This document has been prepared based on the extensive inter-action with the Finance and Town Planning Departments of Haryana, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh and NCT Delhi and various Central Ministries.

I gratefully acknowledge the valuable contribution made by Shri M.C. Verma, a former IAS officer of 1963 Batch, who assisted the Board as an Adviser and interacted with the States for gathering vital insight on states' perception on development programmes in NCR, Shri P. Sisupalan, Research Officer for providing detailed analytical and research support and Shri R.C. Aggarwal, Chief Regional Planner for guiding and coordinating the preparation of this document.

I hope, this would be a valuable reference document for all those who are involved with policy and project formulation, its financing and implementation for the development of NCR, as it provides exhaustive information on various project components and costs, and also various modes of cost-sharing between Central Ministries and states and the Board.

OMESH SAIGAL
Member Secretary
NCR Planning Board

February, 1997

FISCAL PLAN FOR THE NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION

CHAPTER - I : INTRODUCTION AND REVIEW

Economic Geography of the Region

The National Capital Region (NCR) is an inter-state region spread over an area of 30,242 sq. kms comprising Delhi (1,483 sq.kms) and parts of the three adjoining states of Haryana (13,413 sq.kms), Rajasthan (4,493 sq.kms) and Uttar Pradesh (10,853 sq.kms) and has been delineated under the NCR Planning Board Act, 1985. Thus it covers:

- Delhi sub-region consisting of the National Capital Territory of Delhi;
- Haryana sub-region consisting of the six districts of Faridabad, Rewari, Gurgaon, Rohtak, Sonapat and Panipat;
- Rajasthan sub-region consisting of the six tehsils of Alwar district namely Alwar, Ramgarh, Behror, Mandawar, Kishangarh and Tijara; and
- Uttar Pradesh sub-region consisting of the three districts of Ghaziabad, Meerut and Bulandshahr.

Thus the region is quite large, though the NCT Delhi, the economic engine of the region accounts for only 5% of the region's total area; the remaining area is accounted for by the Haryana, Rajasthan and U.P sub-regions covering 44%, 15% and 36% respectively. The population and industrial composition of NCT Delhi have an overbearing presence with tremendous impact on its physical and social infrastructure.

Industrial & Agricultural Growth in the Region

During the last two decades, Delhi has witnessed a phenomenal industrial growth; a slower trend in the decade upto 1970-71 and a rapid growth from 1976 onwards. The number of industrial units has increased from 26,000 in 1970-71 to 62,000 in 1984-85 almost at the rate of over 10% per annum. Consequently, the industrial employment increased from 2.15 lakhs in 1970-71 to 5.58 lakh in 1984-85. By 1991, the number of industrial units further increased to 85,000 employing over 7.65 lakh persons. With this stupendous industrial growth, Delhi which had a predominantly administrative character as the seat of government offices during 1950-61, underwent a transformation to become a city of industries.

The region has considerable agricultural activity which is reflected in the area under various crops. This has generated sizeable agricultural output and employment in the region. About 2.5 lakh persons are engaged in agriculture and allied activities including mining, as per the 1991 Census. The net sown area which is about 24.89 lakh hectares constitutes 73% of the total geographical area of the region. A variety of commercial crops (sugarcane, edible oil seeds, potatoe) are grown in the region which provide a large input base for the agro-processing industries leading to high value addition. This tends to create multiplier effects leading to large employment and increased incomes in the region.

The growth of agriculture-based industries has been more pronounced in the Haryana sub-region which accounts for as much as 72% of the 2000 flour mills located in the NCR. Similarly, out of the 900 edible oil mills reported, 53% are located in the Haryana sub-region. The UP sub-region has also recorded considerable number of edible oil extraction units in Bulandshahr district similarly, a high percentage of dairy products industries are located in haryana sub-region.

Forest Resources

The total forest area in the region is about 90,000 hectares, of this, 50% is in Haryana sub-region followed by Rajasthan (28%) and Uttar Pradesh (24%). Interestingly, the forest area in the Haryana sub-region constitutes 27% of Haryana's total forest area; while the same in the case of Rajasthan and U.P. is negligible.

The forest area assumes significance in view of the need to provide protective cover from industrial pollution and also as a source of raw material for agro-processing industries like wooden furniture and building material. About 20% of the SSI units located in Alwar are wood based. The Rohtak, Sonapat and Rewari towns have also reported the existence of large numbers of wood-based SSI units.

Allied Activities

The livestock and poultry sub-sector is also significant in the region. This is both demand based and resource based. For example, the dairy, meat, leather and bone-meal based products are the output of the livestock sector, the poultry sub-sector generates meat and eggs. The processed meat and meat products in the tinned form made in the region constitute one of the most important agro-based products resulting in high value additions in the region. There are in all 67.4 lakh live stock 25.7 lakh poultry birds in the region.

Compared to the other sub-regions, Delhi has relatively lower livestock/poultry population. This is understandable in view of the fact that this urban centre is catered to by neighbouring sub-regions. In the Haryana sub-region, about 72% of the population live in the rural areas and their chief occupation is agriculture combined with allied activities, mainly cattle breeding. As per the 1988 live stock Census, the Haryana sub-region has 23.86 lakhs heads of livestock and 17.5 lakh poultry birds. About 35% of the region's livestock resources are found located in the Haryana sub-Region. The 1988 livestock Census revealed that U.P. had 26.65 lakhs live stock and 4.85 lakh poultry birds respectively. This forms about 39% and 19% of the region's and the State's livestock and poultry population.

Informal Sector Activities

It is observed that there is a sizeable presence of informal activities and enterprises in various towns in the National Capital region, which produce comparatively inexpensive goods and services while providing abundant employment opportunities for self-employment to the lakhs of migrants who flock to these towns every day. This highly unorganised sector has come to be recognised as an important segment of urban human activity which is making positive contributions to the development of these towns and, through them to the entire region.

Studies by the NCR Planning Board have identified the following informal sector industrial activities which could be incorporated in and integrated with the process of planned development of various human settlements in the region viz:

Alwar	: Light Engineering Works : Metal Works : Leather embroidery and shoe making : Stone carving : Carpet weaving and pottery
Meerut	: Handloom : Sports Goods : Scissors and blade manufacturing
Khurja	: Pottery & Ceramics
Hapur	: Metal Products
Rohtak	: Agricultural Implements
Panipat	: Handlooms
Rewari	: Brassware and metal works
Mewat Area	: Pottery and Silver Jewellery

It is necessary to deal with the informal sector in all its ramifications and evolve appropriate strategies to cater to the basic needs of its constituent population by way of shelter, workspace, social amenities and financial support so as to facilitate their growth and, at the same time, mobilise their skills and entrepreneurship for the benefit of the society at large, thereby coming a step closer to the goal of a harmonised, balanced development of the entire region.

Mineral Wealth

Haryana and Rajasthan sub-regions have considerable mineral wealth. In Haryana, mineral bearing tracts are confined to the districts of Rewari and Gurgaon where the principal minerals are dolomite, iron ore, kaolin, lime stone, lime Kankar, Salt petre and slate stone. The Rajasthan sub-region is the only producer of emeralds and wollastonite.

The mineral wealth in the UP sub-region is very limited. It does not possess any major mineral deposits. The only mineral available is Kamptar which is a clay product, basically restricted to construction materials only.

Population & Demography

The total population of NCR which was only 141 lakhs in 1971 grew to 192 lakhs in 1981 and to 265 lakhs in 1991 thus registering a growth rate of about 36% during 1971-81 and 38% during 1981-91. In absolute terms, the increased population

during 1981-91 works out to 73 lakhs of which Delhi alone accounted for nearly 44% followed by U.P.(28%), Haryana(23%) and Rajasthan(5%).

Despite various efforts, Delhi has been experiencing a fast growth - the population of Urban Delhi has more than doubled during the last two decades. The phenomenal growth has tended to create more imbalance in the population distribution in the region. For instance, Delhi's population is more than one third (35.5%) of the region's population as per 1991 Census whereas its geographical area is hardly 5% of the total area of the region. In fact Delhi's share has been showing a gradual increase from 1971 onwards. It was only 29% in 1971, 32% in 1981 and increased to 36% in 1991.

The sub-region of Haryana had a population of 66.43 lakhs in 1991. This was only 38.55 lakhs in 1971 and 49.39 lakhs in 1981. This sub-region accounts for only one fourth of the region's population. The urban growth has been however much higher at 285% during 1981-91 compared to only 76% during the previous decade.

The population of Rajasthan sub-region has increased from 8.18 lakhs in 1971 to 10.6 lakhs in 1981 and to 14.4 lakhs in 1991. This sub region accounts for only 6% of the total current population of the Region.

In the case of U.P. sub-region, the population has grown from 51.40 lakhs in 1971 to 69.68 lakhs in 1981 and 90.02 lakhs in 1991, registering a growth rate of 28% and 29% during the decades 1971-81 and 1981-91 respectively. The sub-region's current population accounts for about one third of the total population of the region. The sub-region's urban as well as total population growth has been much faster than of U.P. state as a whole. One of the reasons could be the classification of new Census towns.

Rapid population growth of Delhi

The urban agglomeration of Delhi has recorded an average annual growth rate of more than 5% since 1951, which is higher than that of any other of the 4 largest metropolitan cities in India. If this trend is allowed to continue unchecked, the National Capital City, which has already outstripped Madras to reach a population of 10 million is expected to reach 14 million by the year 2001 AD, thereby perhaps displacing Calcutta as India's second largest city in the process! It is to help make sure that such a dire fate does not befall this fair city, that the Parliament enacted the NCR Planning Board Act, 1985 and that a fullfledged statutory body called the NCR Planning Board has been brought into being to monitor and guide the implementation of the statute.

Literacy rate

The urban literacy levels in the region are higher (60%) as expected whereas the rural literacy levels are lower (38.66%). Delhi has accomplished extremely well in the literacy levels, the average being 75%, the urban level being considerably higher. The decade 1981-91 witnessed a faster growth. The literacy level in Haryana is 48% which was only 40% in 1981. Rajasthan sub-region has a relatively low literacy level mainly because of the very low level among females, which was only 22% in 1991. The literacy level in the U.P. sub-region is also not very encouraging, though Ghaziabad and Meerut districts made relatively good progress.

The number of females per thousand males was 845 in the region in 1991. One of the lowest was in Delhi (827); but it was 847 in U.P; 855 in Haryana and 880 in Rajasthan sub-region.

Workforce Participation

Delhi is the largest growth centre in the region in terms of manufacturing, trading/commercial activities and hence there is higher concentration of employment. The number of workers in manufacturing (both households and non-households) in 1991 was 6.69 lakhs constituting 60% of the manufacturing in the Region. Similarly, the workforce engaged in its trade & commerce works out to 6.73 lakhs accounting for as high as 66 per cent of the overall trade and commerce in the region. Delhi's construction activity is considerably high (2.08 lakhs) constituting nearly 74% of the overall construction force in the Region.

The work force participation ratio in the Haryana sub-region has increased from 25% in 1971 to 27.7% in 1981 and to 28.1% in 1991. Workers engaged in the agricultural activities were 60% of the total workers as per the 1971 Census. It declined to 54% in 1981 and to 51% in 1991 showing thereby some diversification of occupations from agricultural activities to non-agricultural activities. Unlike Delhi, the participation ratio did not increase in the urban work force - in fact, it registered a decline from 29.2% in 1981 to 28.4% in 1991.

The total number of workers in the Rajasthan sub-region stood at 4.03 lakhs in 1991. The workforce participation ratio had increased from 25.6% in 1981 to 28.0% in 1991, mainly because of significant development of industrial and economic activities in the sub-region. In Alwar district, there was a growth of 25% in the total main workers.

In the U.P. sub-region, the work force participation ratio remained unchanged at 27% during successive Censuses of 1971, 1981 and 1991. Among the three districts, Bulandshahr showed 10% increase in the main workers during 1971-81; but Meerut had a drastic fall of 50% during the same period, perhaps due to separation of Ghaziabad district and shift of industries there.

Plan Expenditure for the Development of NCR

As far as financing the development of NCR is concerned, it is evident that this Region did not receive the requisite level of support through Plan funds. By the time the Regional Plan for the development of NCR was drawn-up and notified for implementation, the 7th Five Year Plan had already been structured and the sectoral allocations firmed-up leaving little scope for any significant financial provisions for it. Thus, during the 7th Plan period, the NCR Planning Board had to content itself with a meagre allocation of only Rs.35 crores. This was supplemented by minor allocations in the Plans of the 3 participating States.

For the VIII Five Year Plan, various development programmes and projects costing Rs.1,365 crores were to be funded jointly by the NCR Planning Board and the participating states of Haryana, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh. An amount of only Rs.200 crores was proposed to be allocated to the NCR Planning Board with the stipulation that the member states should make corresponding provisions for matching contribution to meet the cost of various development projects. The remaining funds were to come through institutional sources like the HUDCO. However, as against these proposals decided in the Planning Commission, the actual provisions reflected in the Plans of the concerned agencies were much below the expected level.

VIII PLAN PROVISIONS FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF NCR

	[Rs. Crore]
NCT Delhi	11.00
Haryana	0.01
Rajasthan	18.00
Uttar Pradesh	45.00

Sub total	74.01
NCR Planning Board	200.00

TOTAL	274.01

Haryana made only a token provision of Rs. 1 lakh in their Eighth Plan taking the plea that the State's share of matching funds for projects within the Haryana Sub-region would be provided directly by the Haryana Urban Development Authority (HUDA) which is the nodal agency for urban development programmes in that State. As regards the funds through institutional sources, though an agreement was reached with the Housing and Urban Development Corporation (HUDCO) for extending a Line Of

Credit for the NCR Projects, no funds really came through this arrangement during the Eighth Plan period.

Even against the above allocation of Rs.200 crores made to the NCR Planning Board, which in itself was substantially less than the amount actually sought by it as budgetary support for the envisaged development programmes, the actual amount released to the Board was much less. As could be seen from the following Table, the Board had actually received through annual releases from the Ministry of Urban Affairs & Employment, only Rs.135 crores.

1992-93	Rs. 10.00 Cr
1993-94	Rs. 20.00 Cr
1994-95	Rs. 25.00 Cr
1995-96	Rs. 40.00 Cr
1996-97	Rs. 40.00 Cr

TOTAL	Rs.135.00 Cr.

The NCT Delhi also had effected a reduction in their allocation earmarked to the NCR Planning Board and released only Rs.10 crores.

The NCR Planning Board sanctioned various development projects estimated to cost about Rs.1,386 crores upto the end of 1996. The Board has also released its loan assistance amounting to Rs.253 crores out of which over Rs.100 crores were the Board's internal accruals by way of refunds of principal and interest of the loans previously advanced by it.

CHAPTER II : REGIONAL PLAN FOR NCR: GENESIS, CONCEPTS, POLICIES AND STRATEGIES

Emerging Scenario of Delhi

The unprecedented growth of metropolitan cities in the country has become a source of serious concern to Government, on the one hand, and metro-city corporators, planners, demographers and social scientists, on the other. The 1991 Census revealed that the number of million-plus cities had almost doubled over the last decade, from a mere 12 in 1981 to 23 in 1991. Even more striking is the fact that the aggregate population of these 23 metro cities accounts for a third of the country's total urban population and constitutes one-twelfth of India's total population. It therefore goes without saying that these 23 metropolitan or million-plus cities should be the focus of a sustained, country-wide effort to regulate and contain runaway urban growth by channelising economic growth along more balanced and spatially-oriented paths.

The urban agglomeration of Delhi has recorded rapid growth since 1951, swelling its population from a mere 17.4 lakhs to 94.2 lakhs by 1991 putting severe pressures on the infrastructure of Delhi. Civic amenities are under severe strain and water & air pollution levels are very high, making Delhi one of the most polluted cities in the world. Delhi's emerging scenario is frightening in terms of the current constraints on the availability of various amenities and facilities.

For example, the water supply available to this large population in 1991 was only 2,120 MLD whereas the requirement was 2,950 MLD. As against this, the projected requirement of water by the year 2001 AD would be 4,150 MLD. Further, only 1,270 MLD of Delhi's sewage was being treated and disposed off against the accumulation of 1,700 MLD in 1991. By the year 2001 AD, more than 3,170 MLD of sewage would require treatment and disposal.

In 1991, the availability of power was only 1,435 MW whereas the requirement by the year 2001 would be 4,000 MW.

In the case of public transport also the shortfall is glaring. As against the requirement of a bus fleet of 7,500, only 6,000 buses were available in 1991. The requirement is estimated at 16,000 buses for the year 2001.

The ever increasing number of motor vehicles on the Delhi roads is a major culprit in the worsening air pollution scenario. The number of motor vehicles which was 0.56 million in 1981 had increased to 1.95 million in 1991 and is projected to reach a figure of 2.70 million by 2001. In fact Delhi has got more vehicles than Calcutta, Chennai and Mumbai put together!

Inmigration from the neighbouring states has been a major cause for the rapid growth of Delhi's population. During 1961-71, the net addition in its population was 1.41 million out of which migrants accounted for 0.53 million. During the next decade 1971-81, about 57% of the net addition was due to migration. This had reached 64% during 1981-91 when the migrants accounted for 2.00 million out of a net addition of 3.20 million in the population of Delhi. The neighbouring NCR states of Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan and Haryana accounted for over 70% of this migration.

While a majority of migrants came in search of employment opportunities which Delhi was able to provide because of the heavy concentration of economic and administrative activities, this influx of population also transformed the cityscape where, faced with the acute shortage of land, shelter and other basic amenities, public parks & open spaces were encroached upon for putting up jhuggies and jhompries, converting a large part of the city into slums and squatter settlements with very poor sanitary/hygienic conditions.

Planning Delhi in its Regional Context

The need for a regional approach for the planned development of Delhi was felt as early as 1959 when the Master Plan for Delhi was under preparation. Thus it was the Master Plan of 1962 which first mooted the idea of establishing an institutional body to plan for the ordered growth of Delhi within a wider, regional frame. Thus the NCR Planning Board was set up under the NCR Planning Board Act, 1985 enacted by the Parliament with the concurrence of the legislatures of the participating states of Haryana, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh (NCT Delhi then being a Union Territory).

The core objectives of the NCR development plan (more popularly known as Regional Plan - 2001 for NCR), which was approved by the Board in November, 1988, and brought into force from January, 1989, are:

- (a) to reduce the pressure of population on Delhi; and
- (b) to achieve a balanced and harmonious development of NCR

Development Policies for the NCR

The Regional Plan - 2001 provides a unique model for sustainable urban development within a predominantly rural setting and seeks to achieve its objectives through an inter-related policy framework relating to population re-distribution, settlement system, regional landuse patterns, environmental factors, economic activities and infrastructural facilities.

Population Policy

The population policy seeks to halve the growth rate of Delhi and accelerate the population increases in a larger number of spatially - dispersed towns and urban complexes both within NCR and beyond. Thus, with the regional population level remaining at the projected 325 lakhs in the year 2001, the main thrust of the Regional Plan is to restrict the population of Delhi to 112 lakhs, as against the projected 132.6 lakhs. Correspondingly, the Regional Plan provided for accommodating the deflected population of 20.36 lakhs by stimulating accelerated development of the following towns and complexes designated as 'PRIORITY TOWNS' :

Priority Town	Popln. in 1991	Addl. Popln. to be absorbed by 2001
HARYANA SUB-REGION		
(1) Panipat	2.64	2.36
(2) Rohtak	2.78	2.22
(3) Palwal	0.74	2.26
(4) Rewari	1.10	-
- Dharuhera	0.12	0.63
	7.38	7.47
RAJASTHAN SUB-REGION		
- Bhiwadi Complex	0.21	0.94
(1) Alwar	3.05	1.95
	3.26	2.89
U.P. SUB-REGION		
(1) Meerut	13.38	2.12
(2) Hapur	2.10	2.40
(3) Bulandshahar	1.56	3.44
- Khurja Complex	0.96	2.04
	18.00	10.00
TOTAL	28.64	20.36

Settlement Policy

Keeping the overall objective of balanced development of the Region in view, the Regional Plan - 2001 envisages the development of a hierarchical system of settlements consisting of 4 separate tiers based on the size of the settlement i.e;

Regional Centres (Priority Towns)	-	Population 3 lakh & above
Sub - regional Centres	-	0.50 to 3.0 lakh
Service Centres	-	10,000 to 50,000
Basic Villages	-	Less than 10,000

Policy for Decentralisation

The phenomenal growth of industries as well as trading activities and proliferation of public sector offices in Delhi over the last two to three decades has been identified as the main cause of Delhi's burgeoning size. To curb the undue growth of these three sectors, decentralise economic activities and disperse them over the rest of the NCR, various policy measures have been proposed which would help bring about a speedy dispersal of all manufacturing, commercial and administrative activities. The foremost of these measures relate to various fiscal changes designed to step up local sales tax and other levies in Delhi and bring them upto the prescribed floor level obtaining in the rest of the NCR and allowing all traffic in commodities not destined for final consumption in Delhi to bypass it. Other important measures include the phasing out of all large manufacturing units as well as hazardous industries of all sizes and an embargo on new industrial estates in Delhi. As regards administrative offices, the Plan provides for shifting out all Central Government Offices and Public Sector Undertakings which are not required to perform specific liaison, protocol or ministerial functions on behalf of the Government of India.

Transport Policy

The main objectives of the transport policy in the Regional Plan - 2001 are:

- interconnection of the Priority Towns both with Delhi and each other;

- decongesting the Delhi transport network by diverting all by-passable traffic;
- providing a mass rapid transport system (MRTS) for Delhi which is fully integrated with the cities, own network as well as that of DMA and priority Towns in NCR.

The main proposals for the transport sector include:

- a) three expressways (super highways) between (i) Faridabad-NOIDA-Ghaziabad (ii) Delhi-Ghaziabad-Meerut and (iii) Sonapat-Panipat,
- b) upgradation and widening of all the national highways within NCR;
- c) an outer-grid of State highways linking Meerut, Bulandshahar, Khurja, Palwal, Rewari, Rohtak and Panipat with a link to Alwar.
- d) an inner-grid of State highways connecting Hapur, Meerut Sonapat, Rohtak Jhajjar, Gurgaon and Faridabad,
- e) a regional rails bypass linking Meerut, Khurja, Palwal, Bhiwadi, Rewari, Rohtak and Panipat.

Regional Plan-2001 also recommends various improvements such as laying of additional rail tracks and electrification on select rail sectors in order to provide for fast commuter/suburban rail facilities within NCR.

Physical Infrastructure

For the balanced development of NCR and to provide the necessary impetus for dispersal of economic activities beyond Delhi, Regional Plan-2001 recommends the provision of adequate telecommunication facilities and also an integrated power transmission and distribution network. It also makes it clear that all these efforts to bolster the growth of selected centres would not be enough without provision of the requisite level of civic services such as drinking water, roads, drainage and sewerage, on the one hand, and social amenities such as health care, education and recreational facilities, on the other, in all the identified NCR development areas (i.e. Priority and DMA Towns) as per norms and standards comparable to that of Delhi.

SECTORAL DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES

If the proposed population redistribution plan is to succeed in NCR by 2001 AD, it must be under-pinned by a well-thought-out strategy, supported by suitable legal sanctions and financial incentives, for bringing about the accelerated development of the selected towns through a simultaneous process of dispersal/relocation of various economic activities which are today over-concentrated in Delhi.

NCR Planning board has therefore approved a strategy for development of self-contained integrated townships in the vicinity of the selected DMA and priority towns, on the pattern of new Bombay and other developing townships like New Aurangabad in Maharashtra.

The salient features of the new strategy are as under:

- i) Developing integrated new townships alongside the identified priority/DMA towns each in accordance with a specific Master (i.e. land use) Plan and providing for a total population growth assigned in accordance with the overall population profile of NCR as envisaged for the year 2001.
- ii) The townships to be so developed should be centred around core - economic activities including the large/medium industries, major commercial complexes like Inland Container Depots and wholesale market yards and office complexes which are to be relocated out of Delhi as part of the over-all dispersal strategy, or, failing which, as new green-field projects of the State/Central Govts.
- iii) Higher-order social facilities of regional or national importance such as educational institutions, universities, hospitals, sports complexes and tourists centres may also be among the specific activities to be promoted in these townships.
- iv) Such major infrastructural works like the building of expressways, widening of national highways, laying of new railway lines and facilities for better telecommunications as also power distribution systems at the sub-regional level, all of which are essential to

the balanced and harmonious development of NCR, are intended to be dovetailed with the internal development activities in these townships and funded by the concerned Ministries of Central Govt. through a special NCR component plan.

- v) As part of the process of dispersal of economic activities beyond NCT, concrete linkages are required to be established, as far as possible, between the core economic and other activities to be developed in the new townships and those activities which are identified for relocation out of Delhi, in order to ensure that the twin objectives of Regional Plan 2001 are achieved simultaneously.

CHAPTER - III : DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES FOR THE REGION

The NCR Plan objectives are envisaged to be achieved through the development of core infrastructure at the regional level in the form of power generation, its transmission & distribution, transportation both road and rail, telecommunications and the development of new townships equipped with adequate urban (local) physical and economic infrastructure in the DMA and Priority Towns to a level comparable to that existing in the NCT of Delhi to facilitate the dispersal of population and economic activities to the entire NCR.

Development of new Townships

In order to make the NCR Plan concept of deflection of 2 million population from Delhi to NCR towns effective, there is an urgent need to disperse major employment generating activities i.e, industries, trade and commerce from Delhi to the Region.

The urgency to take immediate steps arises out of the orders of the Hon'ble Supreme Court, to implement the provisions of the Delhi Master Plan and Regional Plan, whereby a large number of industries not permitted in Delhi, are to be closed down and dispersed over the NCR. In order to facilitate such a shifting and relocation of industries, development of adequate infrastructure to support these industries in the NCR is required on top priority basis. Active cooperation of the private sector, mainly the industrial entrepreneurs are also required to supplement the efforts by the states.

Thus, in order to absorb the 2 million deflected population and provide it with adequate shelter, other forms of physical infrastructure and commensurate job opportunities, new integrated towns would have to be developed which would ensure availability of developed sites and other facilities needed not only for relocation of industries and economic activities from Delhi, but also for the sustained growth of the entire Region. This would necessitate :

- i) Acquisition of 20,000 hectares of land, and
- ii) Development of internal and part external infrastructure (trunk services) i.e, water sources development, creation of major town-level distribution network, sewerage treatment plants, storm water drainage and sewage outfalls and major arterial transport network.

The development of integrated townships also calls for the creation of a variety of concomitant physical and social infrastructure components, in which the private sector could possibly play a crucial role. Some of the key components are:

- i) Housing (5 lakhs dwelling units);
- ii) Development of industry and trade (economic infrastructure) for generating about 5 lakh jobs;
- iii) Development of urban (local) physical infrastructure and developing trunk services like water sources, sewage outfalls;
- iv) Development of social infrastructure; etc.

Development of Core Infrastructure

Provision of adequate infrastructure support is a pre-requisite to the planned dispersal of activities envisaged in the Regional Plan. Some of the crucial components in this are the availability of un-interrupted power supply in the new townships, faster transport linkages - both road and rail network, efficient telecommunications system designed to furthering the balanced harmonised development of the entire Region.

All these core infrastructure components fall under the purview of the Central Ministries of Energy, Surface Transport, Railways and Communications who are the nodal agencies for the respective sub-sectors.

Power Generation and its Transmission & Distribution

In order to make the NCR towns 'power-cut-free' areas and thereby attract more industries, the following development efforts are envisaged:

1. NCR towns should have their own gas based captive power generating stations to supply atleast 50 to 60 % of their power demand (945 mw). This power generation capacity to be taken up through the private sector;
2. Adequate improvement in the transmission and distribution system to be made to effectively distribute the power generated in the NCR towns;

3. The supply system to have completely 'Automatic Supervisory Control and data Acquisition System' (SCADA) for reliable power supply and to facilitate immediate transfer of power from place to place in the event of break-down.

Transport

An efficient transport system holds the key to the rapid development of a town; and in order to develop a fully integrated regional transport system envisages:

- i) A modal share of 50 - 50 between rail & road modes of transportation and;
- ii) To fully integrate the regional towns (DMA and Priority towns) with Delhi MRTS.
- iii) To provide adequate bypass facilities (both rail and road) to divert the traffic not destined to Delhi and to relieve the core areas of Delhi of the regional road and rail traffic.
- iv) Increase the efficiency and mobility of traffic by providing new Expressways, improving / augmenting National Highways and developing Regional roads (inner and outer grids.)

In the transportation sector, following specific projects are envisaged to be developed:

Railways

- (i) Doubling of the Ring Rail in Delhi and provision of additional lines from Delhi upto DMA towns 164 Km
and between Ghaziabad - Meerut, Ghaziabad - Hapur & Faridabad - Palwal 124 Km
and electrification of lines where necessary, for running commuter EMU services at short intervals.
- (iii) Perimeter rail corridor alongside the expressway corridor as a component of the proposed multi-modal corridor

Road Network

Doubling and improvement of the National Highways Nos. 1, 2, 8, 10, and 24	286 Km
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Expressways

i) Faridabad-NOIDA-Ghaziabad	56 Km
ii) Delhi-Ghaziabad-Meerut	60 Km
iii) Panipat-Kundli-Ghaziabad	120 Km

	236 Km

These Expressway projects are proposed to be taken up on B.O.T basis through private sector investment. Initially, only the land acquisition will be required to be funded out of the public sector funds.

Other Road networks

Regional Roads (inner and outer grids)	580 Km
Perimeter multimodal transport (Expressway & Rail) corridor with 30 mtr. right of way connecting the 4 directional terminals	85 Km
Elevated Expressway over the Ring Road	45 Km
Mass Transport Services in the NCR Towns.	

TELECOMMUNICATIONS

Telephones 'ON DEMAND'

As far as the telecommunication facilities are concerned, these should be available 'on demand' in the entire National Capital Region. This envisages the provision of about 1 million telephone lines (5.97 lakh lines in the DMA towns and 2.76 lakh lines in the priority towns) and connected facilities to bring the communication network in the Region at par with Delhi.

The envisaged development programmes in this sub-sector also aims at the entire National Capital Region to have a uniform local and STD code (011) similar to that of Delhi; and to set up a single telephone circle in order to achieve co-ordinated planning and development of telecom facilities on the above lines in the entire NCR.

As regards the postal facilities, it is targetted that a single continuous uniform pin code (110.....) similar to Delhi should be extended to cover the entire NCR. It is also necessary to have a single postal circle for the entire NCR under a Chief Post Master General for effective coordination and administrative control.

SELECT SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE COMPONENTS

Setting up an NCR University

The development programmes funded so far by the NCR Planning Board have concentrated on the physical infrastructure components required for rapid industrialisation of various sub-regions as well as for new human settlements. It is however, noticed in various states that one of the important factors encouraging migration of population to Delhi is the availability of much higher quality of Education and Medical facilities. While desire to join other members of the family continues to be the most important factor of migration to Delhi, these social infrastructure components are perhaps becoming equally important, as economic growth continues and per capita incomes improve.

Though the U.P. sub-region has one University at Meerut and so also Haryana at Rohtak, the Rajasthan sub-region has no University. The number of affiliated colleges for higher and technical education is however, considerable and this number is also increasing. The Region has Hindi as a common medium of instruction, in addition to English at the higher stages but the general perception is that the quality of higher and technical education outside Delhi is rather poor, at least in comparative terms. One factor obviously is the use of English language as the medium of instruction in Delhi as against Hindi at the undergraduate level in the Region. There are however, other factors as well which could or should not be ignored, including availability of international experience in the form of journals, visitors, students, conferences, seminars, etc. which are all found only in Delhi.

The R&D apparatus of the Region is almost entirely concentrated in Delhi, though the 2 Universities do have lots of research scholars and research fellowships. The R&D sub-system also generates new knowledge which is particularly relevant for post-graduate education and research for which Delhi is rightly well-known. The 3 State Govts. have been trying, in their own way, to improve facilities but they cannot obviously do something unique for the districts falling within the Region and generate

avoidable jealousies and claims of unfair treatment from the remaining parts of their State. Therefore, the Ninth Plan proposes to cope-up with this problem by suggesting the setting up of a new Central University within the Region but outside Delhi.

The concept of a NCR University has been already debated for sometime and has been examined by a sub-committee of the NCR Planning Board. The State Govts. know that only one such university can possibly be funded by the Centre and therefore they have to share the costs and benefits of the new university, though it would necessarily be located within one of the 3 participating states. The university is proposed to be set up as an affiliating university but with a stronger mandate to supervise the teaching and research in the affiliated colleges. It is also proposed that the university should utilise the latest education technologies right from the beginning and cater to not only the full-time students but also to (on part time basis) employees of all organisations, industrial or otherwise. Thus the university will become a force to upgrade the teaching sub-systems in all areas, general, vocational, technical, medical, veterinary or agricultural. However, all the faculties or all initiatives cannot be started simultaneously. Depending on the availability of academic talent, the university will start with only 2 or 3 faculties to be followed by others.

Higher order Medical Facilities

The Region also lacks in equivalent medical facilities though it has medical colleges in Rohtak and Meerut. The number of beds attached to the medical colleges is not very high and the number of referral beds is rather small. The super specialities training and treatment is hardly available anywhere in the Region with the result that difficult patients are regularly transported to Delhi's referral hospitals even from a distance of 100-200 kms. Obviously this is neither good for the patients nor good for Delhi whose physical infrastructure namely, transportation and electricity is further strained by such demands from difficult or critical patients. Since many facilities in Delhi have an All-India character, they are not obviously meant for the residents of Delhi alone but for the entire country. Since a PG Institute came up in Chandigarh, people living in the Northern parts of Haryana sub-region can be encouraged to utilise those facilities but the rest of them will continue to depend on Delhi unless alternative referral hospitals and training facilities are set up. So far, no attention was given to this aspect in the previous Five Year Plans but something ought to be done in the Ninth Plan.

There are new investors in the field of hi-tech medicine who are willing to set-up facilities especially in the super-

specialities like Cardiology but except for Appollo Indraprastha Hospital in Delhi none others could come up in the Region. Some private investors are now ready to bring FDI as well as NR investments for this purpose, subject to availability of land and usual privileges given to other hospitals set up either in the Govt. or NGO sector. This would certainly involve uninterrupted supply of electricity and water but the returns in terms of better upkeep of patients would be considerable. Therefore, it is proposed that the NCR Planning Board reserves some funds for giving as loans to such facilities both in the Haryana and the U.P. sub-regions, especially in the Southern part of Haryana which cannot possibly make use of facilities at PGI, Chandigarh. No special trunk or electricity lines have to be laid for such medical facilities but the entry of private investors has to be facilitated by giving incentives, usual for other manufacturing industries.

Yamuna as the common inter-state river

One of the special characteristics of the NCR is the dependance on the Yamuna and its tributaries for most of the water needs in all the sub-regions. Most parts of U.P. sub-region, most of Haryana sub-region except the 2 South-Western districts and the part of Alwar in Rajasthan use the Yamuna or its tributaries for irrigation, water supply, sewerage and drinking water and other purposes. Though agriculture is currently the largest user of this water stream, as urbanisation proceeds the utilisation of water gets shifted more and more towards household and industrial purposes. Already the river runs short of water in the hot summer days and the needs of Delhi's population have to be met by water coming from far away places. This trend is likely to be accentuated in coming years as the ground water table continues to fall and is not able to supplement the river water even for drinking. In fact, the failure to recharge ground water supply has already created a problem for farmers depending only on ground water. As shallow tube wells get replaced by deeper tubewells and ordinary pumps get replaced by submersible pumps, they need more energy either in the form of diesel or electricity. The relative lack of ground water in Delhi compared to better availability in other parts should itself be considered a factor for encouraging diversion of economic activities from Delhi to the Region. However, proper development of water in the entire NCR should now be considered a priority inviting higher investments both in the form of improving the quality of drinking water & sewerage treatment and investments in safe flow of water from other riverine systems like Ganga.

Yamuna has hardly been used so far for any inland transportation purposes. Its use as a touristic attraction has also been minimal. Plans have however, been made by the Delhi Development Authority and other agencies to utilise the river for

other purposes but so far this has not amounted to any inter-state joint actions. It is, therefore, suggested that special efforts should be made during the Ninth Plan to use the river Yamuna and its tributaries as a common resource for the Region and develop acceptable norms for use of its water for various purposes. This would obviously imply much better treatment of sewerage in the upside areas so that those living down-stream can get acceptable quality of drinking water. It also means that external agencies like the World Bank and the ADB which have a lot of experience in handling inter-state water issues, could be involved in drawing-up detailed plans for utilisation of the water systems for equal benefits to all people living within the Region and may be, even beyond. There is already a well-articulated demand from various sub-regions that the quality and quantity of water available per capita should be roughly the same in all parts of the Region. Obviously this cannot be ensured immediately in view of the drought-prone character of 2 districts of Haryana and parts of Alwar but action to move in that direction must be initiated now so that the same standards can be achieved within foreseeable future.

CHAPTER IV :

FINANCING DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES IN THE NCR

The investment required for implementing various development projects to meet the NCR Plan objectives is of the order of about Rs.58,000 crores (at 1995 prices) to be met out of both public and private sector agencies as detailed below. The public sector investments are envisaged for the creation of core infrastructure components for which the provisions are expected to flow out of the Central Ministries and, for township development for which the funds are to come through the participating states and the NCR Planning Board. However, a major part (over 65%) of the investments are envisaged to come through the private sector mainly for the setting up of economic infrastructure of industries and trade and also for the construction of housing units for the population to be re-settled in the NCR townships. The private sector is also expected to handle the construction of infrastructure projects through innovative financing mechanisms like BOT, BOLT, BLT etc.

Investment Requirements for NCR upto 2005 AD

[Rs. Cr.]

DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES	Private Sector	Public Sector	Total
1. Development of Townships			
Housing	17,000	-	17,000
Industry/wholesale trade	5,000	-	5,000
Social infrastructure	1,790	1,040	2,830
Internal (Local Infra.) Development	1,615	1,170	2,785
External (trunk) services	362	3,253	3,615
Land Acquisition	1,000	4,000	5,000
Dev. of Sub Regional centres and counter magnet towns	-	540	540
Total for Townships	26,767	10,003	36,770

2. Development of Regional Infrastructure

(a) TRANSPORT

National Highways:

Widening and Improvement
to 4 - 6 lanes

540

540

Regional Rapid Transit System:

Doubling of Ring Rail and Addl.
lines upto DMA & Priority Towns
of Hapur, Meerut & Alwar

1,830

1,830

Regional Expressways: Land Acqn.
: Constrn.

2,750

700

700
2,750

Perimeter Expressway, Rail Bypass
and Terminals : Land Acqn.
: Construction

-

739

739

-

1,217

1,217

Mass Transport System in NCR Towns

3,400

3,400

Regional Inner & Outer Road Grids

-

630

630

Elevated Expressway
along Ring Road in Delhi

750

750

Sub Total (Transport)

6,900

5,656

12,556

(b) POWER

Captive Generation (1000 mw)
Transmission & Distr. System

3,000

1,000

3,000
1,000

(c) TELECOMMUNICATIONS (9 lakh lines)

2,000

2,100

4,100

(d) NCR UNIVERSITY

30

35

65

(e) R&D FOR INFRASTRUCTURE PROJECTS

-

100

100

Total (Regional Infrastructure)

11,930

8,891

20,821

GRAND TOTAL FOR NCR

38,697

18,894

57,591

PROGRAMMES IN THE PUBLIC SECTOR

Development programmes to the tune of about Rs.19,000 crores are envisaged to be implemented by various public sector agencies - both the Central Ministries and the member states. The Central Ministries of Surface Transport, Railways, Communications etc. have the responsibility for implementing programmes related to the creation of core infrastructure components of road & rail network, while the participating states of Haryana, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and NCT Delhi would have to concentrate on to the development of townships with the assistance of the NCR Planning Board. The envisaged programmes coming under the purview of the Central Sector (Central Ministries) and the proposed mode of financing various projects are as indicated below:

Central Sector Projects

The projects to be taken up by the Central Ministries of Surface Transport, Railways and Telecommunications are proposed to be funded through various mechanisms as mentioned below:

- a) budgetary sources of the Central Government reflected in the budgets of the respective Ministries as NCR component;
- b) additional allocation of funds free of dividend liability to be provided to the Ministry of Railways over and above their normal Plan outlay for taking up the rail network programmes in the NCR including those within the NCT Delhi, as these programmes have been termed as 'Urban Transportation Projects. Such additional allocation could be made either directly to the Ministry of Railways or be made a part of the allocation of the Ministry of Urban Affairs & Employment which is the nodal Ministry for Urban Transport, for subsequent transfer to the Ministry of Railways.
- c) Some selected project components in the core infrastructure sector are also envisaged to be implemented jointly by the nodal Central Ministries and the states and the private sector keeping in view the fact the these core sectors have been opened up in a large way for participation by the private sector, under the liberalised economic conditions. Even where the initial investment through acquisition of land is contemplated through the Central Ministries and/or the states, the construction components is envisaged to be through the private sector.

Under these pattern of financing, the components of core infrastructure coming under each Central Ministry are :

MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT

i) National Highways:

Exclusively funding the
Widening (4 to 6 laning) and
strengthening of National Highways
converging on to Delhi (286 km) Rs. 540 cr.

ii) Regional Expressways:

Joint financing the land acquisition
by the MOST and the states

- a) Faridabad-Noida- Ghaziabad (56 km)
- b) Delhi-ghaziabad-Meerut (60 km)
- c) Panipat-Kundli-Ghaziabad (120 km)

236 km Rs. 350 cr.

Sub Total Rs. 890 cr.

MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS

(Sharing the cost on CIDCO pattern
of 1/3 by M/Railways and 2/3 by states)

i) Regional Rapid Transit System:

- a) Augmentation of Ring Rail (construction
of additional tracks along Dayabasti -
Hazrat Nizamuddin line via
New Delhi Railway Station) Rs. 360 cr.

- b) Inter-connection with DMA towns (164 km)
and Rs. 250 cr.

- c) Laying additional tracks on Delhi- Meerut,
Delhi- Khurja and Delhi - Palwal lines
(124 km)

ii) Perimetre Expressway, Rail Bypass & Terminals:

- Construction of Rail Bypass Rs. 405 cr.

Sub Total Rs.1,015 cr.

MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS

* Providing additional telephone lines:
during 1997-2005 (50% of the investment
through private sector)

a) 5.97 lakh lines in the DMA towns	Rs.1,100 cr.
b) 2.76 lakh lines in the Priority towns	Rs.1,000 cr.
Sub total	Rs. 2,100 cr.
Total: Central Ministries	Rs. 4,005 cr.

JOINT FINANCING OF INFRASTRUCTURE PROJECTS IN NCR

Some of the infrastructure projects are envisaged to be taken up jointly by the Central Ministries with the State Governments by sharing their overall investment requirements e.g. on the CIDCO pattern of financing Suburban Rail System in the ratio of 1/3 by the Central Government (Ministry of Railways) and the 2/3 by the State Government.

In the case of selected project components, part of the State's contribution in such joint venture projects can be provided as loan assistance by the NCR Planning Board to the State Governments, who would ultimately be greatly benefitted through the rapid development of their towns by establishing strong transport and communication links. The consequential increase in the property values therein could more than help the States in recovering their investments. An eloquent example of such value addition in the properties has happened in the case of New Bombay where, the extension of rail lines to New Bombay has completely changed the land economics of the earlier dormant area and the resultant increased property values are more than compensating the CIDCO for their investments made in the suburban rail extension project.

Some of the Central Sector projects can also be taken up on BOT basis with major investment coming from the private sector but requiring essential initial investment from the central Government agencies, e.g. for the development of Expressways in NCR, land acquisition cost would initially have to be borne jointly by the Ministry of Surface Transport and the State Governments and ultimately form a part of the total project cost. Thereafter, the construction of the Expressways could be taken up by the private sector on BOT basis. Herein also, a large part of the state's contribution can be provided as loan assistance by the NCR Planning Board to the State Governments.

As per the joint financing pattern, the pro-rata cost component of the concerned Central Ministries and the States for various infrastructure components are as under:

[Rs. Crore]

Infrastructure Component	Total Estimated Cost	Cost Sharing by				
		Central Ministry	HARYANA	RAJ.	U.P.	NCTDELHI
Regional Rapid Transit System	1830	610	568	-	652	-
LA for Regional Expressways	700	350	159	-	191	-
Perimeter Expressway, Rail Bypass & Terminals						
- Land Acqn.	739	-	162	-	203	374
- Construction	1217	405	365	-	287	160
TOTAL	4486	1365	1254	-	1333	534

STATE SECTOR PROJECTS

As in the case of the programmes to be implemented by the central ministries, under the state sector also, the programmes are envisaged to be implemented through two methods - jointly with the NCR Planning Board with loan assistance upto 75% and directly by the States with their own budgetary resources as explained below:

- Projects to be financed on sharing basis between the NCR Planning Board and the state governments/their implementing agencies on 75:25 basis:

For these projects, like certain components of core infrastructure and development of townships through land acquisition & the internal and external developments etc; the respective states would have to make necessary budgetary provision to cover their share of the concerned project cost.

- State Sector projects to be exclusively funded out of the states' own budget:

For these projects like transmission & distribution of power, regional roads (inner & outer grids) etc; the funds are required to be provided in the respective state's plan budget. However, in certain cases where long term loans are being taken from national or international funding agencies like the World Bank, ADB etc; the refund of loan may start after a long moratorium period of 8 to 10 years and the repayment

period itself may stretch for 20-25 years and, as such, each state would have to make adequate financial provisions for these projects in their subsequent Plans concurrent with the actual repayment schedule drawn-up.

A substantial portion of the NCR projects under the public sector are envisaged to be implemented through loan assistance either from the Board or through the National or International financing institutions. As such, the projects should be so structured that they would be able to generate adequate surpluses to enable the timely repayment of interest and principal.

Under the above mentioned pattern of financing either directly by the state or jointly by it with the NCRPB the following programmes are envisaged to be implemented under the State Sector:

HARYANA

I. INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT

- | | | |
|------|---|---------------|
| i) | Regional Rapid Transit System:
(Sharing on CIDCO pattern) | |
| | Inter connection of RRTS with
DMA towns and laying of addl. tracks
along Delhi - Palwal route | Rs. 568 cr. |
| ii) | Regional Expressways:
(Jointly by MOST and States) | |
| | Land Acquisition for
Faridabad-NOIDA- Ghaziabad (56 km)
Panipat-Kundli-Ghaziabad (120 km) | Rs. 159 cr. |
| iii) | Perimetre Expressway, Rail Bypass &
Directional Terminals:
(Jointly by MOR and States) | |
| | - LA for Rail Bypass | Rs. 162 cr. |
| | - Construction | Rs. 365 cr |
| iv) | Regional Inner & Outer Road Grids
(Exclusively by states) | |
| | - Land Acquisition | Rs. 59 cr. |
| | - Construction | Rs. 345 cr. |
| v) | Power: (Exclusively by state) | |
| | Transmission & Distribution System | Rs. 368 cr. |
| | Sub Total: Infrastructure | Rs. 2,026 cr. |

II. TOWNSHIP DEVELOPMENT

(Jointly with the NCRPB)

i) Land Acquisition 1200

ii) Internal Development 430

iii) External (trunk services) Dev. 1194

iv) Social Infrastructure 382

v) Sub-Reg. & Countermagnet Areas 160

Sub Total: Townships 3,366

Total NCR Sub Component of Haryana

Rs. 5,392 Cr.

RAJASTHAN

I. INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT

Power:

(Exclusively by the state)

Transmission & Distribution System Rs. 142 cr.

Sub Total: Infrastructure Rs. 142 cr.

II. TOWNSHIP DEVELOPMENT

(Jointly with the NCRPB)

i) Land Acquisition 710

ii) Internal Development 165

iii) External (trunk services) Dev. 462

iv) Social Infrastructure 148

v) Sub-Reg. & Countermagnet Areas 90

Sub Total: Townships 1,575

Total NCR Sub Component of Rajasthan

Rs. 1,717 Cr.

UTTAR PRADESH

I. INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT

- i) Regional Rapid Transit System:
(Sharing on CIDCO pattern)

Inter connection of RRTS with
DMA towns and laying of addl. tracks
on Delhi-Meerut & Delhi-Khurja routes Rs. 652 cr.

- ii) Regional Expressways:
(Jointly by MOST and States & NCRPB)

Land Acquisition for
Faridabad-NOIDA- Ghaziabad (56 km),
Delhi-Ghaziabad-Meerut (60 km) and
Panipat-Kundli-Ghaziabad (120 km) Rs. 191 cr.

- iii) Perimetre Expressway, Rail Bypass &
Directional Terminals (on CIDCO model):

- LA for Expressway	Rs. 60 cr.
- LA for Terminals	Rs. 15 cr.
- LA for Rail Bypass	Rs.128 cr.
- Construction	Rs.287 cr.

- iv) Regional Inner & Outer Road Grids
(Exclusively by states)

- Land Acquisition	Rs. 45 cr.
- Construction	Rs. 181 cr.

- v) Power: (Exclusively by state)

Transmission & Distribution System	Rs. 490 cr.
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Sub Total: Infrastructure	Rs.2,049 cr.
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II. TOWNSHIP DEVELOPMENT

(Jointly with the NCRPB)

- | | |
|---------------------|------|
| i) Land Acquisition | 2090 |
|---------------------|------|

- | | |
|--------------------------|-----|
| ii) Internal Development | 575 |
|--------------------------|-----|

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|------|
| iii) External (trunk services) Dev. | 1597 |
|-------------------------------------|------|

- | | |
|---------------------------|-----|
| iv) Social Infrastructure | 510 |
|---------------------------|-----|

- | | |
|----------------------------------|-----|
| v) Sub-Reg.& Countermagnet Areas | 210 |
|----------------------------------|-----|

Sub Total: Townships	4,982
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Total NCR Sub Component of Uttar Pradesh	Rs. 7,031 Cr.
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NCT DELHI

- a) Contribution to the NCRPB Fund Rs. 150 Cr.
- b) Financing Core Infrastructure in Delhi:
- i) Perimeter Expressway, Rail Bypass and 4 Directional Terminals:
- | | |
|----------------------|-------------|
| - LA for Expreesway | Rs. 160 cr. |
| - LA for Terminals | Rs. 120 cr. |
| - LA for Rail Bypass | Rs. 94 cr. |
| - Construction | Rs. 160 cr. |
| | ----- |
| | Rs. 534 cr. |
- ii) Augmentation of Ring Rail:
- | | |
|---|-------------|
| - constn. addl. tracks along Dayabasti-H.Nizamuddin line via New Delhi Rly. Station | Rs. 360 cr. |
|---|-------------|
- iii) Studies & Surveys Rs. 16 cr. Rs. 910 cr.

Total NCR Sub Component of NCT DELHI Rs.1,060 cr.

NCR SUB-COMPONENT PLANS OF STATES

As a comprehensive economic planning exercise for the entire NCR, it would be necessary for each state to structure separate sub-components within their respective Five Year/Annual Plans, to adequately reflect the various projects and related investment aspects incuding tying-up of the requisit resources for implementing these projects. Such State Sub Component Plans of Haryana, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and NCT Delhi alongwith similar Sub Components of the concerned Central Ministries of Surface Transport, Railways and Communications would aggregate to the overall fiscal Plan for the entire NCR and, this exercise would be an essential pre-requisit for the planned spatio-economic development of the Region.

Based on the estimated investment needs in respect of the envisaged development programmes and related project components, the sub components of each Central Ministry and the state has ben summarised as below:

SUMMARY OF NCR SUB-COMPONENT PLANS
OF CENTRAL MINISTRIES AND STATES

[Rs.Crore]

Ministry / State	NCR Sub Component Plans for		
	Infrastructure	Township	Total
Min. of Surface Transport	890	-	890
Min. of Railways	1,015	-	1,015
Min. of Communications	2,100	-	2,100
Sub total:	4,005	-	4,005
Haryana	2,026	3,366	5,392
Rajasthan	142	1,575	1,717
Uttar Pradesh	2,049	4,982	7,031
NCT Delhi	910	150 *	1,060
Sub total:	5,127	10,073	15,200
Total	9,132	10,073	19,205

* = Contribution to the NCRPB Fund

FINANCIAL SUPPORT BY NCR PLANNING BOARD FOR SHARED PROGRAMMES

The NCR Planning Board participates in the financing of various projects which are envisaged to be funded jointly by the states and the Board, especially those under the township development programmes where it advances loan upto 75% of the project cost. The Board also would finance selected components of core infrastructure implemented jointly by the Central Ministries of Surface Transport/Railways and the states where, the Board's contribution will be limited to granting loans to the states equivalent to 75% of their share in the overall project cost.

Under the new financing pattern adopted by the NCR Planning Board, 25% of the project cost is required to be provided by the State governments/their implementing agencies out of their own funds, free-of-interest. For this, necessary budgetary provisions are required to be made by the state/implementing agency.

The balance 75% of the funds are provided by the NCR Planning Board as loan assistance out of the NCRPB Fund

consisting of :

- i) Budgetary resources of the Board;
- ii) Internal accrual of the Board;
- iii) Contribution by NCT Delhi to the NCRPB Fund; and
- iv) Extra Budgetary Resources like capital market and financing institutions.

**FINANCIAL SUPPORT FOR JOINT PROGRAMMES:
LOAN ASSISTANCE BY THE NCR PLANNING BOARD TO THE STATES**

(Rs. Cr.)

Development programmes	Total Cost	Cost sharing by state & Loan Assistance by NCR						
		HARYANA		RAJ.		U.P.		TOTAL LOAN BY BOARD
CORE INFRASTRUCTURE:								
Regional Rapid Transit System	1,830	(568)	400	-	(652)	500	900	
Land Acquisition for Regional Expressways	700	(159)	120	-	(191)	150	270	
Perimeter Exprway Rail Bypass & Terminals								
- LA	739	(162)	125	-	(203)	155	280	
- CONSTRN.	1,217	(365)	300	-	(287)	220	520	
Sub total	4,486	(1254)	945	-	(1333)	1025	1,965	
TOWNSHIPS								
Land Acqn.	4,000	(1200)	900	(710)	530	(2090)	1500	2,930
Internal Dev.	1,170	(430)	320	(165)	125	(575)	425	870
External Dev.	3,253	(1194)	894	(462)	347	(1597)	1197	2,438
Social Infra.	1,040	(382)	282	(148)	113	(510)	385	780
Sub-Reg.Centres	540	(160)	120	(90)	55	(290)	215	390
Sub total	10,003	(3366)	2516	(1575)	1170	(5062)	3722	7,408
TOTAL	14,489	(4620)	3461	(1575)	1170	(6395)	4747	9,373

ROLE OF PRIVATE SECTOR IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF NCR

A critical aspect of the development programmes envisaged for the NCR is that their success depends on their capability to generate abundant employment opportunities, higher incomes and better living environment for the targetted population. The Work Participation Rate for the Priority Towns in the NCR is set to be 30 to 35% in the industrial and tertiary sectors and, this would necessitate the creation of about 5 lakh jobs for achieving the targets of deflecting the 20 lakh population to these towns. The development programmes, therefore, would eventually have to lead towards the establishment of various economic infrastructure of industries, wholesale trade, commerce etc., which are labour-intensive ventures.

In the present era of liberalisation and the limited availability of public sector funds through the budgetary route for development works, more and more dependence on privatisation of development programmes is envisaged so that the projects do not suffer for want of resources. At the same time, private sector would also have to take a lead in the regional development both for infrastructure as well as townships programmes.

Out of the overall development programmes envisaged for the NCR, the following components accounting for over 65% of the estimated investments are expected to be undertaken by the private sector - some of them exclusively and some others jointly with the public sector:

1) TOWNSHIP DEVELOPMENT

(Land Acquisition - 5,000 Ha;	
Housing - 5 lakh units, Industries &	
Wholesale trade - 5 lakh jobs,	
Social Infrastructure, Local &	
Trunk Services etc.)	Rs. 26,767 cr.

2) CORE INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT

(Construction of expressways, Mass	
Transport System, Captive Power	
Generation, Telecommunication etc.)	Rs. 11,930 cr.

TOTAL	Rs. 38,697 cr.
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Strategy for Involving Private Sector

As a facilitative step and also as an incentive to motivate the private sector entrepreneurs to get involved in the development programmes in the NCR, it would be necessary for the Public Sector to take the lead in the implementation of atleast certain preliminary stages of regional infrastructure development like assembling land for expressways, social infrastructure of higher educational and medical institutions, shelter, and provide essential support facilities like R&D and policy regulations, etc. This would possibly help the private sector could to step in and handle the construction, operation and management segments of various infrastructure components. Thus, certain initial investments by the public sector is a pre-requisite to induce the private sector to invest a much larger volume of funds in the development of NCR.

Though normally it would be expected that the projects envisaged to be funded through private sector are remunerative enough and capable of generating sufficient reinvestible surplusses, it may be possible that a few of the infrastructure components of certain project may not give sufficient returns on their own to become commercially viable. Such project components with comparatively lower FIRR's may have to be clubbed together with other project components which may have higher rate of returns so that the composite profits of the two could make the whole project viable. As an example, the expressways proposed to be taken up through the private sector on BOT basis in the NCR may not yield a very high return simply on the basis of user charges alone i.e. toll rates and, for improving their FIRR's, development rights for certain additional pockets of land may have to be provided.

For encouraging the private sector to actively involve in the development programmes in the NCR and in order to sustain their continued participation, a climate of mutual trust and cooperation with their counter-part public agencies are pre-requisites. Immediate steps are therefore required for:

EVOLVING stable and transparent official policies for entry and functioning of private enterprises in a competitive environment;

ESTABLISHING single window system for processing official clearances for development projects;

ADOPTING independent regulatory mechanisms;

CREATING modalities for expeditious settlement of disputes between private and official agencies involved in the development projects;

SETTING UP machinery for quick redressal of grievances of targetted beneficiaries (consumers) of various project components; etc.

Using Land as resource for Development

Since the implementation of the NCR programmes and related projects, to a considerable extent, are directed towards the development of townships, it will certainly boost the overall development prospects and improve the general economic conditions in the NCR towns. Thus, the land of these towns become a highly valuable asset and it should be very judiciously used to raise resources to fund the repayment of loans and for funding further development programmes.

Even the private sector development projects in the NCR towns are likely to derive large benefits because of the overall NCR development and hence a considerable value is added to their assets. It will be therefore desirable that a part of this net value addition should be recovered in the form of development/betterment charges and use the same for funding further development programmes in the Region by loading it on to the land cost.

Optimal utilisation of land through appropriate pricing and distribution mechanisms and land use control measures can yield substantial surplusses for the Area Development Authorities for undertaking additional development works. Creation of land banks by the public agencies for utilization in future requirements, permitting the private sector to develop the land recovering a part of the value added on account of such permitted development, grant of transferable development rights, funding of infrastructure projects on innovative methods like BOT by providing land as initial input, permitting commercial use of precious land by the private sector and deriving returns in the form of social housing/development for the occupants of that land, recycling of land for facilitating the shifting/relocation of industrial units located thereon, etc. are some of the methods through which land could be used as a resource for financing various urban development programmes.

CHAPTER V :

DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES DURING THE NINTH FIVE YEAR PLAN

The development programmes of NCR estimated to cost about Rs.58,000 Crores are required to be implemented during the next 10 years covering the IX and X Five Year Plan periods. The Programmes which are expected to trigger off further overall spatio-economic development of the entire NCR, such as core infrastructure components, acquisition & development of land for new townships are envisaged to be taken up during the Ninth Plan itself; whereas those projects which could possibly be implemented only after certain basic infrastructure components have come into position, have been placed in the second phase, i.e; the Tenth Plan period. Therefore, during the Ninth Plan, emphasis is on the development of core infrastructure to a substantial degree so that these could attract investment from the private sector in the overall development especially in the economic activities of industries, wholesale trade, commerce etc for generating adequate employment opportunities to help the deflection of population.

In the Ninth Plan the envisaged development programmes are expected to cost about Rs.28,000 crores of which the share of the public sector agencies is estimated to be about Rs.12,000 Crores and that of the private sector Rs.16,000 crores.

Ninth Plan Investment Needs

I) Central Sector

The Central Sector schemes which are proposed to be the sub-components of the Central Ministries of Surface Transport, Railways and Communications are as indicated below.

1) M/Surface Transport	Rs.251 cr.	For widening and strengthening of National Highways
	Rs.350 cr.	For LA for Expressways

	Rs.601 cr.	

2) M/Railways

Rs.610 cr.

For dedicated tracks along the Northern Ring Rail, inter connection with DMA Towns and laying addl tracks from Delhi to Meerut, Khurja and Palwal.

Rs.405 cr.

Construction of Rail Bypass

Rs.1,015 cr.

3) M/Communications

Rs.1,300 cr.

For an additional 4.13 lakh lines.

Total Central
Ministries

Rs.2,916 cr.

II) State Sector

HARYANA

(I) Projects for Joint financing by the State and the NCRPB on 25:75 sharing basis:

a)	LA & LD for townships	Rs.385 cr.
b)	LA for Regional Expressways	40
c)	LA for RRTS	100
d)	LA for Rail Bypass	162
e)	Construction of Bypass	365

Rs.1052 cr.

(II) Projects to be financed directly by State through its budgetary and extra budgetary sources:

i)	LA for Regional Road Grids	59
ii)	Constn of Reg. Road Grids	173
iii)	T & D system for Power	184

Rs.416 cr.

Total Rs.1,468 cr.

RAJASTHAN

(I) Projects for Joint funding:

a)	Land Acqn. & development for townships	Rs.135 cr.
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(II) Projects for exclusive funding by State

b)	Power T&D system	Rs. 71 cr.

		Rs.206 cr.

UTTAR PRADESH

(I) Projects for Joint funding:

a)	LA & LD for townships	Rs.407 cr.
b)	LA for Regional Expressways	48
c)	Construction of RRTS	115
d)	LA for Perimetre Expressway	60
e)	LA for terminal	15
f)	LA for Rail Bypass	128
g)	Construction of bypass	287

		Rs.1,060 Cr.

(II) Projects to be funded exclusively by State:

i)	LA for Reg. Road grids	45
ii)	Constr. of Reg. Road grids	91
iii)	T&D system for Power	245

	Total	Rs.1,441 cr.

NCT DELHI

a)	Contribution to the NCRPB funds for development projects in NCR	Rs.150 cr.
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b) Core infrastructure projects:

i)	LA for Perimeter Expressway	160
ii)	LA for Directional Terminals	120
iii)	LA for Rail Bypass	94
iv)	Construction	160
c)	Augmentation of Ring Rail	360
d)	Studies & Surveys	16

		Rs.910 cr.

	Total	Rs.1,060 cr.

NCR PLANNING BOARD : JOINT FINANCING WITH STATES

	NCRPB Share	State Share	Total
a) Township development	3028 CR.	927 CR.	3955 CR.
b) Infrastructure Development			
i) LA for Expressway	262	88	350
ii) RRTS	645	215	860
iii) LA for Perimeter Exp.	45	15	60
iv) LA for Terminal	10	5	15
v) LA for Bypass	220	70	290
vi) Construction bypass	490	162	602
vii) NCR University	35	-	35
iv) R & D Assistance	100	-	100
Total	4,835 cr.	1,482 cr.	6,267 cr.

Total investment proposed for the Ninth Plan:

Sub Component Plans of Central Ministries:

Surface Transport	Rs. 601 cr
Railways	Rs.1015 cr
Communications	Rs.1300 cr
	Rs.2916 cr

Sub Component Plans of States and NCRPB

Haryana	Rs.1468 cr.
Rajasthan	Rs. 206 cr.
U.P.	Rs.1441 cr.
NCT-Delhi	Rs.1060 cr.
NCRPB	Rs.4835 cr.
	Rs.9010 cr.
TOTAL	Rs.11,926 cr.

In addition to the investment by the public sector, substantial investment will also be coming through the private sector specially for shelter and development of industries, trade and commerce and internal, physical and social infrastructure. However, the above public sector investment is a pre-requisite to induce the private sector to make the requisite investment in the following activities which is estimated to be of the order of Rs.16000 cr.

TOWNSHIP DEVELOPMENT

1. Land Acquisition (5000 Ha.)	Rs. 1,000 cr
1. Housing (2 lakh units)	Rs. 6,500 cr
2. Industry/trade/commerce (3 lakh jobs)	Rs. 2,500 cr
3. Urban local infrastructure (internal Development & trunk services)	Rs. 1,000 cr
5. Social Infrastructure	Rs. 1,000 cr

CORE INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT

6. Captive Power Generation (500 mw)	Rs. 1,500 cr
7. Telecommunications	Rs. 1,000 cr
8. Regional Expressways	Rs. 2,000 cr
Total	Rs. 16,500 cr

RESOURCES FOR THE NCR PLANNING BOARD IN THE NINTH PLAN

During the Ninth Plan period, the NCR Planning Board would have to extend financial support for projects costing about Rs. 6,300 crores, both for the development of infrastructure as well as townships. Under the new pattern of project funding approved by the Board, 25% of the project cost is required to be provided interest-free by the State Govts. and the balance 75% by the NCRPB as interest-bearing loan. Thus the NCRPB share would be about Rs.4,800 crores which is proposed to be mobilised from various sources as indicated below:

1) a) Budgetary support to the NCRPB	Rs.800 cr.	
b) Contribution by NCT Delhi	Rs.150 cr.	Rs.1230 cr.
c) Internal Accruals of NCRPB	Rs.280 cr.	
2) Borrowings:		
a) Capital Market (Bonds)	Rs.1785 cr.	Rs.3570 cr.
b) Institutions	Rs.1785 cr.	
	Sub total	Rs.4800 cr.
3) Allocation by Haryana, Rajasthan & Uttar Pradesh		Rs.1500 cr
	Total	Rs.6300 cr.

For the state sector projects which are to be exclusively funded by the States, like the transmission and distribution of power, regional roads (Inner and Outer Grids) etc.; the funds are required to be provided in the respective State Plan budgets over and above the requisite provision for joint financing as indicated above.

POLICY DECISIONS REQUIRED:

1. The Central Ministries of Surface Transport, Railways, and Communication should structure separate sub component plans for NCR and provide the amount detailed out in the forgoing table for the Ninth Plan in their respective plan proposals. In the case of railways this amount may be provided over and above their normal plan budget free of dividend liability.
2. The Ministry of Urban Affairs & Employment should provide a budgetary support of atleast Rs.800 cr. to the NCR Planning Board for the Ninth Plan period.
3. The NCR Planning Board should be granted clearances for tapping capital market to mobilise the funds to the extent required and be given sufficient IEBR to be able to draw the funds through tax free bonds.
4. The NCR Planning Board should be placed in the priority sector list for availing Government-directed loans (investments) from the national financing institutions like LIC, GIC, UTI etc. at concessional rates.
5. Member states of NCR should make necessary provisions in their Plans for financing both joint and exclusive NCR Projects to the following extent:

Haryana	Rs.1468 cr.
Rajasthan	Rs .206 cr.
Uttar Pradesh	Rs.1441 cr.
NCT Delhi	Rs.1060 cr.

REVOLVING OF INVESTMENT BY THE BOARD

The entire investments which are proposed to be made by the NCR Planning Board for funding Joint Sector projects are expected to be revolved in the 9th and 10th Plans so that the NCR Fund grows to a substantial size and, therefore, from 11th Plan onwards there would be no requirement of further budgetary support and the self-generated funds would be adequate to meet the future investment requirements. This would essentially mean that in NCR, the investment, should yield sufficient returns to enable this multiplication of the funds to take place. For this, the States will have to adopt innovative methods of resource generation and efficient mechanisms for cost recovery.

ANNEXURE - I

TOTAL OUTLAYS RECOMMENDED FOR NINTH AND TENTH PLANS

	IX Plan	X Plan	Total
Ministry of Surface Transport	Rs. 601 cr.	Rs.289 cr.	Rs. 890 cr.
Ministry of Railways	Rs.1015 cr.	-	Rs.1015 cr.
Ministry of Communications	Rs.1300 cr.	Rs.800 cr.	Rs.2100 cr.
	Rs.2916 cr.	Rs.1089 cr.	Rs.4005 cr.
Haryana	Rs.1468 cr.	Rs.981 cr.	Rs.2449 cr.
Rajasthan	Rs. 206 cr.	Rs.341 cr.	Rs. 547 cr.
Uttar Pradesh	Rs.1441 cr.	Rs.1283 cr.	Rs.2724 cr.
NCT Delhi	Rs.1060 cr.	-	Rs.1060 cr.
	Rs.4175 cr.	Rs.2605 cr.	Rs.6780 cr.
NCR Planning Board	Rs.4835 cr.	Rs.3274 cr.	Rs.8109 cr.
SUB TOTAL (PUBLIC SECTOR)	Rs.11926 cr.	Rs.6968 cr.	Rs.18894 cr.
<u>Private Sector</u>			
Captive Power Generation	Rs.1500 cr.	Rs.1500 cr.	Rs. 3000 cr.
Regional Expressways	Rs.2000 cr.	Rs. 750 cr.	Rs. 2750 cr.
Telecommunications	Rs.1000 cr.	Rs.1000 cr.	Rs. 2000 cr.
Elevated Expressway	-	Rs. 750 cr.	Rs. 750 cr.
Mass Transport in NCR Towns	-	Rs.3400 cr.	Rs. 3400 cr.
Housing	Rs.6500 cr.	Rs.10500 cr.	Rs.17000 cr.
Land Acquisition	Rs.1000 cr.	-	Rs. 1000 cr.
Industries & Wholesale trade	Rs.2500 cr.	Rs.2500 cr.	Rs. 5000 cr.
Local Infra & Trunk Services	Rs.1000 cr.	Rs. 977 cr.	Rs. 1977 cr.
Social Infrastructure	Rs.1000 cr.	Rs. 820 cr.	Rs. 1820 cr.
	Rs.16500 cr.	Rs.22197 cr.	Rs. 38697 cr.
Sub total	Rs.16500 cr.	Rs.22197 cr.	Rs. 38697 cr.
GRAND TOTAL	Rs.28426 cr.	Rs.29165 cr.	Rs. 57591 cr.

PROPOSED FINANCIAL RESOURCES FOR THE NCR PLANNING BOARD

Budgetary Support from MOUA&E	Rs. 800 cr.	Rs.1000 cr.	Rs. 1800 cr.
Contribution of NCT Delhi	Rs. 150 cr.	-	Rs. 150 cr.
Internal Accruals	Rs. 280 cr.	Rs. 400 cr.	Rs. 680 cr.
Borrowings from capital mkt.	Rs.1785 cr.	Rs.1000 cr.	Rs. 2785 cr.
Borrowings from FI's	Rs.1785 cr.	Rs.1000 cr.	Rs. 2785 cr.
	Rs.4800 cr.	Rs.3400 cr.	Rs. 8200 cr.

PERIMETRE EXPRESSWAY, RAIL BYPASS & TERMINALS

PERIMETRE EXPRESSWAY :

	Delhi	U.P.	Haryana	Total
Length (Kms)	80	40	--	120
Land reqd. for 100m R.O.W (Ha.)	800	400		1200
L.A.cost @ Rs.20 lacs per Hect. i.e. Rs.8 lacs per Hect. in Delhi & Rs.15 lacs per Hect. i.e Rs.6 lacs per acre outside Delhi (Rs Crs)	160	60		220

TERMINALS 4 Terminals in Delhi i.e. Holambi Kalan, Ghevra, Bijwasan, Tughlakabad &

1 terminal at NOIDA in UP.

Land (Hects.)	600	100	700
L.A. cost @ 20 lacs per Hect. in Delhi & 15 lacs per hect. in UP	120	15	135

	Delhi	U.P.	Haryana	Total
RAIL BYPASS				
Length of the Bypass (Kms.)	47	85	108	240
Land reqd. (hect.)	470	850	1080	2400
L.A cost @ Rs 20 lacs per hect.in Delhi & Rs.15 lacs per hect outside	94	127.5	162	383.5
Cost of Construction of the Rail Bypass (Rs.Cr)	239	430	548	1217
1/3 cost to be shared by Railways				405
2/3 cost to be shared by states	160	287	365	812
TOTAL COST	534	489.5	527	1955.5

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ANNEXURE - I
OF
AGENDA ITEM NO. 1

**CONFIRMATION OF THE MINUTES OF
20TH MEETING OF THE NCR
PLANNING BOARD HELD ON 19.8.96**

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**MINUTES OF THE 20TH MEETING OF THE NATIONAL
CAPITAL REGION PLANNING BOARD HELD AT 11 A.M. ON
19-8-1996 IN VIGYAN BHAWAN, NEW DELHI.**

The list of participants is annexed.

1. Welcoming the Prime Minister, the chief ministers, the central ministers, the Lt. Governor and the other participants to the 20th meeting of the Board, the Minister of State for Urban Affairs and Employment Dr U.Venkateswarlu expressed confidence that the Board will make great progress and achieve its objectives under the able guidance of the Hon'able Prime Minister as its Chairman. Explaining broadly the Regional Plan-2001 provisions, the Minister of State emphasised the need for the accelerated development of the region and asked the states to suitably strengthen their administrative infrastructure, wherever necessary, to meet the regional plan targets. While welcoming the joint effort put in by the participating States in formulation of the 9th Plan Investment Programme in collaboration with the concerned Central Ministries for accelerated development of the region, the need for greater co-operation among the Central Government, the Private Sector agencies and the financial institutions was greatly emphasised. In order to meet the challenge posed by the dire need to mobilise resources to finance the Rs. 60,000 Cr. plan, it was explained that though the plan envisages large investments by the private sector in funding these development programmes, however in order to induce the private sector to do so substantial investment would first have to be made in the public sector in the development of physical, social and economic infrastructure.

2 Emphasising upon the need for improving the regional transport linkages, the Minister of State for Urban Affairs & Employment explained that the NCR Planning Board had rightly earmarked more than half of its future investments for this sector. Once the transport sector functional plan is implemented, it would bring about a modal shift of atleast 50% of the commuter movement in favour of rail based transportation and hoped that this would help considerably to reduce congestion, bring down pollution levels and provide the commuters with a fast and comfortable mode. With regard to the Expressways proposed in the Functional Plan for NCR, the Ministry of Surface Transport was requested to re-consider the issue of declaring them

as National Highways / Expressways keeping in view the facts that, these Expressways were Inter-State in nature, connected the National Highways and would provide a bye-pass for the National Capital Region. While congratulating the Govt. of NCT Delhi for going ahead with the scheme for peripheral road in Delhi, it was suggested that while working out the feasibility, the Functional Plan provision of a Rail-cum-Road Corridor should be kept in view.

3. Elaborating the Investment Programme for the Ninth Five Year Plan period the Minister of State, requested the concerned Central Ministries and the participating NCR States Governments to make corresponding provisions in their respective Five Year Plans, as the provisions required from them were marginal and would not substantially affect their overall plan. Explaining the problems in mobilisation of resources by raising bonds through HUDCO and availing a line of Credit, the Minister of State was hopeful that the matter would be sorted out in the near future. Expressing his satisfaction over the clearance of more than Rs. 1,000 crores worth projects by the NCR Planning Board during the last two years, it was suggested that schemes posed to the foreign agencies for funding non-remunerative infrastructure projects in the NCR through grant-in-aid, should be vigorously pursued.

4. The Minister of State further expressed concern over the inconsistency in the matters of taxation and inter-state movement of vehicles in the NCR. It was suggested that uniform taxation policy should be adopted and implemented in the NCR. It was also suggested that to enable the free movement of taxis and commercial vehicles through out the NCR, all hurdles should be removed. Furthermore, action to provide Local Call Facilities and Single PIN CODE in the entire NCR region was also stressed. In order to affect the shifting of economic activities and commercial offices out of Delhi, the Minister of State suggested that the firms/companies could hive off some of their activities and shift them outside Delhi and further in order to allow such shifting units to maintain functional linkages in Delhi, a Regional District Centre could be developed in the capital itself, to provide office/commercial facilities to such units/offices. Further to generate resources for the development of the region as well as to effectively decentralise the economic activities, it was suggested that rather than utilising the valuable land in New Delhi for Government staff Housing, the same land could be used for more remunerative use in Delhi, while housing colonies could be developed in the DMA and regional towns. While a part

7. Referring to the importance of regional infrastructure requirements, the Member Secretary emphasised that availability of adequate power was the key to economic development in the Region. It was explained that the Northern Grid was already short of power to the extent of 38% and of this also some of the NCR States like Haryana and Rajasthan faced acute power shortages. Since the NCR Plan expects the bulk of Delhi industries to shift to Rajasthan and Haryana, it is planned to ensure un-interrupted power supply to these NCR towns by providing 50% additional captive power in the Priority towns and to improve the transmission and distribution systems. It was expected that the requirement of Rs.3,000 crores for power generation would come from the private sector, while Rs. 600 crores needed for Transmission and Distribution would essentially have to come from the public sector i.e. the states themselves. In fact, for setting up of captive power through the private sector, necessary policy decision would have to be taken by the respective state Governments.

8. In order to improve the telecom facilities in the NCR, the Member Secretary explained that presently Local Call facilities within Delhi were available upto a radius of approximately 22 kms from their Central Exchange located at Janpath. It was suggested that in the first instance the entire Delhi Metropolitan Area should be treated as a Single Telecom Zone and Local Call facilities should be made available therein. The NCR Investment programme had envisaged an amount of Rs. 2800 crores for upgradation of the existing Exchange to 7 digit level and provide facilities 'On Demand' in the entire NCR.

9. While explaining the root cause of suffocating traffic congestion in Delhi, Member Secretary pointed out that all the 5 National Highways from the region and the Railway Lines converging into Delhi bring in all the freight-passenger traffic including 394 incoming & outgoing trains everyday to the core of the capital. Moreover, the entire dependence of the commuters on road based system and no integration with the rail network, compounds problems of congestion and the resultant pollution. The present traffic load on Ring Road, especially between the Azadpur, Punjabi Bagh, Dhaula Kuan and Ashram Chowk etc. has reached the peak capacity and the situation is likely to become critical by 2001 A.D., when the traffic loading may need as many as 24 lanes in some of the sections of the Ring Road as against its present 6 lanes and the traffic speeds are likely to go down to 5 kms per

of the revenue generated through commercialisation of the land in New Delhi could be utilised for providing some incentives to these employees residing in the outlying colonies and the rest could be utilised for the improvement / development of regional infrastructure. Concluding his speech, the Minister of State of Urban Affairs, and Employment congratulated the member States and concerned Ministries and agencies for the efforts being made by them to fulfil the objectives of the Regional Plan.

5. Shri Omesh Saigal, Member Secretary, NCR Planning Board made an audio-visual Presentation to enlighten the Board on various emerging issues which were going to be discussed in the meeting, specially with regards to future NCR development programmes of about Rs. 60,000 crores during the coming decade. Giving the background of the National Capital Region and the explosive growth of population of Delhi since 1971, the Member Secretary, explained that the number of industries had now crossed more than 1,20,000 and the 1991 population of 94.2 lakhs which had earlier been projected to reach 132 lakhs by 2001, was now likely to reach the level of 144 lakhs by the end of 2001 unless vigorous steps are taken to implement the NCR Plan. This situation would result in severe pressure on the essential services like water supply, power, public transport, sewerage disposal etc. in the Capital, which are already over- strained.

6. The immigration largely from the NCR states, was the major factor responsible for the unprecedented growth of Delhi and was caused by better employment opportunities in the Capital. In order to reverse this trend and to achieve the Regional Plan target of deflection of 20 lakh Delhi bound potential migrants population by 2001, the strategy recommended by the Board was the induced development of townships alongside the two selected DMA towns (i.e. Bahadurgarh and Kundli) and the 8 Priority Towns and complexes in the National Capital Region. The total cost of development of physical and social infrastructure, creation of 5 lakh job opportunities through shifting / establishment of economic activities such as industries, wholesale trade, offices and commensurate housing in these identified townships would come to Rs. 37,000 crores during the coming decade. Though a large part of this investment was expected from the private sector, however to induce the private sector to make this investment, substantial public sector investment would be necessary. For funding the joint sector projects, under its new financing pattern, the NCR Planning Board provides loan assistance to the participating States in the ratio of 75 : 25.

hour. Keeping the Delhi's traffic problems in view, the Functional Plan for Transport sector of NCR has proposed the augmentation of the Ring Road and a fully integrated rail and road network. The road/ highway proposals include the elevated expressway on Ring Road at a cost of Rs. 750 crores, Faridabad-Noida-Ghaziabad Expressway at a cost of Rs. 750 crores, Ghaziabad-Sonepat-Panipat Expressway at a cost of Rs. 1800 and Delhi-Loni-Khurja Expressway at a cost of Rs. 2250 crores and a peripheral Expressway already being planned by Delhi at a cost of Rs. 1800 crores. The total cost of these road network projects is estimated at Rs. 7500 crores.

10. In respect of the railway network, the necessity of activating the Ring rail in Delhi by doubling of the track to provide exclusive railway lines for commuter trains, separated from long distance trains at a cost of Rs. 420 crores was emphasised in the Transportation sector Functional Plan. These additional tracks could subsequently be extended to Panipat, Rohtak, Bahadurgarh, Gurgaon, Alwar, Faridabad, Palwal, Ghaziabad and Hapur and Meerut etc. The total cost of railway network development would be Rs. 3500 crores. This network was further required to be supported by a perimeter Road cum-rail Corridor around Delhi at a cost of Rs. 2800 crores (which includes the cost of perimeter expressway referred to under road proposals). Referring to the proposed tram ways, Member Secretary, NCRPB explained that rather than providing it as a parallel system on the Ring Road it would be better if trams acted as a feeder to the rail system and replace the buses. It was further explained that underground portion of the MRTS connecting Vishva Vidyalaya with Central Secretariat, at a cost of about Rs. 2000 crores had been retained as such in the Functional Plan.

11. Giving the broad investment requirement for implementation of Regional Plan, the Member Secretary intimated that the overall financial requirements estimated over the next 10 years would be Rs. 60,000 crores, out of which Rs. 26000 cores would be required during the 9th plan period. The private sector is proposed to provide bulk of it i.e. Rs. 15,000 cores. The balance of Rs. 11,000 crores is required to come through the Central Ministries, participating states and the NCR Planning Board, whose share of Rs. 4100 crores shall consist of:

- Central Budgetary Support during the 9th Plan : Rs. 800 Cr.
- Enhanced contribution from GNCT Delhi : Rs. 150 Cr.
- Internal accruals of NCRPB Rs.280 Cr.&
- the balance to be arranged through market borrowings (bonds etc.) and loans from financial institutions. Rs 2840 Cr.

Simultaneously the Central Ministries / participating States would have to make the following provision :

Participating States :

Haryana	Rs. 941 crores
Uttar Pradesh	Rs. 950 crores
Rajasthan	Rs. 200 crores
NCT Delhi	Rs. 2050 crores, *

* bulk of which would be spent for the Ring Rail, Delhi MRTS and the peripheral road.

Central Ministries:

- The Ministry of Surface Transport Rs. 600 crores,
- Ministry of Telecommunication Rs. 1300 crores.
- Ministry of Railways Rs. 1000 crores (to be provided outside their plan without dividend liability)

12. Shri Sahib Singh Verma, Chief Minister, Delhi expressed his concern at the un-abated immigration of around 4 lakh people every year into Delhi and stressed the need for development of employment opportunities and basic services in the regional towns to stop this trend. He further suggested the approval of the mechanism for the mobilisation of resources as suggested by the NCR Planning Board, so that the projects are not stalled for want of funds. The Chief Minister intimated that though they wanted to substantially increase the contribution to the NCR Fund as against the contribution of Rs. 10 crores during the last three years, however in view of the curtailment in their Plan size, for the current financial year, they have been able to earmark only Rs. 5 crores .

13. The Chief Minister further pointed out that out of the 20,000 trucks coming into Delhi at least 10,000 are not destined to Delhi and in order to cater this type of bypassable traffic, the Delhi Government has decided to develop a 82-Km long urban Expressway starting from Village Madanpur Khadar connecting Mathura Road with G.T. Karnal Road which will; also provide connections to Faridabad, Gurgaon, Rohtak, Karnal and Panipat.

14. In order to facilitate the relocation of the 168 industries to be shifted by 30.11.96 as a result of Honourable Supreme Court order which would infact affect a large work force living in Delhi, the Chief Minister Sh. Verma, requested the state govts. to allot the land as early as possible on preferential basis and at pre-determined rates. For this, the GNCT Delhi had already set up a Unified Single Agency with the co-operation of the surrounding States.

15. The Chief Minister expressed his gratefulness towards Haryana for its offer that they would not have any objections in issuing permit to ply taxies and buses between Delhi and the neighbouring towns of Rohtak, Sonapat, Gurgaon, Faridabad etc. It was further pointed out that Delhi was heavily dependent upon Haryana for water and power supply also. Accordingly the Chief Minister Sh. Verma requested for supply of additional water to feed the already commissioned 40 m.g.d. plant and the new 140 mgd Plant being planned in NCT Delhi. Shri Bansilal, Chief Minister, Haryana intervened to say that unless SYL water is made available, it will not be possible to release any additional water for NCT Delhi. Shri Verma requested the Prime Minister to intervene and help out in the matter. The Chief Minister Delhi also informed that Shri Bansilal, Chief Minister, Haryana had agreed to start the work on the 1200 cusecs capacity parallel channel to supply raw-water to Delhi within the next 2 or 3 months. It was also suggested that since the agricultural land in Delhi was being converted into residential and other colonies, the water saved from agriculture should be used for augmentation of the drinking water supply in the residential areas.

16. Shri Sahib Singh Verma, once again emphasised the need for establishing power plants in the region in order to facilitate the establishment of industries shifting outside from Delhi but pointed out that the amount of Rs. 3,600 crores mentioned in the Functional Plan seems to be much less and needs to be raised. The chief Minister also drew attention towards the power shortages in the outer Delhi and requested for being given its due share of 1450 M.W. from the Northern Grid. Referring to the Ninth Plan Investment

requirement of Rs. 2,6000 crores for the NCR and the corresponding provision of Rs. 2035 crores required in Delhi's 9th Plan,. the Chief Minister Shri Verma requested the Central Government to assist Delhi Govt. in raising additional resources so that this Plan target can be achieved.

17. Concluding his speech, Shri Sahib Singh Verma expressed concern over the increasing number of unauthorised colonies and encroachments on agricultural land resulting out of the non-availability of affordable plots for allotment to the immigrants of this category. He emphasised the need for developing fully serviced colonies in the neighbouring border towns of NCR states to arrest the potential migrants from swarming into Delhi in search of economic opportunities.

18. Finally, The Chief Minister expressed his hope that under the chairmanship of the Hon'able prime minister adequate funds would be made available for the effective implementation of the NCR schemes.

19. Shri Bansi Lal, Chief Minister Haryana, describing NCR Plan as a 'unique' example of integrated development by bringing together different States, emphasised the need for greater intervention of Central Ministries to make adequate investments for implementation of the NCR projects. He however, expressed concern over the inadequacy of the Budget Provisions in the plans of the Central Ministries for NCR projects. Referring to the report of the Working Group for the Ninth Plan, Shri Bansi Lal hoped that with the blessing of the Hon'ble Prime Minister, the Investment Plan will be able to make a headway. He, however, pointed out there were certain issues which needed immediate consideration :-

19.1 Though, MRTS may help in reducing traffic congestion and air pollution in Delhi but the system would be incomplete unless NCR Towns are fully connected and form an integral part of the Regional Rapid Transport System (RRTS) approved by the NCR Planning Board..

19.2 Regarding the location of the directional Terminals it was suggested that the one proposed at Bijwasan should be located in Gurgaon town , for which Haryana State will be in a position to provide sufficient land. He also requested an early action in finalising the alignment of the peripheral Expressway around NCT Delhi so that

the roads coming in from Haryana could be properly interfaced. He further suggested that Railway Board should electrify all the Radial Railway Lines upto a distance of 150 kms from Delhi for running High Frequency EMU Trains.

19.3 Regarding the Ninth plan Investment of Rs. 941 crores required to be provided by the Haryana Government, the Chief Minister, expressed his reservations in view of the limitations of resources and suggested that while the State would be happy to make modest contribution, the bulk of the investment should come from the Government of India either directly or through a special allocation to the Haryana State.

19.4 In order to accommodate the large number of industrial units to be shifted from Delhi, as a consequence of Hon'ble Supreme Court's Judgement, it may be difficult to provide adequate power in view of the persistent shortage. It was, therefore, requested that additional power may be made available from the Northern Grid. In fact, as had been decided in the earlier meeting, 44% of the 457 MW. of additional power to be made available from the Northern Grid out of the unallocated reserve should be given to the Haryana State.

19.5 Referring to the Telecom Network, Shri Bansi Lal, explained that while the DMA towns are connected with Delhi on Local Call System but the intercity linkage of these towns were on STD network, which needs to be converted into a Local Call System in order to have economical and better interconnection.

19.6 Shri Bansi Lal requested the NCR Planning Board to consider providing Interest Free Loan for infrastructure schemes for financing the Expressway, Regional road Grid, Power Transmission and Distribution system etc.

19.7 The Chief Minister, Haryana also emphasised the necessity of revising the boundaries of the NCR to include some more areas/ towns like Karnal, Hansi, Bhiwani etc. and the Mahandergarh districts in the NCR so as to arrest migration from these areas.

19.8 Referring to the finalisation of Sub-regional plan of Haryana Sub-region of NCR, it was pointed out that the two conditions put-forth by the NCRPB were difficult to be met in view of the following reasons :-

- a) The two Kms Green Belt required to be left along the Delhi-Haryana Boarder in the Haryana territory was not possible because of major urban centres like Faridabad, Gurgaon, Bahadurgarh and Kundli etc. had already come up along the Highways and it was not possible to incur heavy investment on acquisition of this Green Belt. It may be possible for Delhi to leave such a green belt within their own territory and controlling it through the Master Plan provisions.
- b) Haryana would only follow the land use plan prepared for the entire NCR and approved by the NCR Planning Board and as such preparation of a separate Sub-regional Land Use Plan for Haryana Territory would not serve any purpose.

As such, Shri Bansilal, requested the Board to relax the above conditions so that the Sub-regional Plan for Haryana could be finalised accordingly..

20. Summing up the issues requiring immediate action the Chief Minister, Haryana stressed early for an action on the following matters :-

- i. Construction of Palwal-Sohna -Bhiwadi-Rewari-Jhajjar-Rohtak bypass.
- ii. Second International Airport near Kundli.
- iii. Uniformity in the rates of Sales-tax.
- iv. Direct electrified rail link between Rohtak and Counter Magnet town of Hissar.
- v. Sparing of more power out of unallocated reserve for industries.

21. The Haryana Chief Minister invited the attention towards the all important question of the need for a uniform sales tax in the entire region. He pointed out that the inter-state competition was not only affecting the ways and means position of the states but also going against the very spirit of the Regional plan aiming at the balanced development of the region. As such it was necessary to take immediate steps in this regard.

22. Shri Bansi Lal once again requested the Prime Minister to help in getting the SYL canal constructed in Punjab so as to enable it supply of additional water to Delhi. He also requested that in view of the substantial contribution of 45 million tons of wheat and rice being provided by the Haryana State to the Central Pool additional power should be made available to his State.

23. Concluding his speech, Shri Bansi Lal requested that in order to ensure that important decisions are taken, the Board meeting should always be chaired by the Hon'able Prime Minister himself.

24. Shri Bhanwar Lal Sharma, Minister of Urban Development, Rajasthan also reiterated the request of Shri Bansi Lal, Chief Minister of Haryana that the meeting of the Board should always be chaired by the Hon'ble Prime Minister which would help in implementation of the NCR projects.

25. Explaining the industrial policy of Rajasthan, Shri Sharma intimated that an Industrial Area Development Authority Act had already been enacted so that in the industrial areas being developed, all the infrastructural facilities can be provided and maintained by a single agency and under this Act one of the two industrial areas selected for establishing such an Authority was Bhiwadi. He further requested that in view of the rapid growth of the Behror-Nimrana-Shahjapur Industrial Corridor, all these three sub regional centres should be upgraded to the level of Regional Centres. Shri Sharma informed about the industrial development being undertaken by the Rajasthan State Industrial Development and Investment Corporation Ltd. (RIICO) at different locations in the Rajasthan sub-region and explained about the efforts being made and the opportunities being afforded by Rajasthan through its Single Window. In view of the industrial development in the area the Rajasthan government was setting up an Export Promotion Industrial park at Tappukhera (Service Centre) near Bhiwadi at a cost of Rs. 55.34 Cr. with the approval of the Min. of Commerce.

26. The Alwar Master Plan had already been approved while in June, 1996, Bhiwadi Master Plan had also been approved. For Sub-regional Centre Shahjahanpore a draft Master Plan has been prepared and in respect of other Sub-regional Centres the Master Plans and Development Projects are under preparation. In respect of Sewage disposal of Bhiwadi a scheme for obtaining Japanese Grant Assistance has already been prepared and the same would shortly be sent for further necessary action. Shri Bhanwar Lal Sharma further requested the Chief Minister, Haryana to get this project jointly implemented.

27. Expressing optimism at the projects being implemented through the financial assistance being provided under the New Financing pattern the Minister requested for a grant assistance for the development of service centres and basic villages also. He further suggested that the Alwar Improvement Trust had taken up certain non-remunerative schemes like the overbridge and were accordingly under a great pressure as the Interest on loan had been increasing and were finding it very difficult to return the loan amount along with the interest. As such, he requested the NCR Planning Board to seriously consider the complete writing off, of such loans.

28. For construction of the rail link between Bhiwadi and Rewari as a part of the Palwal - Khurja bypass line, the NCR Planning Board in its 19th meeting held on 17.11.1995 suggested that the project may be financed on CIDCO Pattern by sharing the cost between the State Govt. and the Railways. The Minister expressed his views that though this project was extremely important for the development of Bhiwadi but should be taken up by the Central Government by providing the entire investment required for this long over due project. He also suggested the laying down of broad Gauge Line connecting Hansoli-Mandawar-Behror-Narnoul and requested the Railway Board to complete the survey early. Shri Sharma requested that the development of Alwar-Ramgarh-Sohana-Gurgaon Road on priority and further that Alwar-Kherthal-Azarka roads be connected with NH-8 near Bawal.

29. Referring to the floods successively during the second year in Rajasthan Sub-region, he requested for a special financial assistance from the NCR Planning Board for the repairs and re-construction of important roads in the sub-region of NCR, Rajasthan. He further requested for the inclusion of

the remaining four Tehsils of Alwar District in the National Capital Region, so that from the administrative point of view the execution of the projects would become easier. He also requested that Ministry of Environment and Forests' Notification of 7th May, 1992 should be withdrawn so that the development works can be taken up without any hindrance.

30. Repeating the request of the Chief Minister of Haryana, Shri Bhanwar Lal Sharma requested that removing of the tax and tariff differentials in National Capital Region was essential so that large industries can be attracted to the Sub-region. He also requested that some of the Central Government offices from Delhi should be shifted to the sub-region so that the commutation is reduced to the minimum. Concluding his speech, Shri Sharma, Minister of Urban Development, Rajasthan requested the Minister of Railways Shri Ram Vilas Paswan to get the railway projects implemented which are long over due.

31. The Advisor to the Governor, Uttar Pradesh, Shri B.N. Swarup expressed the hope that under the Chairmanship of the Hon'ble Prime Minister the issues and bottlenecks which have so far been preventing the implementation of the NCR programmes, would be fully resolved. He fully endorsed the views of the Chief Ministers of Haryana & Delhi and Minister for Urban Development, Rajasthan, that the meeting of the NCRPB should always be chaired by the Prime Minister himself. He expressed his happiness over the accelerated implementation of the programme during the current year, whereby against the overall assistance of Rs.55 crores during the period 1986 to 1995, during 1996 projects worth Rs.359 crores consisting of NCR assistance of about 269 crores, had been approved. The Advisor expressed great concern over the deteriorating conditions in Delhi which would be further aggravated, if the Delhi Administration plan of industrialising additional land is implemented. This would go against the very spirit of the NCR Plan and the policy of decentralisation of industries, specially in the light of the Supreme Court order to close down and shift 168 industries and the action to be initiated in respect of 758 industries and resulting ultimately in the shifting of the 90,000 non-conforming industries from Delhi. He urged upon that the NCR Planning Board not to approve this programme as well as requested the Delhi Govt. to give it up.

32. Referring to the improvements required in the rail transport Shri Swarup emphasised the need to stop thinking of transportation projects for Delhi on stand alone basis specially the 'self contained MRTS' for Delhi and suggested that it had to be fully integrated with the region as had been done in the case of Greater Mumbai. The implementation of this Plan should be undertaken by the Ministry of Railways, for which already a reference has been made to the Hon'ble Railway Minister by the U.P. Govt. The Advisor, further emphasised on the need for a uniform pin code and the improvements in the telecom network to provide 7 digit telephone exchange so that local call facilities are provided within the entire NCR. It was explained that this may not involve any technical problem because already in Bombay more than 32 kms radius area is covered by a single 7 digit telephone code on local dialling system.

33. The Advisor further emphasised the need for raising resources by using land as a resource, specially utilising the 100 acres of land in Delhi for more remunerative purposes than the existing proposal of constructing subsidised Govt. Housing, which could yield over Rs. 2000 crores. On the other hand, such Housing could be developed across the Border in U.P. at a fraction of the cost and part of the saving could be used for giving incentives for Govt. employees staying in these outlying colonies. He further emphasised the need for affecting the much awaited shifting of Govt. offices and trading activities to the NCR, for which they were holding about 5000 acres of land in Meerut and more than Rs. 500 crores worth of investment in the form of unsold offices and commercial buildings in Ghaziabad. He also suggested the setting up of a Regional centre in Delhi where office space for industries and large commercial establishments located in Greater NOIDA, Meerut, Bulandshahr and Ghaziabad could be offered at pre-determined price, though without any subsidy but not through auction.

34. In view of the much lower value of real estate in U.P. as compared to Mumbai, Sh. Swaroop observed, the resources generated through land development in U.P. would be modest, and as such, available state contribution for implementing the rail proposals will be limited and it may not be possible to strictly follow the CIDCO pattern of State's investment of 2/3rd of the project cost. He further suggested that the movement of taxis throughout the region should be made free and all restrictions removed as early as possible.

35. Concluding his speech, Shri Swarup, Advisor to the Governor, UP expressed the hope that it will not only be possible to develop a proper focus for its activities but the NCR Planning Board will also make record achievements under the guidance of the Hon'ble Prime Minister.

36. The Lt. Governor of Delhi, Shri P.K. Dave, requested that his written speech placed on the table may be treated as read, and, since most of the points had already been brought out by the Delhi Chief Minister, he would only emphasise on 3 important issues.

- i. It was suggested that firstly the rapid tram system should be reviewed and Greater emphasis be laid on MRTS and Express highways than tramways.
- ii. Secondly before its implementation, a technical feasibility be commissioned for the double decker ring road (elevated expressways).
- iii. Thirdly, in the process of moving the industries out of Delhi, we should not think of deindustrialising Delhi. Further, Delhi should invite non-polluting industries in the computer software and allied hi-tech fields.

37. The Chairman, Railway Board Sh. C.L.Kaw pointed out that since no where in the world rail services for the commuters are profitable and they accordingly continue to be subsidised, it was suggested that the NCR Planning Board should seriously consider the matter of resources and assured that after considering all the factors whatever decision is taken, it will be implemented by the railways. It was pointed out that presently all lines converged into Delhi catering both to the passenger and freight traffic. The latter moves all through the core areas from Tilak Bridge, Nizammuddin, Okhla, Daya Basti, Azadpur to go towards Ambala. This causes too much of congestion on these tracks and these stations, which are now in the heart of Delhi. As such the railways welcomes the NCR Planning Board's suggestions for construction of bypasses. However, the question of financing the construction of these lines remains to be sorted out. While appreciating the suggestion of the Chief Minister of Haryana to electrify certain lines in Haryana and running of EMU's at high frequency, the Chairman Railway

Board, pointed out that as this was a capital intensive scheme, it will not be possible for railways to spend so much of additional funds out of their plan budget. Similarly, he fully subscribed to the proposals given by the MS, NCRPB regarding the electrification of other tracks in Delhi and Rajasthan, but the only problem remaining to be sorted out was the provision of funds. Finally the Chairman, Railway Board assured that the Railways would participate in all projects as may be decided by the Board and the Govt., and can co-ordinate and try to make them successful.

38. The Minister for Railway requested the Chairman, Railway Board to clarify certain issues regarding the interconnection of Rewari, Bhiwadi and Rohtak by railway lines which had been raised by the Sh. Bansi Lal Chief Minister Haryana, and the Minister for Urban Development Rajasthan Sh Bhanwar Lal Sharma. It was confirmed by the Chairman Railway Board that these lines were definitely required to bypass the traffic on Central portions of Delhi so that the traffic not destined to Delhi does not come inside. He once again pointed out that all EMU services being non- remunerative, have to be highly subsidised and on operation and maintenance alone 70 to 80% subsidy is required to be provided. The Chairman assured that Railways would provide all the technical help wherever necessary and called upon to do so. Referring to a question regarding implementation of projects, the Chairman pointed out that everything was possible and in fact a study was being conducted by RITES on behalf of NCRPB but the availability remained the major constraint. However any further delay of 10 or 15 years will multiply the cost manifold and it was high time that something is done immediately.

39. The Minister of State for Power, Dr. S.Venugopalachari. while agreeing with the investment proposals contained in the Functional Plan for Power, spelt out the steps being taken to meet the requirements of Haryana, specially for Agriculture, and intimated that already 5% additional power had been released. In fact, both Rajasthan and Haryana had already drawn more than their allocation during the year 1995-96. He further reaffirmed that while private sector would be required to make investments for power generation to the extent of Rs.3000 crores, the States would have to invest Rs. 600 crores towards the improvement of transmission and distribution.

40. Shri Ram Vilas Paswan, Minister for Railways assured that his Ministry was totally committed towards the development in national interest. His Ministry was fully aware of the transportation problems and that if immediate steps are not taken, the situation could be explosive as already the implementation of the projects has substantially been delayed. As had been explained a day earlier not only the traffic load is increasing, Delhi is getting more and more polluted and the same may result in terrible diseases. However, as far as railways are concerned we have been repeating time and again that a clear cut policy decision needs to be taken as to whether railways has to be a purely commercial, profit earning organisation or it has to function as an instrument of public service. Addressing specially Shri Bansi Lal, the Railway Minister clarified that as per his own experience, nowhere in the world railways are profit earning, and on top of it, as against the earlier years when the railways use to be given 75% of its funds as budgetary support, the same has been reduced to 15% and thereto the actual release of funds is less and they have to return substantial money in the form of dividends. He reiterated the need for substantial funds and requested the Central and State Governments to actively co-operate in arranging the same. The Railway Minister emphasised the need to allow the railways to raise resources through the development of railway land for commercial use.

41. Concluding his speech, Shri Ram Vilas Paswan, Railway Minister recommended the setting up of a small Committee so as to co-ordinate the projects and get them implemented effectively as early as possible in the regional and national interest.

42. Shri Omesh Saigal, Member Secretary, NCR Planning Board explained the Agenda items and the following decisions on each of the item were taken:-

43. Agenda Item No. 1 : **CONFIRMATION OF THE MINUTES OF THE 19TH MEETING OF THE NCR PLANNING BOARD HELD ON 17.11.1995.**

Since no comments had been received in respect of the minutes of the 19th meeting of the NCR Planning Board held on 17.11.1995, the same were confirmed and approved.

44. Agenda Item No.2 : REVIEW OF THE ACTION TAKEN ON THE DECISIONS OF THE 19TH MEETING HELD ON 17.11.1995.

The review of the actions taken on the decisions of 19th meeting of the Board held on 17.11.1995 were noted .

45. Agenda Item No.3 : NINTH FIVE YEAR PLAN (1997-2002) INVESTMENT REQUIREMENTS FOR DEVELOPMENT -PROGRAMMES OF THE NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION.

Shri Omesh Saigal, Member Secretary explained the details of the Investment Requirement of Rs. 26,000 crores worked out in the Report of the Sub-Group of the working group on the Ninth Plan and the corresponding Development Works required to implement the Regional Plan during the Ninth Plan period. He also explained the provisions which will have to be made by the Central Ministries, the State Governments, and the NCR Planning Board in their Plans as brought out briefly in the audio-visual presentation and requested that at the time of plan discussions in the Planning Commission, the State Governments and Central Ministries should incorporate these as 'Sub Sector Plans' of NCR in their plans. The issue of raising of resources for these Plan provisions can be examined seperately, but the Plan provision itself should definitely be made.

The report was accordingly approved in the meeting.

46. Agenda Item No. 4 : FINANCING OF NCR PROJECTS - RAISING OF ADDITIONAL RESOURCES .

The Member Secretary, NCR Planning Board explained the 'New Financing Pattern' which was approved in the earlier meeting of the NCR Planning Board and whereby the Board had been providing a loan assistance to the extent of 75% and the States contribution was limited to only 25%. He, however, expressed his concern over the inability to raise additional funds through HUDCO as had been presumed in the earlier. It was, therefore, decided that for raising Bonds through HUDCO, the matter would be sorted by the Hon'ble Minister of State for Urban Affairs and Employment.

Member Secretary, NCRPB further requested that since NCR Planning Board has to provide continuing assistance for infrastructure projects which are very basic and necessary for the development of the region, the NCR Planning Board should be treated as a Priority Funding Institution parallel to HUDCO and be granted low interest Government directed loans from institutions like GIC, LIC, UTI etc. Also in order to raise bonds at reasonable cost, the NCR Planning Board may be provided with sufficient IEBR by the Planning Commission in order to be able to float tax free bonds.

This proposal was agreed and it was decided that a reference be made to the Ministry of Finance in this regard and to the corresponding funding agencies.

47. Agenda Item No. 5 : APPROVAL OF FUNCTIONAL PLAN FOR POWER SECTOR IN NCR.

The provisions of the Functional Plan for Power Sector in NCR had broadly been discussed in the Audio Visual presentation and the same were agreed to in the meeting on 19.8.96. It was explained that in order to contain the financial burden on the states, the power generation which constitute the major cost component would be taken up in the private sector. Citing the example of New Delhi, the Member Secretary, NCR Planning Board explained that the response from the foreign countries was quite encouraging for captive power projects in New Delhi and the same could be tried in the region also. However, the Chief Minister of Haryana Shri Bansi Lal intervened to say that rather than States directly negotiating with the private parties, he would like the NTPC to take up the responsibility who could install the projects in collaboration with the foreign companies and supply the power to the States. It was suggested by the Member Secretary, NCR Planning Board, that these modalities should be examined by the Ministry of Power. However, the Chief Minister of Haryana was of the view that since the Prime Minister was presiding over the 20th meeting of the NCRPB, a final decision should be taken right across.

The Prime Minister intervened to ask Shri Bansi Lal, Chief Minister, Haryana about the role of the State Governments in this regard conceived by him. Shri Bansi Lal agreed that State Govts. were definitely required to play a big role in providing power but they cannot provide the amount of power which is required to serve and fulfil the NCR Plan demands.

He specially requested that the power tariff should be made uniform all over the region so that there is no interstate competition specially in the matter of location of industries.

Dr. S. Venugopalachari, Minister of State for Power and Non-Conventional Energy Sources stated that the Hon'ble Prime Minister had agreed to convene the Chief Ministers' meeting in the month of September, 1996 where the matter of fixation of uniform tariff would be discussed, and a decision will be taken.

Certain observations regarding the anticipated Power shortages in the region by 2001 A.D and the costs indicated in the Functional Plan were made by the Chairperson H.S.E.B. It was decided that these being of minor nature could be taken care of while implementing the Power Projects suggested in the Functional Plan.

The proposal was accordingly approved.

48. Agenda Item No. 6 : FUNDING THE REGIONAL RAIL TRANSPORT SYSTEM FOR THE NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION.

Explaining the requirements of funds for implementation of the Regional Rail Transport System, Member Secretary, NCR Planning Board explained that the matter regarding financing of RRTS projects had been discussed with the States and the Ministry of Railways in detail. The NCRPB has been proposing that for funding these projects, we may adopt the CIDCO pattern of sharing the expenditure between the States and the Railways in the ratio of 2/3rd : 1/3rd respectively. However, the States have expressed the opinion that they would be able to make only modest contributions, and it will be difficult for them to contribute the full share as envisaged in the NCR proposal based on CIDCO pattern. The Member Secretary, NCRPB suggested that we may set up a Group headed by the Chairman, Railway Board with Chief Secretaries of NCR States as its members who could make

recommendations after considering all aspects in detail on which the final decisions can be taken. It was further suggested that in addition, the Secretary, Deptt. of Urban Development should also be included as a member in the aforesaid Group. Accordingly, it was decided to set up the following Group :

- | | | |
|----|---|-----------------|
| 1. | Chairman, Railway Board | Chairman |
| 2. | Chief Secretary, Govt. of U.P. | Member |
| 3. | Chief Secretary, Govt. of Haryana | Member |
| 4. | Chief Secretary, GNCT-Delhi | Member |
| 5. | Chief Secretary, Govt. of Rajasthan | Member |
| 6. | Secretary (Urban Development)
Ministry of Urban Affairs & Employment
Govt. of India | Member |
| 7. | Member Secretary, NCR Planning Board | Member-Convenor |

It was decided that the report of this Group/Committee would be submitted in the next meeting of the NCR Planning Board for taking a final decision in the matter.

49. Agenda Item No. 7 : APPROVAL OF THE ANNUAL REPORT 1995-96

The Annual Report 1995-96 was approved.

50. Agenda Item No. 8 : ISSUES ARISING OUT OF THE 38TH AND 39TH MEETINGS OF THE PLANNING COMMITTEE.

While briefly describing the various issues and consequent decisions taken by the Planning Committee in its 38th meeting and 39th meeting held on 10.4.96 and 15.7.96 respectively, the Member Secretary, NCR Planning Board explained that one of the major issues deliberated upon was the approval of Plans related to Greater Noida. In this case the Authority had notified a total

of 40,000 ha. acres of area as development area but while finalising the plans for the two Sub-Regional Centres namely Surajpur and Kasna, in this developed area, only around 5000 ha. area was earmarked for Urban Development. The rest of the 35,000 ha. was being retained under agricultural use. This proposal had been recommended for being placed before the Board by the Planning Committee, after obtaining the concurrence of the U.P. Govt. and the Committee of Experts who had held detailed deliberations in the matter.

All the issues/decisions of the Planning Committee taken in their 38th and 39th meetings were approved.

51. Agenda Item No. 9 : REVIEW OF LOANS AND ADVANCES RELEASED TO THE STATE GOVERNMENTS IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES DURING 1995-96.

The information in respect of this item was placed before the Board and the same was accepted as such.

52. Agenda Item No. 10 : RECRUITMENT RULES AND ASSESSMENT SCHEME FOR NCR PLANNING BOARD STAFF.

This item was withdrawn .

53. Agenda Item No.11: ARRANGING OF RESIDENTIAL ACCOMMODATION FOR OFFICERS ON DEPUTATION TO THE NCR PLANNING BOARD.

This item was approved. It was decided that the matter as such may be sent to the Government for its approval and necessary action.

54. Shri N.P. Singh, Secretary, Deptt. of Urban Development suggested that a Co-ordination Committee headed by the Minister of State for Urban Affairs and Employment and the Finance Ministers of the concerned NCR States may be set up to go into the following matters:

- * Suggest on appropriate mechanism for mobilisation of resources for financing the NCR Development Programme for the 9th Plan through budgetary and extra budgetary resources including private sector participation.
- * Identify innovative methods of financing the projects on BOT, BOLT, BOOT basis, etc. and other modes such as using land as a resource, economic use of air space, transferable development rights and setting up joint venture projects etc.
- * Involvement of Private Sector in the development of housing and infrastructure like power, transportation etc.
- * Suggest appropriate changes in the tax structure of the participating States including the NCT-Delhi so as to achieve uniformity/minimum floor level in tax structure and tariffs in the NCR.
- * Make any other recommendations relating to fiscal measures as would, in their view, promote a balanced and integrated development of the National Capital Region.

Shri Bansi Lal, Chief Minister, Haryana requested that the meeting of the above Committee should be convened as early as possible.

55. Prime Minister and Chairman of the NCR Planning Board, Shri H.D. Deve Gowda, addressing the 20th meeting of the NCR Planning Board, gave a brief over-view of the Regional Plan and its future development programmes and also explained the various investments required to be made by the member States, the Central Govt. Ministries, the private sector and the NCR Planning Board, during the next 10 years and for the Ninth Plan period.

56. The Prime Minister, while appreciating the substantial increase in the loans given by the NCR Planning Board to the participating NCR States during the last 2 years, expressed his concern over the meagre funds actually being invested compared to the overall requirements of around Rs. 60,000 cr. during the next 10 years.

57. He expressed his disappointment over the slow pace at which progress was being made in the Highway Sector, the Railway Sector, provision of housing and drinking water facilities, power facilities, etc. resulting in the continuous influx of migrants from the neighbouring States due to the non-availability of adequate funds.

58. The Prime Minister complimented the Urban Development Minister Dr. Umareddy Venkateswarlu for taking the initiative for calling this meeting within 2 months of the formation of the new Govt., and his anxiety to take concrete action to achieve the objectives of the NCR Plan. He further called upon the NCR States to share full responsibility with the one being expected from the Govt. of India as the Central Govt. as the latter alone would not be able to take up the entire work of implementing the plan. In the light of the liberalisation of the economy at the national level, the Prime Minister suggested, extending invitation to private sector for making investment in most of the areas of development. He approved the setting up of the Committee proposed by the Secretary, Deptt. of Urban Development, Ministry of Urban Affairs & Employment under the Chairmanship of Minister of State of Urban Affairs & Employment and suggested that it should also consider the modes through which private investment can be encouraged, additional resources can be raised, and a uniform tax structure evolved. This Committee should continuously meet on day-to-day basis for 2-3 days and come to a concrete understanding on various issues so that a final decision can be taken in the next board meeting ..

59. Expressing his happiness and complimenting Shri Omesh Saigal, Member Secretary, NCR Planning Board for making an excellent presentation, the Prime Minister, Shri H.D. Deve Gowda explained that resource mobilisation was the crux of the entire problem and unless sincere efforts are made in this direction, it will be very difficult to push up the work. Pointing out that similar problems had been expressed by the Chairman, Railway Board, the Prime Minister felt that everybody was living in the era of fear. On the one hand we have all these resource problems, and on the other hand we are afraid of raising the same through additional taxes so that nobody gets the blame. However, we cannot keep our eyes shut to the situation and hard decisions are required to be taken, for which the Prime Minister requested the Chief Ministers to share the burden collectively and take effective measures to raise the resources to achieve the Plan objectives.

60. It was intimated by Shri Bansi Lal, Chief Minister, Haryana that they have already raised the tax level to 25% recently.

61. Thanking the Chief Minister for this bold decision, the Prime Minister, referring to the apprehensions of the Chief Minister, Haryana with regard to the criticism he may expect while dealing with the private sector in respect of power generation, the Prime Minister requested him to dispel all such fears of criticism, since they are part of normal public life of any politician and that he should fearlessly pursue the matters which are in the interest of region and the State. The Prime Minister assured that he would like the matters regarding the Power and the Highway Sectors to be sorted out as early as possible.

62. Concluding his speech, the Prime Minister, Shri H.D. Deve Gowda thanked the Minister of State for Urban Affairs & Employment, Dr. U. Venkateswarlu, the Lt. Governor of Delhi, the Chief Ministers and the Ministers and other members of the NCR Planning Board for the steps being taken by them for the development of the Region, and specially Shri Bansi Lal, Chief Minister, Haryana for presenting the real picture of the National Capital Region and for taking a pragmatic approach for the first time towards implementation of the Regional Plan.

63. Shri N.P. Singh, Secretary, Deptt. of Urban Development proposing a Vote of Thanks to the Chair, assured the immediate setting up of the Sub-Committee under the Chairmanship of the Minister of State for Urban Affairs & Employment with the Finance Ministers of the NCR States as its members. He explained that this committee would not only look after the uniformity of the sales tax and other taxes etc. but also the scope of private sector investment in major capital intensive sectors like Power, Highways, etc. The Prime Minister intervened and directed that the housing sector should be especially included in the Terms of Reference of this Committee, since this was one of the major problems faced by the migrating population from the neighbouring States of Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Haryana and Rajasthan to NCT-Delhi. The Secretary, Deptt. of Urban Development assured that housing sector would be taken special care off, during the deliberations of the Sub-Committee as directed the Chairman-NCRPB and Prime Minister.

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



(OMESH SAIGAL)
Member Secretary

ANNEXURE

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

1. SHRI H.D. DEVE GOWDA,
HON'BLE PRIME MINISTER,
GOVT. OF INDIA,
NEW DELHI.
2. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN,
MINISTER OF RAILWAYS,
GOVT. OF INDIA,
NEW DELHI.
3. DR. U. VENKATESWARLU,
MINISTER OF STATE FOR
URBAN AFFAIRS & EMPLOYMENT &
PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS,
GOVT. OF INDIA,
NEW DELHI.
4. DR. S. VENUGOPALACHARI,
MINISTER OF STATE FOR POWER,
GOVT. OF INDIA,
NEW DELHI.
5. SHRI BANSI LAL,
CHIEF MINISTER,
GOVT. OF HARYANA,
HARYANA CIVIL SECTT.,
CHANDIGARH.
6. SHRI P.K. DAVE,
LT. GOVERNOR,
GOVT. OF NCT-DELHI.
7. SHRI SAHIB SINGH VERMA,
CHIEF MINISTER,
GOVT. OF NCT-DELHI.
8. SHRI SIRI KISAN DASS,
MINISTER FOR TOWN & COUNTRY PLANNING,
GOVT. OF HARYANA,
HARYANA CIVIL SECTT.,
CHANDIGARH.
9. SHRI BHANWAR LAL SHARMA,
MINISTER (URBAN DEVELOPMENT),
GOVT. OF RAJASTHAN,
JAIPUR.

- ✓ 10. SHRI B.N. SWARUP,
ADVISOR TO GOVERNOR
UTTAR PRADESH, LUCKNOW.
11. SHRI C.L. KAW,
CHAIRMAN,
RAILWAY BOARD,
NEW DELHI.
12. SHRI P. ABRAHAM,
SECRETARY,
MINISTRY OF POWER,
GOVT. OF INDIA,
NEW DELHI.
13. SHRI C. RAMACHANDRAN,
SECY., DEPTT. OF EXPENDITURE,
MINISTRY OF FINANCE,
GOVT. OF INDIA.
NEW DELHI.
14. SHRI K.S. SHARMA,
SECRETARY,
DEPTT. OF URBAN EMPLOYMENT
& POVERTY ALLEVIATION,
NIRMAN BHAWAN,
NEW DELHI.
15. SHRI N.P. SINGH,
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ANNEXURES
TO
AGENDA NOTES

**21TH MEETING OF THE
NCR PLANNING BOARD
TO BE HELD
AT 12:00 NOON ON MARCH 15, 1997
IN SCIENCE CENTRE (CSIR)
LODHI ESTATE, NEW DELHI**

**NCR PLANNING BOARD
MINISTRY OF URBAN AFFAIRS & EMPLOYMENT
NEW DELHI**

ANNEXURE - II
OF
AGENDA ITEM NO. 3

**APPROVAL OF FUNCTIONAL PLAN FOR
TELECOMMUNICATION SECTOR IN
NCR**

PAGE : 1 - 25

FUNCTIONAL PLAN : TELECOMMUNICATIONS



NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION PLANNING BOARD
INDIA HABITAT CENTRE
1ST FLOOR, ZONE IV
LODHI ROAD
NEW DELHI

1. INTRODUCTION:

1.1 At present there is a marked difference between the availability of Posts and Telecom facilities in NCT-Delhi and other parts of NCR. For example, a local call system between Ghaziabad and Faridabad which existed earlier has now been changed on STD (code 0575 & 0129) rating. Moreover, a local call is of 5 minutes duration within NCT-Delhi irrespective of the distances involved but between Ghaziabad or Faridabad to Delhi, it is of 3 minutes duration. More so it is difficult to make even local call from one exchange to another due to non-availability of adequate, reliable and modern type of transmission medias in some of DMA and priority towns. Even many exchanges are working in non standard or rented buildings which are not as per requirements. In many cases, ducting arrangements to cover the cables are either inadequate or not at all there. There is shortage of local and STD/ISD PCOs in the whole region. Before 1994 issue, Delhi Telephone Directory contained telephone numbers of Faridabad & Ghaziabad. After 1994, this provision has been withdrawn by MTNL, Delhi. This has caused frustration and inconvenience to all Telephone users specially industrialists and commercial establishments.

Similarly, the posts and telegraph facilities are quite inadequate and are not upto the required satisfaction. Sometimes a letter posted in Delhi, reaches Ghaziabad or Faridabad after 7 to 10 days and telegrams are either not at all delivered or if delivered, it is after inordinate delays.

1.2 The demand position as on 1.4.96 (Annexure 1, 2 & 3) shows a waiting list of 79727 in all secondary switching areas in NCR as compared to 9221 in NCT Delhi. The DMA, Priority & Counter Magnet towns also indicate a wide gap in provisioning of Telephones in Comparison to NCT-Delhi (Table :1).

Table :1 Waiting List for Telephone Connections on 1.4.1996.

Sl.No.	Area	Waiting list	Existing Telephones	% short fall
1.	NCT- Delhi	9,221	1167010	0.78
2.	NCR	79,727	373877	17.58
3.	DMA Towns	24,477	159675	13.29
4.	Priority Towns	16,446	100980	14.00
5.	Counter Magnet Towns	12,943	102206	11.23

1.3 Though distribution of Telephone connection has improved but the telecommunication facilities could not achieve the demand level in towns of Faridabad, Gurgaon, Panipat in Haryana. Ghaziabad, NOIDA, Bulandshahr and Khurja in UP and Alwar in Rajasthan. Moreover, the quality of service is far

behind to that of Delhi Telecom network. There is a waiting list of 22,690 in Faridabad-Gurgaon Distt., 22148 in Panipat area, 9689 in Ghaziabad Distt. 6869 in Rohtak distt. and 5499 in Sonapat Distt. against only 9221 in NCT-Delhi(Annexure-I).

1.4 The Telephone/Population ratio was 1:10 in NCT-Delhi, against 1:63 in NCR as on 1st April, 1996. (Table :2).

Table:2 Telephone/Population Ratio on 1.4.1996.

Sl.No.	Area	No. of Telepho- nes	Approx. Popula- tion (1.4.1996)	Ratio (Approx)
1.	NCT-Delhi	11,67,010	116 lakhs	1:10
2.	NCR	5,41,002	315 lakhs	1:63

1.5 Section 2(d) of the NCR Planning Board Act, 1985 defines "Functional Plan" which means to elaborate one or more elements of specific sector of Regional Plan. Section 16 provides for preparation of Functional Plans by the Board with the assistance of the Planning Committee for the proper guidance of the participating States and the Union territory after the Regional Plan has come into operation. Functional Plan for Telecommunications sector is one of such plans.

In view of statutory provisions in the Act, the Regional Plan and the Functional Plan have statutory status and, therefore, policy and programmes contained in the document after due process of approval by NCRPB and notification thereafter, would be binding on all the concerned constituent agencies of the National Capital Region.

2. OBJECTIVES OF THE FUNCTIONAL PLAN:

2.1 In order to bring telecom services at par with Delhi, it is essential to integrate whole of NCR Telecom Network including Delhi. For this purpose, an effective and efficient postal and telecom system is required which is possible only by creating independent NCR telecom and NCR postal circles headed by Chief General Manager, Telecom and Chief Post Master General, Posts respectively or alternatively by merging of the entire NCR Postal and Telecom Areas into the existing Delhi Postal Circles and Delhi telephone network of MTNL. Following steps are essential to achieve the goal of integrating telecom network:-

1) Provision of Uniform local call system in DMA Towns in the 1st phase & in rest of the NCR area in second phase.

2) Provision of single STD code (011) in whole of the NCR including NCT-Delhi.

3) Provision of telephones on demand by 1997 in whole of the NCR.

4) To continue providing of telecom facilities at par with Delhi as per demand and also to the additional population of 20 lakhs and for industries being planned to be shifted to NCR before 2005 by allotting and commissioning of switching equipment on priority basis.

5) Replacing all non-electronic exchanges before 2001.

6) Provision of reliable and latest media/connectivity to maintain service quality at par with Delhi.

7) Provision of reliable trunk services in whole of the NCR.

8) Provision of adequate number of STD/ISD PCOs.

9) All industrial growth centres, tourist and pilgrimage places to be covered with STD, pay phone facilities etc,

10) Provision of all modern facilities like, cellular, paging, voice mail, video fax, ISDN, CCS-7, automatic locking, call transfer, call waiting etc. in whole of the NCR.

11) Provision of uniform postal pin code (11) in whole of the NCR at par with Delhi.

12) Provision of postal & telegraph facilities at par with Delhi by opening additional posts & telegraph offices.

13) Provision of land, building and electric sub-stations for telephone exchanges at

Notional prices:

As per national Telecom Policy - 1994, one Telephone connection (DEL) costs Rs.47000/- (on 1993-94 prices). This cost includes component of land, building, cable, switching & transmission media, Lines and wires, Air conditioning etc. Due to huge requirement of funds, Deptt. of Telecom is not able to purchase land and construct buildings at the rates demanded by local authorities. As on 1.4.96 large number of sites are required urgently (e.g. 38 in Rohtak alone). Besides this, large number of land cases are pending for settlement with the local authorities, for example, 6 cases in Bulandshahr Distt. alone. Similarly there exists a long delay in construction of buildings. As an example, 11 buildings are yet to be completed in Rohtak Distt. alone.

14) There is need to provide Telecom lane of 2.5 feet width along with the construction of new roads and provision of RCC pipes at regular interval to avoid frequent cutting of roads and repairing.

3. THE PLAN:

3.1 The existing capacity, working lines and waiting list position as on 1.4.1996 is shown in Annexure 1, 2 & 3. The Economic Research unit of Deptt. of Telecommunication has projected future telephone demand. Details for the years 1997, 2001, 2002 and 2005 for DMA, Priority, Counter Magnet, whole of NCR and NCT Delhi are also given in Annexure 1 & 2.

3.2 The comparative analysis of Existing equipped capacity, Working connections and the Waiting List reveals wide gap between the availability of Telephone connections in NCT Delhi and other parts of NCR. There is a huge waiting list for telephones in whole of NCR and DMA, Priority and counter magnet towns (Table:3). The Existing equipped capacity is much less in other towns of NCR.

Table: 3 Waiting list for new telephone connections as on 1.4.96

<u>Sl.No.</u>	<u>Areas</u>	<u>Waiting List</u>
1.	DMA Towns	24,477
2.	Priority Towns	16,446
3.	Counter Magnet Towns	53,866
4.	NCT-Delhi	9,221

3.3 As per DOT policy - 1994 telephones are to be provided on demand by March, 1997 in whole of the country.

3.4 The DOT has to ensure that the level of providing Telephone on demand has to be maintained beyond 1997. By 2005, DOT will have to meet the addl. demand of (i) 2 million people proposed to be deflected from NCT Delhi and (ii) number of industries proposed for shifting to NCR areas.

3.5 The existing area of NCT Delhi is 1483 sq. kms. and DMA towns 1696 sq.kms. The radial distance works out about 22 kms. for NCT Delhi and 32 kms for an area of 3179 sq kms comprising NCT Delhi & DMA towns. From Annexure-4 it is obvious that the DMA towns are contiguous to existing NCT Delhi towns. For providing telecom facilities at par with NCT-Delhi and to integrate NCR with Delhi, it is essential that these two areas are treated as a single area (zone) of a radial distance of about 32 kms.

3.6 In the present working of DOT, many places in big towns are more than 32 kms apart where charges are only for local calls. For example, in Bombay, Calcutta & Delhi the distance between two farthest telephone users is more than 32 kms and these users are charged on local call basis instead of STD rating. Hence, it is essential that DOT will have to refix its boundaries in a radial distance of 32 kms covering all the DMA towns to enable it to provide local call system and single STD code among the DMA and Delhi in the first phase (i.e. by 2002).

3.7 The NCRPB is responsible for implementation of the Regional Plan and the Functional Plans. Hence, NCRPB will be monitoring the status of the Telecom development time to time. For this purpose DOT will submit a quarterly status report to NCRPB indicating achievements made or likely shortfalls etc. for each Telecom Distt. covering all the SSA (Secondary Switching Areas) & SDCAs (Short Distance Charging Areas).

4. INVESTMENT PLAN

4.1 The National Telecom Policy - 1994 of DOT has calculated the unit cost per line as Rs.47000/- at 1993-94 prices. The policy provides for provisioning of Telephones "ON DEMAND" by March, 1997 and beyond. The 9th Plan objectives of DOT also ensures continuity in the provisioning of Telephones "ON DEMAND" irrespective of any quantum of population at any point of time. Further the 9th Plan of DOT also envisaged for upgrading and improvement in the quality of Telecom services by installing modern type media/connectivity and switching equipment.

4.2 The investment plan for providing Telephones "On demand" in 8 DMA and 12 Priority towns during balance part of 8th Plan (1996-97), complete 9th Plan (1997-2002) and first 3 years of 10th Plan (2003-2005) is given below in Table - 4.

Table : 4 Requirement of Investment 1997-2005

(Annexure 5 to 8)

Sl. No.	Period	No. of Telephones (to be provided)			Amount (investment) (in crores)		
		DMA Towns	Priority Towns	Total	DMA Towns	Priority Towns	Total
1.	9th Plan (1997-2002)	281389	131716	413105	1322.53	618.06	1941.59
2.	During (2002-2005)	315407	144068	459475	1482.41	677.12	2159.53
Total:		596796	275784	872580	2704.94	1295.18	4101.12

4.3 The satisfaction ratio likely to be achieved in the corresponding periods is as follows (Annexure 6 & 8).

Year	Area	No. of Telephones	Population (in lakhs)	Satisfaction Ratio
				One Tel:Population
2001	NCT Delhi	2493361	144.30	1:5.8
	DMA	435102	31.34	1:7.2
	PRT	223230	28.70	1:12.8
2005	NCT Delhi	3923352	164.00	1:4.2
	DMA	826119	36.43	1:4.4
	PRT	402202	32.20	1:8.0

4.4 When NCR towns are brought in a local call system at par with Delhi, it is likely that there may be loss of revenue to DOT. It is very difficult to work out the exact loss due to conversion of STD working into local call working as metering system of Telecom network is such that same meter registers STD

calls & local calls and no methodology is available to segregate the two revenues. However, on the basis of projects sanctioned by DOT for big towns, STD, revenue is presumed 2/3 of the total revenue registered by a meter and rest 1/3 as local call revenue. Thus, when system is changed to local call, DOT may be at a loss of 2/3rd of the revenue it is getting in a STD working. But it is expected that actual loss will be much less because traffic will increase multifold when people make local calls in place of STD calls. DOT is free to enhance tariffs to compensate for the actual losses due to this conversion which is very essential and unavoidable to integrate and to bring telecom services in NCR at par with Delhi.

5. FINANCING:

5.1 For providing additional 8.72 lacs telephones in DMA & Priority towns by 2005 and upgrade and modernise the telecom network of NCR to bring it at par with Delhi, DOT has to ensure a provision of Rs.2100'00 crores in its budget proposals during 1997-2005. In the Ist phase, DMA towns are proposed to have full integration with Delhi Telecom Network including provisioning of local call and single STD code. In the IIInd phase priority towns and other parts of NCR are to be covered.

5.2 To compensate for the loss of revenue due to conversion of STD routing into local call working, DOT is free to enhance tariffs or to fix special charging system for an area of 32 kms. radial distance instead of existing 22 kms as marked in Annexure 4.

6. PHASING:

It is proposed that above plan proposals be implemented in two phases i.e. Phase I (1997-2002) and Phase II (2002-2005). Telephone connections upto march, 1997 be provided as per DOT policy plan proposals:

Phase I (1997-2002) : It is proposed that target to provide 4 lakhs 13 thousand connections in DMA towns and priority towns be achieved at the cost of Rs.1941.59 during 1997-2002. Out of this, Rs.1300 crores shall be invested by DOT and the rest Rs.641.59 crores through private participation. Expenditure of Rs.1300 crores will be part of the Sub-component Plan for NCR of the Ministry of communications. Beside it is proposed that the local call system be extended among all DMA towns at par with Delhi. In order to integrate DMA towns with Delhi, the jurisdiction of MTNL be extended to these towns and single STD code (011) be given to all DMA towns to create uniform homogeneous region.

Phase II (2002-2005): It is proposed that another 4 lakh 59 thousand new telephone connections are required to be provided to these DMA and priority towns at the cost of Rs.2159.53 crores and out of this, Rs.800 crores have to be from the DOT Sub-component plan of NCR and remaining Rs. 1359.53 crores have to be invested through private participation. At that stage the ^{local} call facility be extended to entire region and the whole region be provided telecom facilities at par with Delhi. It is also proposed that MTNL Boundary be extended to cover entire NCR during Phase II.

7. POLICY IMPLEMENTATION:

DOT/DOP has to take decisions on the following policy issues:

- a. Creation of a NCR Telecom Circle to be headed by Chief General Manager Telecom.
- b. Creation of a NCR Postal Circle to be head by Chief Post Master General Posts.
- c. Restoration of local call system among DMA & NCT Delhi as it existed earlier.
- d. Provision of local call system taking NCR & MTNL as a single zone by converting entire numbering plan into a seven digit scheme thereby having a uniform STD code (011) in whole of NCR including NCT Delhi.

e. Demand for additional funds to bring telecom & postal services at par with Delhi in whole of NCR as a priority Sector.

f. Allot and Commission adequate switching equipment to provide Telephones on demand by March, 1997 not only to the existing population but also to the 2 million additional population & industries likely to be shifted to NCR areas shortly in view of recent Supreme Court orders.

g. DOP to ensure that postal zones of UP, Haryana and Rajasthan areas are changed to '11' level at par with Delhi.

h. DOP to further ensure delivery of Postal Dak and Telegrams with the same efficiency of speed as in Delhi Postal circle.

i. Replacement of all old type switching equipment and transmission media in whole of NCR by March, 1997 by latest and improved equipment.

j. To provide an efficient and effective Trunk services.

k. To provide all modern telecom facilities like ISDN, CCS, Cellular, paging etc. at par with Delhi.

l. Internet facility through VSNL should be available to all DMA towns at par with Delhi in the first phase and the rest of entire NCR in the second phase.

DEMAND OF TELEPHONES IN WHOLE OF MCR AS ON 1.4.1996

PROJECTED DEMAND OF TELEPHONES IN WHOLE OF MCR AS ON 1997, 2001, 2002 & 2005 (ERU FIGS OF DOT BASED ON PAST TREND AND ITS PROJECTIONS)

Sl. No.	Name of Area	No. of Exch-anges	Equipped Capacity	Working Connections	Waiting List	Demand	Demand 1997	Demand 2001	Demand 2002	Demand 2005	Net Demand to be met during			
											1996-97	1997-2001	1997-2002	2002-2005
1	2	3	4	5	6	7=5+6	8	9	10	11	12=8-5	13=9-8	14=10-8	15=11-10

DMA AND PRIORITY TOWNS:

1.	Faridabad-Gurgaon	69	112196	82741	22690	105431	118104	202995	232430	348906	35363	84891	114326	116476
2.	Rohtak-Bahadurgarh	49	41876	34223	6869	41892	49720	93448	109474	175785	15497	43768	59754	66311
3.	Panipat-Karnal	132	64640	51843	22148	73991	33353	169979	203125	346431	31510	86626	119772	143506
4.	Kundli-Sonepat	38	15328	10813	5499	16312	21604	46310	56036	99271	10791	24706	34432	43235
5.	Rewari-Narnaul	53	12248	9524	2861	12385	13369	25396	29615	49245	3845	12027	16446	18428
6.	Meerut	44	72376	54221	1691	55912	58034	102585	118257	181265	3813	44551	60223	63088
7.	Ghaziabad	36	115176	97356	9689	107045	123786	194085	217181	304306	26430	70299	93395	87125
8.	Delhashtahr	32	13024	10824	3360	14184	18332	17684	20268	30663	(-) 492	7352	9936	10395
9.	Alwar	88	28630	22332	4920	27252	36346	79467	96632	173749	14014	43121	60286	77117
Total:		541	475494	373877	79727	453504	514648	931989	1083218	1708819	140771	417341	568570	625601

COUNTER MAGNET TOWNS:

1.	Bareilly	26	52004	38628	10167	48795	16982	23630	25665	32881	(-)21646	6648	8683	7216
2.	Gwalior	147	58180	40816	147	40963	56888	114303	136135	229988	15992	57495	79327	93853
3.	Meerut	144	59840	50533	10570	61103	50753	88459	101639	154177	220	37706	50886	52538
4.	Kota	28	26804	22790	8519	31309	42584	76046	87910	135803	19794	33462	45326	47893
5.	Patiala	63	27472	14358	1697	16055	49665	76762	85590	118644	35307	27097	35925	33054
Total:		408	224360	167125	31100	198225	216792	379200	436939	671493	49667	162408	220147	234554
Total for MCR:		949	699854	541002	110827	651829	731440	1311189	1520157	2380312	190438	579749	788717	860155
For MCT Delhi:		129	1435600	1167010	9221	1176231	1584576	2493361	2792565	3923352	417566	408785	1267989	1138787

DEMAND OF TELEPHONES IN MCR AS ON 1.4.1996

PROJECTED DEMAND OF TELEPHONES IN MCR AS ON 1997, 2001, 2002 & 2005 (Based on ERU FIGS of DOT, BASED ON PAST TREND AND ITS PROJECTIONS)

Sl. No.	Name of Towns	Equipped Capacity	Working Connections	Waiting List	Demand	Demand 1997	Demand 2001	Demand 2002	Demand 2005	Net Demand to be met during			
										1996-97	1997-2001	1997-2002	2002-2005
1	2	3	4	5	6(4+5)	7	8	9	10	11=7-4	12=8-7	13=9-7	14=10-9
DNA TOWNS:													
1.	Faridabad	47000	41714	5076	47590	73942	142308	167733	274191	24935	60446	93791	166458
2.	Ballabhgarh	9000	7293	1163	8456								
3.	Gurgaon	44500	25284	10493	35777	44350	84549	102325	168979	19066	42219	57975	66654
4.	Bahadurgarh	5000	4755	810	5565	7221	13952	16450	26959	2466	6731	9229	10509
5.	Kundli	1000	754	231	985	826	1596	1882	3064	72	770	1056	1202
6.	Ghazipur	57000	45259	2246	47507	65910	123931	145123	233020	20651	58021	79213	87905
7.	NOIDA	34000	33377	3497	36874	35389	63636	73491	114430	2012	28247	38302	40739
8.	Loni	1400	1239	159	1398	1685	3030	3500	5448	446	1345	1823	1940
(a) Total :		198900	159675	24477	184152	229323	435102	510712	826119	64640	205779	281389	315407
PRIORITY TOWNS:													
9.	Rohtak	16000	13108	940	14128	16205	26704	30255	44004	3017	10499	14050	13749
10.	Rewari	4000	3719	1158	4877	4147	6387	7115	9837	428	2240	2968	2722
11.	Bharuhera	500	470	162	632	592	883	976	1317	122	291	384	341
12.	Palwal	2000	1949	1564	3533	4002	8049	9538	15871	2133	3967	5456	6333
13.	Panipat	15000	13565	6032	19597	25120	52620	63311	110225	11563	27500	38183	46914
14.	Meerut	60000	43609	-	43609	41478	62966	69892	95566	(-) 2131	21468	28414	25694
15.	Bulandshahr	4000	3548	1454	5002	3302	4852	5342	7130	(-) 246	1550	2040	1788
16.	Khurja	3000	2952	450	3402	3925	6961	8033	12345	973	3036	4108	4312
17.	Hapur	6000	5100	1200	6300	6743	11834	13621	20771	1643	5091	6678	7150
18.	Alwar	12024	10333	3301	13634	16938	32951	38915	64102	6605	16013	21977	25187
19.	HIA Alwar	1000	581	44	625	952	2007	2418	4231	371	1055	1466	1813
20.	Shivadi	2000	1966	121	2087	2926	7008	8718	16783	960	4082	5792	6065
(b) Total:		125524	100960	16446	117426	126410	223230	258134	402202	25438	96812	131716	144268
Total (a + b)		324424	260635	40923	301578	355741	658332	768846	1228321	90078	302591	413105	459675

COUNTER MAGNET TOWNS:

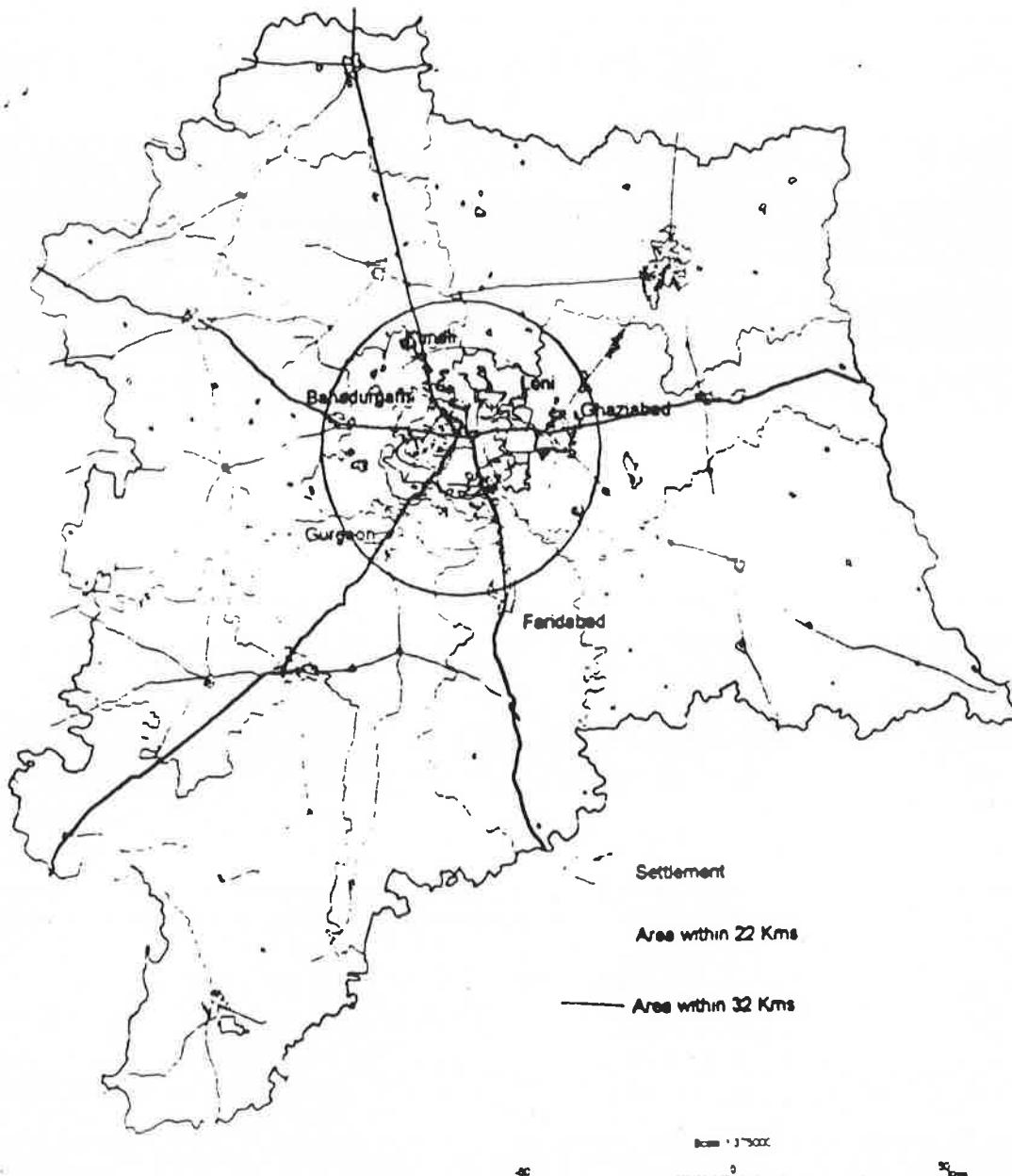
21. Bareilly	24000	12003	1647	13730	14605	19410	20851	25816	2522	4013	6246	4965
22. Gwalior	40000	34602	57	34659	44429	89406	105320	172166	11827	42977	50091	66046
23. Missar	13200	9439	2915	12354	17631	30730	35300	53560	8192	13099	17677	10252
24. Kota	21300	10350	0324	26674	33401	50967	67930	103054	15131	25406	34449	35924
25. Patiala	33100	27792	-	27792	22970	32329	35212	45501 (-)	4022	9359	12242	10209
(c) Total:	139600	102266	12943	115209	135116	230050	264621	400897	32050	95734	129505	136276
Total(a+b+c)	464104	362921	33866	416787	490857	809102	1033467	1629210	127936	398325	542610	555751

UNIT WISE STATUS AS ON 31.3.96

Sl. No.	Name of the	T E L E P H O N E S		
		Equipped Capacity	Direct Exchange Lines	Waiting List
1.	Delhi	1435600	1167010	9221
2.	Uttar Pradesh(E)	470852	393284	52733
3.	Uttar Pradesh(W)	548346	416645	65813
4.	Haryana	382932	294514	76914
5.	Rajasthan	635143	494410	138150
	Total:	3472873	2765863	342831

NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION

Proposed Local call system Area



ESTIMATED COST FOR PROVIDING TELEPHONE CONNECTIONS
DURING 1996-97 (PART OF 8TH PLAN)

Sl. No.	Towns	Existing Working Lines as on 1.4.96	Projected Demand - during (1996-97)	Net Demand to be met during (Part of 8th Plan)	Estimated cost @ Rs. 47000/- per Del (in crores)	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5(4-3)	6	7
1.	8 DMA towns	159675	229323	69648	327.35	1. Sl.No. 1,2,3 show the details of demand/cost on the basis of figures of individual towns.
2.	12 Priority towns	100980	126418	25438	114.56	
	Total:	260655	355741	95086	446.91	
2.	5 Counter Magnet towns	102266	135116	32850	154.40	2. Sl.No.4,5,6 show the details of demand/cost on the basis of figs. of complete secondary switching area in which the particular town is situated.
4.	Whole of NCR including Counter Magnet towns	541002	731440	190438	895.06	
5.	5 Counter Magnet Towns (Complete SSA)	167125	216792	49667	233.44	
6.	Whole of NCR Excluding Counter Magnet towns	373877	514648	140771	661.62	
7.	NCT- Delhi	1167010	1584576	417566	1962.56	

**ESTIMATED COST FOR PROVIDING TELEPHONE CONNECTIONS
DURING 1997-2001 (PART OF 9TH PLAN)**

Sl. No.	Towns	Existing Demand - 1997	Projected Demand - 2001	Net Demand to be met during (1997-2001)	Estimated cost @ Rs.47000/- per line (in crores)	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5(4-3)	6	7
1.	3 DMA towns	229323	435102	205779	967.16	1. Sl.No. 1,2,3 show the details of demand/cost on the basis of figures of individual towns.
2.	12 Priority towns	126418	223230	96812	455.02	
	Total:	355741	658332	302591	1422.18	
3.	5 Counter Magnet towns	135116	230850	95734	449.95	2. Sl.No.4,5,6 show the details of demand/cost on the basis of figs. of individual secondary switching area in which the particular town is situated.
4.	Whole of NCR including Counter Magnet towns	731440	1311189	579749	2774.82	
5.	5 Counter Magnet Towns (Complete SSA)	216792	379200	162408	763.32	
6.	Whole of NCR Excluding Counter Magnet towns	514648	931989	417341	1961.50	
7.	NCT- Delhi	1524576	2493361	908785	4271.29	

**ESTIMATED COST FOR PROVIDING TELEPHONE CONNECTIONS
DURING 1997-2002 (PART OF 9TH PLAN)**

Sl. No.	Towns	Existing Demand - 1997	Projected Demand - 2002	Net Demand to be met during (1997-2002)	Estimated cost @ Rs. 47000/- per line (in crores)	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5(4-3)	6	7
1.	3 DMA towns	229323	510712	281389	1322.53	1. Sl.No. 1,2,3 show the details of demand/cost on the basis of figs. of individual towns.
2.	12 Priority towns	126418	258134	131716	618.06	
	Total:	355741	768846	413105	1941.59	
3.	5 Counter Magnet towns	135116	264621	129505	608.67	2. Sl.No. 4,5,6 show the details of demand/cost on the basis of figs. of complete secondary switching area in which the particular town is situated.
4.	Whole of MCR including Counter Magnet towns	731440	1520157	788717	3706.97	
5.	5 Counter Magnet Towns (Complete SSA)	216792	436907	220147	5677.55	
6.	Whole of MCR Excluding Counter Magnet towns	514648	1083218	568570	2672.28	
7.	MCT- Delhi	1584576	2792565	1207989	5677.55	

**ESTIMATED COST FOR PROVIDING TELEPHONE CONNECTIONS
DURING 2002-2005 (PART OF 10TH PLAN)**

Sl. No.	Towns	Existing Demand - 2002	Projected Demand - 2005	Net Demand to be met during (2002-2005)	Estimated cost @ Rs. 47000/- per line (in crores)	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5(4-3)	6	7
1.	3 DMA towns	510712	326119	315407	1402.41	1. Sl.No. 1,2,3 show the detail/cost on the basis of figs. of individual towns.
2.	12 Priority towns	258134	402202	144068	677.12	
	Total:	768846	1228321	459475	2159.53	
3.	5 Counter Magnet towns	264621	400897	136276	640.50	2. Sl.No.4,5,6 show the details of demand/cost on the basis of figs. of complete secondary switching area in which the particular town is situated.
4.	Whole of NCR including Counter Magnet towns	1520157	2380312	860155	4042.73	
5.	5 Counter Magnet Towns (Complete SSA)	436939	671493	234554	1102.41	
6.	Whole of NCR Excluding Counter Magnet towns	1083218	1708819	625601	2940.32	
7.	NCT- Delhi	2792565	3923352	1130787	5314.70	

Technical Sub-Group of Telecommunication

1. Shri Omesh Saigal, I.A.S. Chairman
Member Secretary
NCRPB, New Delhi
2. Shri Anil Kumar, I.A.S. Member
Vice Chairman
DDA, New Delhi
3. Shri K. Sridhara Member
Deputy Director General
Department of Telecommunication
Sanchar Bhawan, New Delhi
4. Shri R.K. Panikar Member
Director
Department of Telecommunication
Sanchar Bhawan, New Delhi
5. Shri Nirmal Singh Member
Deputy Advisor
Planning Commission
New Delhi
6. Chief Planner Member
Town Planning Department
Government of U.P.
Lucknow
7. Shri C.S. Mehta Member
Chief Planner and Architectural Advisor
Town Planning Department
Government of Rajasthan
Jaipur
8. Shri B.D. Gulati Member
Chief Coordinator Planner
Town and Country Planning Department
Government of Haryana
Panchkula

- | | | |
|-----|---|----------|
| 9. | Shri B.S.Saxena
AGM, Long Term Planning
MTNL, New Delhi | Member |
| | | |
| 10. | Shri R.C.Aggarwal
Chief Regional Planner
NCRPB, New Delhi | Member |
| | | |
| 11. | Shri M.L.Gupta
Advisor
NCRPB, New Delhi | Member |
| | | |
| 12. | Dr. N.B.Johri
Regional Planner
NCRPB, New Delhi | Convenor |

FUNCTIONAL PLAN OF TELECOMMUNICATIONS

SUMMARY

INTRODUCTION : There is a marked difference between the availability of Post and Telecom facilities in Delhi and other parts of NCR. Waiting list as on 1.4.96 for telephone connections in all secondary switching areas in NCR is 79,727 as compared to 9221 in Delhi. The telephone : population ratio as on 1.4.96 in Delhi is only 1:10 as against 1:63 in NCR.

OBJECTIVES OF THE FUNCTIONAL PLAN : The main objective is to bring telecom and postal services at par with that of Delhi. For this action following steps are required. 1. Creation of Independent NCR Telecom and NCR Postal circles. 2. Uniform Local Call System in DMA towns in the 1st phase and entire NCR in the IIInd phase. 3. Provision of single STD code (011) for the whole NCR. 4. Telephone on demand. 5. Replacing non-electronic exchanges. 6. Provision of all modern facilities like cellular phones, paging, voice mail, videofax, ISDN, CCS-7, automatic locking, call transfer etc. in whole NCR. 7. Provision of Uniform postal pin code (11) in whole of NCR. 8. Provision of land, building and electric sub-station at notional prices. 9. Provision of Telecom lane of 2.5 feet. width along roads and for RCC pipes across the road at regular interval.

THE PLAN : As per DOT policy telephones shall be provided on demand by 1997 and thereafter. During the first phase (1997-2001) (i) Local Call facility among DMA towns at par with Delhi (ii) Single STD Code (011). (iii) Jurisdiction of one Telecom circle like MTNL (iv) latest electronic facilities including internet through VSNL (v) Single pin code (11) and (vi) Single postal circle for NCR. During the second phase (2002-2005) All above facilities should be extended to remaining part of NCR. Quarterly progress in this respect be given to the NCRPB for monitoring and record.

INVESTMENT PLAN : During first phase 4 lakhs 13 thousand telephone connections in DMA towns and priority towns at the cost of Rs. 1941.59 cr. will be provided. Out of this Rs. 1300 cr. shall be from DOT budget and Rs. 641.59 cr. through private participation. During second phase 4 lakh 59 thousand new telephone connections will be provided at the cost of Rs. 2159.53 cr. Out of this Rs. 800 cr. will be from DOT budget and Rs. 1359.53 cr. to be invested through private participation.

FINANCING : DOT has to ensure a provision of Rs. 2100 cr. in its budget proposals for sub-component plan of NCR during the period of 1997-2005 and Rs. 2001.12 cr. through private participation.

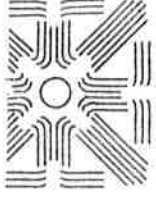
ANNEXURE - III & IV

OF

AGENDA ITEM NO. 4

**ISSUES ARISING OUT OF THE 40TH &
41ST MEETINGS OF THE PLANNING
COMMITTEE.**

PAGE: 1 - 5



राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र योजना बोर्ड
NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION
PLANNING BOARD

1st Floor, Zone-IV,
India Habitat Centre,
Lodhi Road, New Delhi-110003

शहरी कार्य एवं रोजगार मंत्रालय
Ministry of Urban Affairs & Employment
Fax No. : 4642163

सं० के-14011/39 सं० नि० 96-रा. रा. क्ष. यो. बोर्ड 40वीं

दिनांक 16-12-96

सेवा में,

संलग्न सूची के अनुसार

विषय:- राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र योजना बोर्ड की योजना समिति की
40वीं बैठक के कार्यवृत्त का प्रेषण ।

महोदय,

दिनांक 2.12.96 को राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र योजना बोर्ड कार्यालय, नई
दिल्ली में सम्पन्न योजना समिति की 40वीं बैठक के कार्यवृत्त संलग्न आपको सूचनार्थ
एवं उचित कार्यवाही हेतु प्रेषित हैं ।

संलग्न: उपरोक्तानुसार

जे. एन. बर्मिन
सहयुक्त नियोजक

**MINUTES OF THE 40TH MEETING OF THE PLANNING COMMITTEE
HELD AT 3.30 PM ON 2.12.96 IN THE OFFICE OF THE N.C.R.
PLANNING BOARD 1ST. FLOOR ZONE IV, INDIA HABITAT CENTRE
LODHI ROAD NEW DELHI-110003.**

List of the participants is enclosed.

**AGENDA ITEM NO.1 : Confirmation of the Minutes
of the 39th Meeting of the
Planning Committee held on
15.7.96**

The minutes of the meeting were confirmed.

**AGENDA ITEM NO. 2 : Reveiw of the Actions taken on
the dicisions of the Last
Planning Committee meeting
held on 15.7.96 .**

i) Sub-Regional Plan for Delhi:

Chief Regional Planner NCRPB, informed that the meeting of the Expert Sub - Group would be convened shortly to finalise comments/recommendations on the Sub-Regional Plan for NCT-Delhi.

ii) Sub - Regional Plan for Haryana:

Chief Regional Planner informed that submission of the Sub - Regional Plan of Haryana has been delayed and requested the representative of Haryana to expedite the finalisation on the basis of the meeting held with Commissioner & Secretary, Town & Country Planning, Govt. of Haryana held on 18.9.96.

iii) Reveiw of the Regional Plan -2001:

Information regarding the capacity of the Regional Centres to hold the population by 2005 in terms of their infrastructural capabilities is awaited. The Paper on Demography is under finalisation. Simultaneously, a Steering Committee to undertake the review is being constituted.

iv) Consideration of the proposal of land use change of 12.5 acres in Village Sadullabad from agriculture to residential use in Ghaziabad - Loni Master Plan.

Persuant to the decision of the Last Planning Committee meeting, a Sub-group under the Chairmanship of Member Secretary was formed, the case was considered and approved.

v) Consideration of the Outline Development Plan for Surajpur and Kasna Sub-Regional Centres (Greater NOIDA) of UP Sub-region).

Chief Regional Planner informed that the Outline Development Plan was approved in the 20th meeting of the NCR Planning Board and the approval of the same was placed before the Hon'ble Allahabad High Court.

vi) Functional Plan for Power:

Chief Regional Planner NCRPB, mentioned that the Functional Plan for Power was approved in the 20th meeting of the NCR Planning Board.

vii) Delegation of Powers:

Delegation of Powers to Member Secretary for payment of TA/DA to employees of the Board, delegation of Financial Powers and delegation of enhanced power to PSMG - II were approved in the 20th meeting of the NCR Planning Board.

AGENDA ITEM NO.3 : Consideration of the Functional Plan of Telecommunications for NCR.

Chief Regional Planner NCRPB, after giving a brief background of the preparation of the Functional Plan, Shri M.L. Gupta, Consultant NCRPB presented the Plan. It was suggested that the facility of internet/VSNL should be included in the DMA in the 1st phase and to the rest of NCR in the second phase.

It was pointed out by the members that in view of the liberalisation and privatisation taking place especially, in the Telecom sectors, the proposed Financing of the Telecom Functional Plan should contain substantial share of private sector investments. It

was explained out that though the total funds required for the telecom services had been worked out but their bifurcation between the public and the private sector had been reflected only in the Ninth Plan Investment Programme, which has separately been finalised by the Sub group set up by the Planning Commission for this purpose, and in this Report more than 50% of the investment is proposed to come from the private sector over the next 10 years. It was decided that this may also be reflected in the Functional Plan itself. In order to implement the Functional Plan recommendations of extending the boundary of MTNL to DMA towns in the first phase and the rest of NCR ultimately, it was suggested that a meeting with the Chairman/MD of MTNL should be convened so that they can keep the NCR point of view while finalisation their own 9th Plan Programme.

After deliberations, the Functional Plan for Telecom Sector was approved for placing the same to the N.C.R. Planning Board meeting.

AGENDA ITEM NO. 4 : Consideration of the proposal for amendment of Ghaziabad-Loni Master Plan.

The Chief Regional Planner, NCRPB while giving the brief background of the proposal mentioned that after publication of 1986 Master Plan, about 3219 acres of land had been added to the Ghaziabad Master Plan. Two proposals namely Akashwani Civil Wing Sehkari Awas Samiti (12.5 acres) and Mahamaya General Finance Company Ltd. (115 acres) for change of land use from recreational/agriculture/green belt to residential use had been received from Govt. of Uttar Pradesh. In pursuant to the decisions of the 39th Planning Committee meeting, the case of Akashwani Civil Wing Sehkari Awas Samiti was considered by a Sub-group under the Chairmanship of Member Secretary, NCR Planning Board and was approved. In the meanwhile, the Govt. of U.P. had submitted a proposal for amendment of Ghaziabad-Loni Master Plan-2001 whereby the target of the plan proposed to change from 2001 to 2005 and accordingly the planned population proposed to increase from 11 lakhs to 15 lakhs by 2005.

Shri ved Mittal, Chief Architect Town Planner GDA presented the proposal for amendment of the Ghaziabad Master Plan 2001. While presenting the proposal, Shri Mittal mentioned that a number of residential colonies,

Tronica City, medical college and hospital and number of other activities had been coming up in Ghaziabad and the amended Master Plan could also include areas under Mahamaya General Finance Company Ltd., the proposed garden city, transport nagar, etc. On a query on the present status of land utilisation in Ghaziabad-Loni Master Plan, Shri Mittal clarified that about 86% of the land earmarked for residential use, had been utilised. The revised plan for 2005 proposed to accomodate 15 lakhs population for which total residential area would be 16133 acres. The ratio proportion of residential landuse would remain same while even under green belt/recreational use would be increased now. In the meeting it was pointed by Shri R.G. Gupta what while planning Ghaziabad, which is at the door step of the Eastern Trans Yamuna Area (TYA) of Delhi, the facilities provided in the Revised Master Plan of Ghaziabad should not only cater to Ghaziabad's projected population but should also serve some portions of East Delh in population which are highly defficient in the same. He also suggested that the development of infrastructure should go hand in hand with the development of the township, so that there is no time - lag between the development and the habitation actually coming into the area. It was explained by Shri Ved Mittal CATP,GDA that the proposed Garden City facilities would take care of the regional needs of the area including the East Delhi portion. It was assured that the development of infrastructure would be taken up simultaneously with the overall development of the Garden City.

After detailed deliberations, the proposal for amendment of the Ghaziabad Master Plan was approved for placing the same in the next Board meeting for consideration and approval.

**AGENDA ITEM NO. 5: Consideration of the proposals
for change of
land use submitted by Delhi
Development Authority.**

After delaited deliberations on the following 4 proposals for the land use change were approved by the Planning Committee for placing the same to the NCR Planning Board meeting for consideration and approval.

- a) Change of land use of about 26.3 ha. (63 acres) from rural use to residential for resettlement of JJ Clusters near village Jaunpur, South Delhi.

- b) Change of land use of an area measuring about 21 ha. (52 acres) rural use to residential in DDA Narela urban extension scheme.
- c) Change of land use of an area measuring about 40.47 ha. from rural use to public and semi-public facilities (CRPF Batalian 6 Nos.) in Bawana, Delhi.
- d) Change of land use of (i) area measuring 101 ha. (250 acres) from rural use zone/agriculture green belt to light and service industry (PVC Bazar) Tikri Kalan, Delhi and (ii) area measuring 25 ha. from rural use zone/agriculture green belt to residential use, Tikri Kalan, Delhi.

AGENDA ITEM NO. 6: Timely submission of quarterly progress reports by the State Govts./Development Authorities/Implementing Agencies in respect of NCR financed projects/schemes.

Member Secretary, NCRPB requested the members of the participating states to look into the matter and ensure that the progress reports on various ongoing schemes reached to the office of the NCR Planning Board in time.

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

No.K-14011/39(AP)/96-NCRPB (40th)
NCR Planning Board
India Habitat Centre,
Zone-IV, Ist Floor,
Lodhi Road,
New Delhi - 110003

Date : 16.12.96



(R.C. AGGARWAL)
Chief Regional Planner

Copy to : (1) Chairman and members of the Planning Committee.
(2) All officers of the Board.

LIST OF THE PARTICIPANTS

1. Shri Omesh Saigal
Member Secretary,
NCR Planning Board,
New Delhi.
2. Shri A.P. Singh
Principal Secretary,
Housing Deptt. Govt. of U.P.,
U.P. Secretariat,
Lucknow, U.P.
3. Shri V. Suresh
Chairman & Managing Director,
HUDCO,
India Habitat Centre,
Lodhi Road,
New Delhi.
4. Shri B.D. Gulati,
Chief Coordinator Planner, NCR,
Shop-cum-Office,
Chief Administrator, HUDA,
SCO, Sector-6, Panchkula,
Haryana.
5. Shri S.P.S. Parihar
Dy. Secretary,
Deptt. of Urban Development,
Min. of Urban Affairs & Employment,
Nirman Bhavan,
New Delhi.
6. Shri R.K. Panikar,
Director (Long Term Planning),
Deptt. of Telecommunications,
Sanchar Bhawan, 7th Floor,
New Delhi-110001.
7. Shri R. Sankaran,
~~Asst~~ Director General (Long Term Planning)
Deptt. of Telecom,
Sanchar Bhavan, 7th Floor,
New Delhi.
8. Shri S.K. Thakral,
Dy. Secretary (OM),
Ministry of Power,
Deptt. of Power,
Shram Shakti Bhawan,
New Delhi.

9. Shri K. Sitaraman
Asstt. Secretary (BMCC),
Ministry of Power,
Deptt. of Power,
Shram Shakti Bhawan,
New Delhi.
10. Shri Sanat Kaul,
Commissioner & Secretary (L&B),
Govt. of GNCT-Delhi,
'B' Block Vikas Bhavan,
I.P. Estate,
New Delhi.
11. Shri Arun Mahashalkar,
Commissioner (Planning),
Delhi Development Authority,
Vikas Minar,
New Delhi.
12. Shri R. Anandakumar,
Director
Deptt. of Environment,
Ministry of Environment & Forests,
Paryavaran Bhavan,
CGO Complex, Lodhi Road,
New Delhi.
13. Shri S. Sen
Senior Town Planner (ST),
Town & Country Planning Deptt.
Govt. of Rajasthan,
Nagar Niyojan Bhawan,
Jawahar Lal Nehru Marg,
Opp. Birla Mandir,
Jaipur-302004
14. Shri M.P. Aneja
Senior Planner,
Town & Country Planning Deptt.,
7, Bandariabag, Lucknow,
Uttar Pradesh.
15. Shri Chandra Ballabh
Addl. Commissioner (Plg.DC & B),
DDA, Vikas Minar,
New Delhi.
16. Shri A.K. Jain
Addl. Commissioner (Plg.),
Delhi Development Authority,
Vikas Minar,
New Delhi.

17. Dr. S.P. Bansal
Director (Plg.),
DDA,
Vikas Minar,
New Delhi.
18. Shri Ved Mittal
Chief Architect Planner,
GDA, Ghaziabad, U.P.
19. Shri V.K. Gupta
Associate Planner (NCR Planning Cell),
Town & Country Planning Deptt.,
Navyug Market, Commercial Building,
Ghaziabad, U.P.
20. Shri Sanjay Sharma
Regional Chief (NCR),
HUDCO, IHC,
Lodhi Road, New Delhi.
21. Shri R.N. Misra
Consultant (PMC),
Janpath Bhavan,
New Delhi.
22. Shri Kameshwar Nath,
Advisor (NCRPB),
40, Saini Enclave,
Vikas Marg Extension,
Delhi - 90.
23. Shri A.K. Gupta
Director (Narela Project),
DDA, Vikas Minar,
New Delhi.
24. Shri M.L. Kansal
Advisor (NCRPB),
C-109, Preet Vihar,
Delhi-91.
25. Shri R.G. Gupta
Advisor (NCRPB),
UPS Campus (Universal Public School),
Block - A, Preet Vihar,
Delhi-91.
26. Shri S.P. Gautam
Advisor (NCRPB),
House No.179,
B-Block, Sector-19,
NOIDA -201301.

NCRPB

1. Shri N.B. Johri, R.P.
2. Shri J.N. Barman, A.P.
3. Shri V.K. Thakore, S.R.O.
4. Shri N.K. Bhardwaj, F.A.O.
5. Shri N.K. Aneja, D.D.
6. Shri Manmohan Singh, R.O.
7. Shri P. Sisupalan, R.O.
8. Shri N.K. Diran, ATP

MINUTES OF THE 41ST MEETING OF THE PLANNING COMMITTEE HELD AT 4:30 PM ON 27.1.97 IN THE OFFICE OF THE NCR PLANNING BOARD, 1ST FLOOR, ZONE-IV, INDIA HABITAT CENTRE, LODHI ROAD, NEW DELHI-110003.

List of the participants is enclosed.

AGENDA ITEM NO. 1:

CONFIRMATION OF THE MINUTES OF THE 40TH MEETING OF THE PLANNING COMMITTEE HELD ON 2.12.96.

Shri A.P. Singh, Principal Secretary (Housing), Govt. of U.P. informed that in the 40th Planning Committee meeting, the matter of amendment of Ghaziabad-Loni Master Plan was discussed and approved. Due to non-availability of information, it was not possible to include the proposal for change of land use of 23.5 acres owned by Nyaya Vihar Sehkar Awas Samiti (13.5 acres) adjacent to the proposed Tronica City in Loni and Bank Sehgyo Sehkar Awas Samiti and Siddisim Engineering Company (10 acres) adjacent to the site of Delhi Auto and the same was submitted after the last Planning Committee meeting. Shri A.P. Singh further requested that this area may be incorporated in the Ghaziabad Master Plan and the equivalent area would be deducted from the proposed residential area under the Garden City so that the total residential area of 16133 acres for the revised Ghaziabad Master Plan for 2005, remains unchanged. Chief Architect Planner, GDA presented the proposal in the meeting and the same was approved by the Plannning Committee.

The remaining points of the minutes were conformed.

AGENDA ITEM NO.2 :

REVIEW OF THE ACTIONS TAKEN ON THE DECISIONS OF THE LAST PLANNING COMMITTEE MEETING HELD ON 2.12.96

i) Sub-Regional Plan for Delhi :

The representatives from the Govt. of NCT-Delhi stated that the Govt. of NCT-Delhi has requested the various concerned departments for their views/comments on the Sub-regional plan for NCT-Delhi and some of the departments have yet to submit their comments to the Govt. of Delhi. It is expected that the views and comments from the various departments will be received within a month's time.

ii) Sub-Regional Plan for Haryana :

Member Secretary has requested Govt. of Haryana to submit the revised sub-regional plan for Haryana after incorporating a 2 km. green belt wherever it is possible and also the Sub-Regional land use plan.

iii) Review of the Regional Plan :

It is informed that the Steering Committee for review of the Regional Plan has been constituted under the chairmanship of Sh. S.S. Shafi, Ex-Chief Plan, Govt. of India and Former UN Expert and its first meeting held on 17.1.97.

AGENDA ITEM NO. 3 : CONSIDERATION OF THE FUNCTIONAL PLAN FOR WATER SUPPLY AND DRAINAGE SYSTEM

The Functional Plan of water supply and drainage system for NCR was presented by Shri M.L. Kansal and deliberated in the meeting and the members of the Planning Committee offered their comments and it was decided that the approach could be for preparation of a integrated water management plan including the treatment and disposal of sewerage. The total financial implication should form part of the report. It was also decided to constitute a Sub-group to go into the details of the various aspects of the Functional Plan for water supply and drainage system.

No.K-14011/39 (AP) /96-NCRPB (41st)

**NCR Planning Board
India Habitat Centre,
Zone-IV, 1st Floor,
Lodhi Road,
New Delhi - 110003**

Date : 3.2.97


(R.C. AGGARWAL)

Chief Regional Planner

**Copy to : (1) Chairman and members of the Planning Committee
(2) All officers of the Board.**

ANNEXURE - V

OF

AGENDA ITEM NO. 7

**PRESENTATION OF AUDITED AC-
COUNTS OF NCR PLANNING BOARD
FOR THE YEAR 1995-96.**

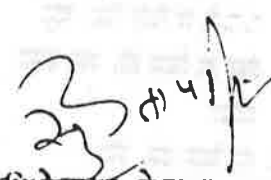
PAGE: 1-31

लेखा परीक्षा प्रमाण-पत्र

मैंने राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र योजना बोर्ड के 31 मार्च, 1996 को समाप्त हुए वर्ष के प्राप्त और भुगतान लेखा/आय और व्यय लेखा/तथा दिनांक 31.3.1996 के तुल्य पत्र की जांच कर ली है। मैं सभी अपेक्षा पूर्णतः और स्पष्टीकरण प्राप्त कर लिस हूँ और अपनी लेखा परीक्षा के परिणाम स्वरूप, मैं प्रमाणित करता हूँ कि मेरी राय में और मेरी सर्वोत्तम सूचना और मुझे मिले गये दस्तावेजों और संलग्न की बहिनियों में किये गये उल्लेखों के अनुसार ये लेख और तुल्य पत्र उपर्युक्त रूप से तैयार किये गये हैं और राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र योजना बोर्ड के कार्यन्वयन का उचित और उचित रूप में प्रस्तुत करते हैं।

स्थान: नई दिल्ली

दिनांक:- 22-10-96


प्रधान निदेशक लेखा परीक्षा
आर्थिक एवं लेखा मंत्रालय,
नई दिल्ली।

11/11/11

29835300.60

1/2 5/3
A

7. बट्टे के समवारिकों को दिए गए वीफैक्टरीयों की कुल

- क. नकद अंश 19192.00
- ख. वापसी अंश 840.00
- ग. कर अंश 14581.00
- घ. समुदाय अंश 5000.00

39613.00

8. राष्ट्रीय राजधानी के शेयर-2001 की कुल की रकम 8760.00

9. विविध अंश 373288.00

10. अंश का बट्टा 100.00

रुप 1337763995-91

रुप 1337763995-91

आ. अ. अ. अ. अ.
लेखा अधिकारी

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लेखा अधिकारी

अ. अ. अ. अ. अ.
लेखा अधिकारी

सं 1995-96 के लिए राखत अनुदान के प्रती प्राप्ति तथा भुगतान लेखा का विवरण

राखत अनुदानों के अन्तर्गत

गौरीगढ़			भुगतान		
क्र.	लेखा शीर्षक	राशि	क्र.	लेखा शीर्षक	राशि
1.	विद्युत बकाया राशि		1	लान्दाह	
	सब	3681.84			
	के. ई.	605687.78	1	बैत	1129687.00
			2	भूत	2141316.00
		609289.62			3270923.00
2.	शहरी विकास आवास-प्राप्त अनुदान सहायता	6500000.00			
3.	के. आ. बकाया पर ब्याज पूर्विकृत बकायों के हस्तांतरण द्वारा प्राप्त	5259274.00	2	वाजा व्य	117337.00
4.	अन्य गौरीगढ़		3	सहायक व्य	1984158.64
			4	विद्युत और पार	41828.00
5.	वॉर्ड कमिटीयों का सार्वजनिक बीमा	25448.00	5	प्रशिक्षण व्य	132728.00
6.	वॉर्ड के कमिटीयों को प्रशिक्षण सरकारी अनुदान		6	ईसि तम बालक	295589.00
	डी तहसील ईसि	38447.00	7	होर सेवा अनुदान	
7.	विदेशी गौरीगढ़	69512.00			
8.	नया बकाया		क	ह्यूटी का बैत	19657.75
	समान्य प्रशिक्षण निधि पर ब्याज	778.00	ख	पैत अनुदान	36659.00
	अनुदान प्रशिक्षण निधि पर ब्याज	1256.00			
	प्रोपॉजिट वित्त निम्न वॉर्ड पर ब्याज				56316.75
			8	सरकारी कर्मों के लिए संसा निवेशक को दिया गया कूट	38586.00
	समान्य प्रशिक्षण निधि	9658.00	9	प्रियादा हर और कर	483784.00
	अनुदान प्रशिक्षण निधि	14258.00	10	विद्युत लाई	48878.00
	मातृशाला लेने वित्त निम्न पर ब्याज		11	ग्राइड ईसि	38595.00
			12	ह्यूटी वॉर्ड में डाला	94537.51
	समान्य प्रशिक्षण निधि	2736.00	13	उत्त और बका	
	अनुदान प्रशिक्षण निधि	6848.00			
			उत्त अनुदान		12734.00
	सहस्रिका अनुदान पर ब्याज	338.00	उत्त बकाया व्य		19436.00
	सूट्टर अनुदान पर ब्याज	4231.00			
	ह्यूटी वॉर्ड रिपेयर अनुदान पर राखत ब्याज	63.00			
			देन वित्तों से प्राप्ति और कूटी अन्य वित्तों की वॉर्डों में सहायता		
	विद्युत बकाया वॉर्ड पर ब्याज				
			1	अनुदान	131914.00
	समान्य प्रशिक्षण निधि का वॉर्ड पर ब्याज	92741.00	2	देन अनुदान वॉर्ड वॉर्ड	2888.00
	अनुदान प्रशिक्षण निधि का वॉर्ड पर ब्याज	131266.28	3	समान्य प्रशिक्षण निधि	83344.00
			4	हू निर्माण अनुदान	7488.00
		396749.00	5	अनुदान प्रशिक्षण निधि	2824.00
			6	कर अनुदान पर ब्याज	4888.00
			7	सूट्टर अनुदान	5488.00

8 तारुण्य ईला	3968.00
9 रेलुड	359.00
10 वीस ईला	1749.00
11 रु निर्वाण पर बाव	7298.00

3982.00	3982.00
(-)	143524.00
19362.00	19362.00
12734.00	12734.00

इस बिलों से प्राप्त और खुली अन्य राशियों की वही है समझना

1.	(अक्षर)	131914.00
2.	डि.स.डि.सी.बीमा शेखा	2880.00
3.	सामान्य प्रविष्टि निधि	83384.00
4.	प्र. निधि प्र. प्र. प्र.	7400.00
5.	प्र. प्र. प्र. प्र. प्र.	7290.00
6.	प्र. प्र. प्र. प्र. प्र.	4800.00
7.	समस्त प्र. प्र.	5400.00
8.	ता.प्र.प्र. प्र.	3960.00
9.	प्र. प्र. प्र. प्र. प्र.	2824.00
10.	प्र. प्र.	359.00
11.	बीमा शेखा	1749.50

252460.50

6. समर्पण रक्षा की सुरक्षा आ

12500.00

7. प्रविष्ट निधि सभा

६. सामान्य प्रवेश निधि 525283.00

प्र. अंशमान भाष्य विधि लक्षा 396181.00

921464.00

४. विशेष व्याप्ति ज्ञाता ज्ञेयस्य भविष्य निषि

156888.80

ਸੇ 14999291.12

अंधे का बिरा

પ્રતિષ્ઠિતિ 200113.00

बेई की ज़मीन प्राप्ति 386285.62

594318.62

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लेना प्रीतिका

वि. सं. २०१८-१९

44

वर्ष 1995-96 के लिए ग्राम व बाग का लेखा (राज्य स्तर)

राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र गोरखा बंद

क्र.सं.	विवरण	राशि	क्र.सं.	विवरण	राशि
1.			1.	स्वायत्त तथा प्रादेशिक वित्त प्राप्ति के लिए जारी किए गए बंधों से प्राप्त अंशों का राजस्व प्राप्त परिष्कारों पर हुए बाग के अंश अंशों में से फलस्वरूप अंश	6580000.00 (-) 829974.39
क. लब्ध	1129687.00				
ख. प्रभु	2141316.00				
		3270923.00			
2.	गंगा प्रभु	117337.00			5670825.61
3.	अर्थात् वित्त		2.	केंद्र का बाग पर बाग का प्रभु	5259274.00
क. डक टैक्स	23785.00			ले से हस्तगत	
ख. जी	19467.00		3.	अन्य प्राप्ति	
ग. देवोत्तम	217706.00		i)	संयोजित वित्त गोरखा	25448.00
घ. लेख सारणी	120835.25		ii)	वित्त का गोरखा पर बाग	224808.00
ङ. हस्त सारणी	11588.00		iii)	प्रोचोपित वित्त निधि बंद पर बाग	23988.00
च. बाग तथा फलस्वरूप	5271.00		iv)	बाग बाग पर बाग (समान्य प्रभुता)	2834.00
छ. फल	98683.68			निधि व अंश	
ज. बागों का फलस्वरूप	35433.00		v)	प्रादेशिक देते वित्त निधि बंद पर बाग	8784.00
झ. बाग बाग	24276.50		vi)	वित्त प्राप्ति	69512.00
ट. अन्य वित्त कर्तृ	329648.00		vii)	संयोजित बाग पर बाग	338.00
ड. अर्थात् वित्त की वित्तों	127129.00		viii)	संयोजित बाग पर बाग	4231.00
			ix)	हृदी बाग पर प्रभु पर	63.00
				राष्ट्रीय बाग	
7.	बाग-बाग और फलस्वरूप	52529.10			358382.00
		1874184.25			
4.	वित्त और बाग	41488.00			
5.	प्रभु वित्त	132728.00			
6.	प्रभु बाग	295589.00			
7.	हृदी बाग अंश				
क. हृदी बाग	19637.75				
ख. फल अंश	36459.00				
		56316.75			

8. तहसील दाम	139.00
9. विमान का मूल्य	488784.00
10. राष्ट्रीय राजपथ के विकास एवं मरम्मत के लिए दिया गया अनुदान	5296251.10
11. ग्रामिण दाम	30595.00
12. बड़े गांवों में दाम	94537.51
13. सामान्य प्रमुख निधि पर दाम	125374.00
14. ग्रामपंचायत प्रमुख निधि पर दाम	119398.00
15. ग्रामपंचायत प्रमुख निधि पर बंधों द्वारा दिया गया अनुदान	28949.00
16. बिजली का व्यय	40078.00
17. व्यापार शुल्क	74234.00

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31 मार्च 1996 की स्थिति के अनुसार हस्ता-च

राष्ट्रीय राजधानी को देना वें

31.3.95 की स्थिति के अनुसार राशि	विधि एवं देयता	31.3.96 की स्थिति के अनुसार राशि	31.3.95 की स्थिति के अनुसार राशि	परिष्कारिता	31.3.96 की स्थिति के अनुसार राशि
1. राष्ट्रीय राजधानी को देना वें					
का विधि लेना					
2802844.57	क. राजधानी को देना वें लिए राशि	3632818.96	2802844.57	1. ग्रुप-1 के अनुसार परिष्कारिता	3632818.96
1069200000.00	ख. पूंजीगत व्यय	1469200000.00	1447000.00	2. ग्रुप-2 के अनुसार परिष्कारिता	1447000.00
65000000.00	ग. पूंजीगत व्यय, दिल्ली सरकार	100000000.00		3. राज्य सरकारों / संघीय क्षेत्रों	
1447000.00	घ. अन्य व्यय	1447000.00	840842377.00	को बाव पर दिया का ग्रुप-3] 1808173941.00	
32581773.12	ड. बैंक से बाव	61617873.72	23452438.50	4. व्यय का सर्वेक्षण [ग्रुप-4]	25057690.50
346891437.89	च. व्यय पर बाव	458181634.89	846741.20	5. राष्ट्रीय राजधानी को देना	837981.20
3186983.00	व. अन्य परिसरों	3568191.00		6. वें संस्करणों को दिया का ग्रुप	
1519887658.58	कुल विधि	2084254418.57	12584.00	क. वहां ग्रुप	79571.00
1838589.00	2. संसाधन प्रविष्टि विधि ग्राहक [ग्रुप-7]	1350654.00		ख. समूह	40000.00
1293213.00	3. राजधानी प्रविष्टि विधि ग्राहक [ग्रुप-7]	1039059.00	20253688.00	ग्रुप-5 और 6]	119571.00
	उक्त और का			7. ग्रुप 1 से वें संस्करण को	20322500.00
				8. उक्त और का	
487000.00	- द. वी. सरकार से व्यय पर बाव की ग्रुप राशि	487000.00	41372.00	क. उक्त व्यय	18436.00
153531.00	- सुरक्षा का	22587.00	146047.00	ख. हस्ता-चालित निधि के ग्राहक का	37398.00
391975.62	- व्यय से ग्रुप ग्राहक ग्राहक का			ग. सुरक्षा व्यय	126685.00
	वें से तर्जुनी राशि 391975.62			प्रविष्टि विधि की का क निधि	
	व्यय से ग्रुप ग्राहक				
	वस्तु वें 74234.00			विधि का देना ग्राहक	
		466209.62	736800.00	संसाधन प्रविष्टि विधि	821888.00
				विधि का देना ग्राहक	
			1874800.00	राजधानी प्रविष्टि विधि	918888.00
			80000.00	ग्रुप-1 निधि संसाधन वें	
			120000.00	संसाधन प्रविष्टि विधि	180000.00
				ग्रुप-2 निधि संसाधन वें	
				राजधानी प्रविष्टि विधि	120000.00
				ग्राहक के निधि वें	
			19000.00	संसाधन प्रविष्टि विधि	19000.00
			42000.00	राजधानी प्रविष्टि विधि	42000.00
				केंद्र का नया कक्षा	
			1583145.89	केंद्र का ग्राहक	128771.52
			631041763.20	केंद्र ग्राहक का ग्राहक	230922119.92
			3681.84	रोड ले	7643.89
1523163967.20	कुल	2091621848.19	1523163967.20	कुल	2091621848.19

राजधानी प्रविष्टि विधि

लेना अधिकारी

लेना अधिकारी

कुल राशि

परिष्कारितों का सार 1995-96

क्र.सं.	परिष्कारितों का नाम	उप	सं/प्रार के प्रार का क्रम
1.	अतिरिक्त	421831.30	98-99
2.	साम-सम्वा	63250.95	140-143
3.	गोदर कर	610934.91	92-93
4.	गोदर कर	55814.65	100-109
5.	होमोपैथिक गोदर कर	27921.00	96-97
6.	इंफ्लेमेटरी ग्रीन	18548.25	112-113
7.	होमोपैथिक	598950.00	86-87
8.	होमोपैथिक	8011.65	106-107
9.	साइकिल/उत्तम ग्रीन की ग्रीन	211.00	110-111
10.	होमोपैथिक इ-ए-ए	11783.20	116-117
11.	एयर-स्ट्रीम	165373.40	114-115
12.	होमोपैथिक ग्रीन	73750.45	88-89
13.	होमोपैथिक ग्रीन	10080.55	102-103
14.	ग्रीन ग्रीन	8370.00	120-121
15.	ग्रीन ग्रीन	3409.50	118-119
16.	होमोपैथिक ग्रीन	8589.00	120-121
17.	के.सी.सी. विमान द्वारा होमोपैथिक ग्रीन ग्रीन	34655.00	122-123
18.	पी.सी.सी. ग्रीन	267897.00	124-125
19.	होमोपैथिक ग्रीन	18216.00	126-127
20.	होमोपैथिक ग्रीन	---	30
21.	होमोपैथिक ग्रीन	87677.55	136-137
22.	होमोपैथिक ग्रीन	50990.85	84-85
23.	होमोपैथिक ग्रीन	13640.00	100-101
24.	होमोपैथिक ग्रीन	6534.00	130-131
25.	होमोपैथिक ग्रीन	499645.00	90-91
26.	होमोपैथिक ग्रीन	24485.75	104-105
27.	होमोपैथिक ग्रीन	3079.00	134-135
28.	होमोपैथिक ग्रीन	126500.00	70-71
29.	होमोपैथिक ग्रीन	6730.00	70-71
30.	होमोपैथिक ग्रीन	195662.00	76-77
31.	होमोपैथिक ग्रीन	59500.00	139
32.	होमोपैथिक ग्रीन	99092.00	140-141
33.	होमोपैथिक ग्रीन	24175.00	80-81
34.	होमोपैथिक ग्रीन	10577.00	94-95
35.	होमोपैथिक ग्रीन	16302.00	10-11
		3632818.96	

सूचना-2

परिसंपत्तियों का भार

क.स. परिसंपत्तियों के नाम वर्ष 1995 तक किया गया था वर्ष 1995-96 के दौरान किया गया था

1.	होट-तकान प्रोक्लामिशन 283	110000.00	--	110000.00
2.	कईसम वी.सी.आर.	13900.00	--	13900.00
3.	इसो वीडियो कालिडी	20000.00	--	20000.00
कुल		144700.00	--	144700.00

सूचना - 2B

क.स. परिसंपत्तियों के नाम	वर्ष 1995-96 तक किया गया था	1995-96 के दौरान किया गया था	कुल
1.	संयुक्त 486 लक्षित के	329000	329000
2.	संयुक्त 486 लक्षित के लक्षित	438600	438600
3.	संयुक्त 486 लक्षित के लक्षित	--	467858
4.	संयुक्त 486 लक्षित के लक्षित	--	576900
		767600	1043958
			1811358

1995-96 के बजट का विवरण

क्र.सं.	विवरण	31.3.95 तक की कुल राशि	1995-96 के दौरान विवरण का अनुमान	31.3.96 तक विवरण का कुल अनुमान	3/95 तक	विवरण की प्रकृति/वर्गीकरण		31.3.96 को अनुमान की कुल राशि
						1995-96	3/96 तक अनुमान 5 अनुमान 6 की	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.1	6.2	6.3	7.
1.	ग्राम विकास समिति	503810000.00	468158000.00	963168000.00	90446485.00	36794759.00	127241164.00	835926836.00
2.	हरियाणा ग्रामीण विकास संस्थान, लुधियाना	165250000.00	422331000.00	587581000.00	49228857.00	20483333.00	69712198.00	517868818.00
3.	ग्राम विकास समिति, ग्राम संस्थान	244681000.00	--	244681000.00	43787465.00	48218115.00	97997588.00	146483428.00
4.	विश्व शिक्षा, कन्नूर	6600000.00	--	6600000.00	--	--	--	6600000.00
5.	रीमो (राजस्थान), कन्नूर	95700000.00	215800000.00	318780000.00	21666666.00	31899999.00	53566665.00	257133335.00
6.	ग्रामीण विकास बोर्ड	10000000.00	--	10000000.00	769238.00	769238.00	1538468.00	9461548.00
7.	ग्राम विकास समिति, मोरार	10000000.00	--	10000000.00	2500000.00	--	2500000.00	7500000.00
8.	ग्राम विकास समिति, देहा	20000000.00	--	20000000.00	--	--	--	20000000.00
योग		1055241000.00	1097489000.00	2152738000.00	214398623.00	138157436.00	352556859.00	1808173941.00

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क्र.सं.	अवधन और खर्च का नाम	अनुमानित तालिका	31.3.95 तक दिया गया था	1995-96 के दौरान दिया गया था	31.3.96 तक दिया गया था
1.	राष्ट्रीय राजधानी के बोका के खर्च में जलती अवधन	450000	443850	--	443850
2.	राष्ट्रीय राजधानी के में औसतवार के का अवधन	305000	305000	--	305000
3.	राष्ट्रीय राजधानी के के लिए वित्तिय नीति	230000	230000	--	230000
4.	ग्रामीण तथा तालुकी विकास और खास बोरोवाली पर आधारित मू-उद्योग वित्तिय	361815	361815	--	361815
5.	खेती विकास के लिए समुदाय बोरोवाली	185000	150000	--	150000
6.	वसतिगृह तथा परिवहन अवधन	830000	830000	--	830000
7.	राष्ट्रीय राजधानी के में बोरोवाली अवधन	10000	10000	--	10000
8.	सुदूर क्षेत्र के अवधन	400000	400000	--	400000
9.	छोटी जिलों और वित्तियगतक बोरोवाली तथा औद्योगिक विकास के समेत	16000	16000	--	16000
10.	अवधन केन की सामान और औसतवार के खर्चों निधि	100000	100000	--	100000
11.	राष्ट्रीय राजधानी के में विवरण कक्षा	862000	862000	--	862000
12.	राष्ट्रीय राजधानी के में समीप निवास के लिए समान कक्षा	300000	300000	--	300000
13.	राष्ट्रीय राजधानी के बोका कक्षावर्ग के लिए इन्फेस्ट बोका	215700	215700	--	215700
14.	राष्ट्रीय राजधानी के उप-क्षेत्र के क्षेत्रीय समुदाय का वृद्ध स्तरीय	38361	38361	--	38361
15.	राष्ट्रीय राजधानी के के लिए हरे क्षेत्रों में मू-उद्योग की बोरोवाली से उपजे जलवस्तु वित्तिय खर्चों का बोरोवाली	40000	40000	--	40000
16.	राष्ट्रीय राजधानी के में वसतिगृह के लिए निजीनिधि वृद्ध	270000	270000	--	270000
17.	बोरोवाली में अंतरावर्ग बोरोवाली	42352	42352	--	42352
18.	राष्ट्रीय राजधानी के बोरोवाली में बोका बोरोवाली को उपेक्षित करने हेतु	15000	15000	--	15000
19.	निजी विकास के में बोरोवाली अवधन पर अवधन	34627	34627	--	34627
20.	निजी विकास के में परिवहन सुविधाओं पर अवधन	750000	750000	--	750000
21.	विशेष में अंतरावर्ग बोरोवाली	9780.80	9780.80	--	9780.80
22.	राष्ट्रीय राजधानी के में बोरोवाली बोरोवाली के क्षेत्रीय वित्तिय समान	6545000	6545000	--	6545000
23.	अवधन में औसतवार बोरोवाली के विकास हेतु क्षेत्रीय वित्तिय समान	175000	175000	--	175000
24.	बोका में औसतवार क्षेत्रीय अवधन तथा बोरोवाली बोरोवाली पर अवधन	240000	236110	--	236110
25.	पानीस में बोरोवाली बोरोवाली के अवधन विकास समान (स्टेवी) पर अवधन	200000	200000	--	200000
26.	अवधन में बोरोवाली बोरोवाली के अवधन विकास समान (स्टेवी) पर अवधन	200000	200000	--	200000
27.	बोरोवाली में बोरोवाली बोरोवाली के अवधन विकास समान (स्टेवी) पर अवधन	200000	200000	--	200000
28.	राष्ट्रीय राजधानी के बोका की बोरोवाली व औद्योगिक विकास का अवधन	1337000	1337000	--	1337000
29.	बोरोवाली बोका-2001 के लिए व वित्तिय के समान में औद्योगिक अवधन	121000	41418	--	41418
30.	बोरोवाली बोका में 25वीं वित्तिय समान समान का बोरोवाली	20000	20000	--	20000
31.	बोरोवाली बोका को लेकर वित्तिय बोरोवाली के अवधन	100000	100000	--	100000
32.	समाधान के बोरोवाली का अवधन	1200000	360000	960000	960000
33.	बोरोवाली में अंतरावर्ग बोरोवाली	43499.70	43499.70	--	43499.70
34.	बोरोवाली में बोरोवाली के क्षेत्रीय का अवधन	550000	550000	--	550000
35.	बोरोवाली बोरोवाली में बोरोवाली के क्षेत्रीय का अवधन	700000	700000	--	700000
36.	बोरोवाली बोरोवाली में बोरोवाली के क्षेत्रीय का अवधन	412700	61905	--	61905
37.	पानीस के बोरोवाली बोरोवाली के विकास को लेकर क्षेत्रीय वित्तिय समान का अवधन	660000	607200	35452	642652

38.	हमर के स्त्रीय से नर के विकास को तेज शीघ्र रिपोर्ट करने का प्रयत्न	715000	640000	--	640000
39.	प्रकार के स्त्रीय से नर के विकास को तेज शीघ्र रिपोर्ट करने का प्रयत्न	795000	795000	--	795000
40.	राष्ट्रीय राक्षसी क्षेत्र में जैव कल्याण प्रकट करने का प्रयत्न	2850000	2850100	-4-100	2850000
41.	राष्ट्रीय राक्षसी क्षेत्र में नरों के विकास के लिए प्रयत्न करने की विधि कल्याणों का प्रयत्न	60000	30000	--	30000
42.	शेनका में प्रचाराधीन क्षेत्र	113682	113682	--	113682
43.	बोझीपल प्रचाराधीन क्षेत्र	2100000	1109875	1160950	2270833
44.	मिली में नदी बौद्धों का प्रचाराधीन क्षेत्र	301000	301000	--	301000
45.	मिली में प्रचाराधीन क्षेत्र	102455	102455	--	102455
46.	मिली, धादेल, रेवडी मन्त्रालय की नदी बौद्धों के विकास के प्रयत्न	67500	67500	208450	275950
47.	लक्ष्य नदी द्वारा प्रयत्न विकास क्षेत्रों की प्रयोजना प्रयत्न और प्रयोजना रिपोर्ट के प्रयत्न पर प्रयत्न	475000	--	142500	142500
48.	रा.रा.वे. प्रयोजनाओं के विकास के प्रयत्न प्रयत्न करने के लिए रिपोर्ट का प्रयत्न	50000	--	50000	50000

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23452430.50

1605260

25057690.50

संस्थाओं को दिये गए वित्तीय सहायता के कलाना का बोरा 1995-96

		31.3.95 को कलाना	1995-96 में दिया गया सहायता	सं के वीरस सहायता की कलाना	31.3.96 को कलाना सहायता राशि
क. वीरस सहायता					
1	श्री अमर देव, अमर देव	75000		14501.00	60419.00
ख. वीरस सहायता					
1	श्री एन. कलाना सहायता	864.00	--	864.00	
2	श्री पी. के. के. सहायता	3300.00	--	2820.00	1252.00
3	श्री पी. एम. देवी सहायता	7300.00	--	7300.00	
4	श्री ए. पी. सिंह	--	13000	5000.00	8000.00
5	श्री अमर देव सिंह, रिजल सहायता	--	13000	4000.00	9000.00
ग. वित्तीय सहायता					
1	श्री रामदेव देव				
2	श्री लक्ष्मी सिंह				
3	श्री अमर देव	1000.00	600	900.00	800.00
4	श्री अमर देव				
5	श्री अमर देव सिंह				
	सं	12504.00	181600	34613.00	79571.00
घ. वीरस सहायता					
1	श्री अमर देव, अमर देव	--	45000	5000.00	40000.00

अनुसूची-6

अनुप - 7

का बाला 1995-96

कातर देवरीन निम निवेड

पिस्ता काला 31.3.95 रु	काला राति की कं के रोतन बाली	कं के रोतन का	अंजल ले 31.3.96 रु
रु 41372	रु 3982	—	रु 37390

अनुप - 8

प्रविष निप लेला 1995-96

पिस्ता काला 31-3-95 रु	कं के रोतन का	कं रोतन प्रविष निप पर बाल	बेडें डारा अंजल	अंजल/मिनीकां	अंजल ले 31.3.96 रु
घातन प्रविष निप रु 1838581.00	रु 399881.00	रु 125482.00	—	रु 285218.00	रु 1350654.00
अंजल प्रविष निप रु 1293213.00	रु 247834.00	रु 119398.00	रु 28949.00	रु 658335.00	रु 1839859.00



सोचविचार्य सत्वविष्णु

क्रमांक

No.

कार्यालय प्रधान निदेशक लेखा परीक्षा

आर्थिक एवं सेवा मंत्रालय

ए० जी० सी० आर० भवन, इन्द्रप्रस्थ ऐस्टेट

नई दिल्ली - 110 002

OFFICE OF THE PRINCIPAL DIRECTOR OF AUDIT
ECONOMIC & SERVICE MINISTRIES
A.G.C.R. BUILDING, I.P. ESTATE
NEW DELHI - 110002

दिनांक/Date

AUDIT CERTIFICATE

I have examined the Receipts & Payments Account, Income & Expenditure Account for the year ended 31st March 1996 and the Balance Sheet as on 31st March 1996 of National Capital Region Planning Board. I have obtained all the information and explanations that I have required and I certify, as a result of audit, that in my opinion, these accounts and balance sheet are properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and fair view of the state of the affairs of the National Capital Region Planning Board, according to the best of information and explanations given to me and as shown by the books of the organisation.

Place: New Delhi

Dated : 22-10-96

(S.P. SINGH)
Principal Director of Audit
Economic & Service Ministries,
New Delhi

N.C.R. PLANNING BOARD
STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS & PAYMENTS ACCOUNT OF THE REVENUE GRANT FOR THE YEAR 1995-96

RECEIPTS			PAYMENTS		
S.No.	Head of Account	Amount Rs. P.	S.No.	Head of Account	Amount Rs. P.
1.	Balance B/F		1.	Salaries :	
	Cash in Hand	3681.84	a)	Pay	1129607.00
	Cash in Bank	605607.78	b)	Allowances	2141316.00 3270923.00
2.	Grant-in-aid received from the Deptt. of Urban Affairs	6500000.00	2.	Travelling Allowances	117337.00
3.	Interest on Bank Deposits transferred from Capital Account	5259274.00	3.	Office Expenses	1904158.64
4.	Other Receipts :		4.	Advertising & Publicity	41480.00
i)	Group Insurance of Board's Employees	25440.00	5.	Hospitality Expenses	132720.00
ii)	Licence fee of residences allotted to the employees of the Board	38447.00	6.	Fee & Honorarium	295509.00
iii)	Misc. Receipts	69512.00	7.	Foreign Service Contributions	
	Interest on SDS A/c		a)	Leave Salary	19657.75
	a) GPF	92741.80	b)	Pension	36659.00 56316.75
	b) CPF	131266.20	8.	Licence Fee Paid to the Dte. of Estates in respect of Govt. residences	38586.00
iv)	Interest on S.B. A/c.(GPF)	778.00	9.	Rent, Rates & Taxes	488784.00
v)	-do- (CPF)	1256.00	10.	Electricity charges	40870.00
vi)	Interest on IFC Bonds(GPF)	9650.00	11.	Audit Fee	30595.00
vii)	-do- (CPF)	14250.00	12.	Write-off of Assets	94537.51
viii)	Interest on IRFC Bonds(GPF)	2736.00	13.	Suspense & Deposits	
ix)	-do- (CPF)	6048.00	i)	Suspense (Income Tax)	12734.00
x)	Interest on Cycle Adv.	330.00	ii)	Suspense (TA)	18436.00
xi)	Intt. on Scooter Adv.	4231.00	iii)	Suspenses (Receipts & Recoveries from Salary Bills adjustable in the books of other offices)	
xii)	Penal Intt. on LTC Adv.	63.00	a)	Income Tax	131914.00
5.	Suspense & Deposits :		b)	CGEGIS	2880.00
(i)	Deposits with MTNL	3982.00	c)	GPF	83884.00
(ii)	Security Deposit of Contractors (Refund) (-)	143524.00	d)	HBA	7400.00
(iii)	Suspense (Security Arrangements of Janpath Bhavan)	19362.00	e)	CPF	2824.00
(iv)	Suspense (Income Tax)	12734.00	f)	Int. on Car Advance	4800.00
(v)	Suspense (Receipts & Recoveries from Salary Bills adjustable in the books of other offices)		g)	Computer Advance	5400.00
a)	Income Tax	131914.00	h)	Licence Fee	3960.00
b)	CGEGIS	2880.00	i)	Pension Fund	359.00
c)	GPF	83884.00	j)	LTC	1749.50
d)	HBA	7400.00	k)	Int. on HBA	7290.00 252460.50
e)	CPF	2824.00	14.	Grant-in-aid to Planning & Monitoring Cells	5296251.10
f)	Int. on Car Advance	4800.00	15.	Provident Fund Account	
			a)	GPF Account	205218.00
			b)	CPF Account	650335.00 855553.00
			16.	Interest on GPF	125374.00
			17.	Interest on CPF	119398.00

g) Computer Advance 5400.00
 h) Licence Fee 3760.00
 i) Pension Fund 359.00
 j) LIC 1749.50
 k) Intt. on HDA 7290.00
 vi) Security Deposits of Consultants 252460.50
 12500.00

6. Provident Fund Accounts :

(i) GPF A/c 525293.00
 (ii) CPF A/c 396181.00

7. SOS A/c (CPF)

921464.00

156000.00

Total

14000291.12

10. Board's Contribution to CPF 23943.00
 19. Special Deposit Scheme A/c (GPF) 65000.00
 20. IFC Bonds (GPF) 100000.00
 21. Closing Balance

Cash in Hand 7643.09
 Bank A/c 566675.52

594318.62

Total

14000291.12

Details of Closing Balance

i) PF accretions
 ii) Board's own receipt

200113.00
 306205.62
 594318.62

K. P. S. Day
 ACCOUNTS OFFICER

Agrods
 FINANCE & ACCOUNTS OFFICER

M. K. S.
 MEMBER SECRETARY

N.C.R. PLANNING BOARD
STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS ACCOUNT OF THE CAPITAL GRANT FOR THE YEAR 1995-96

RECEIPTS			PAYMENTS		
S.No.	Head of Account	Amount Rs. P.	S.No.	Head of Account	Amount Rs. P.
1.	Balance B/F	631939301.31	1.	Loans to State Govt/Implementing Agencies	
2.	Cont. Contribution received from the Dept. of Urban Affairs	403000000.00	a)	U.P. Govt. Lucknow	460158000.00
			b)	HUDA	423321000.00
			c)	RIICO	215000000.00
3.	Contribution received from Govt. of NCT-Delhi	35000000.00	2.	Study & Survey	1097439000.00
4.	<u>Interest on loans</u>				1605360.00
a)	U.P. Govt. Lucknow	53731668.00	3.a)	Cycle Advance	600.00
b)	UIT Alwar	22350756.00	b)	Scooter Advance	26000.00
c)	HUDA, Chandigarh	12922632.00	c)	Car Advance	75000.00
d)	RIICO, Jaipur	3620833.00	d)	Computer Advance	45000.00
e)	R.S.B.C.C., Jaipur	792000.00	4.	Office Accommodation in IMC Complex	48820.00
f)	Patiala City Plg. & Dev Board	992308.00		Closing Balance	238474215.91
g)	UIT, Kota	2600000.00			
		103210197.00			
5.	<u>Repayment of loans</u>				
a)	U.P. Govt. Lucknow	56794759.00			
b)	UIT, Alwar	40010115.00			
c)	HUDA, Chandigarh	20400303.00			
d)	RIICO	21099999.00			
e)	Patiala City Plg. & Dev Board	769230.00			
		130157436.00			
6.	Bank Interest	34294574.60			
	Less amount transferred to Revenue Account (-)	6259274.00			
		29035300.60			
7.	<u>Recoveries on account of long term advances from employees of the Board</u>				
a)	Scooter Advance	19192.00			
b)	Cycle Advance	840.00			
c)	Car Advance	14581.00			
d)	Computer Advance	5000.00			
		39613.00			
8.	Sale of Copies of NCR Plan	8760.00			
9.	Misc. Receipts	279280.00			
10.	Study & Survey	100.00			
	Total	1337763995.91		Total	1337763995.91

K. K. Singh
ACCOUNTS OFFICER

M. K. Singh
FINANCE & ACCOUNTS OFFICER

M. K. Singh
MEMBER SECRET

M.C.R. PLANNING BOARD
INCOME & EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR 1995-96

No.	Expenditure	Amount Rs. P.	S.No.	Income	Amount Rs. P.
1.	<u>Salaries</u>	1129607.00	1.	Grant-in-Aid (Revenue) received from Deptt. of Urban Affairs for establishment and Administrative Expenditure (recurring i.e. total grant less expenditure therefrom on assets)	6500000.00
a)	Pay	2141316.00		(-) 829974.39	
c)	Allowances				5670025.61
2.	Travel Expenses	117337.00			
3.	<u>Office Expenses</u>		2.	Interest on Bank Deposits transferred from Capital A/c	5259274.00
a)	Postage	23705.00			
b)	Telephone	19467.00	3.	<u>Other Receipts</u>	
c)	Telephones	217706.00	a)	Group Insurance Scheme	25440.00
d)	Stationery	123635.25	b)	Int. on SDS A/c.	224000.00
e)	Drawing Stationery	11580.00	c)	Int. on IFC Bonds(GPF)	9650.00
f)	Printing & Binding	5271.00	d)	- do - (CPF)	14250.00
g)	Petrol	30603.30	e)	Int. on IRFC Bonds(GPF)	2736.00
h)	Maintenance of Vehicles	35433.00	f)	- do - (CPF)	6048.00
i)	Conveyance	24276.50	g)	Int. on Saving Bank A/c(GPF)	778.00
j)	Miscellaneous	329643.00	h)	- do - (CPF)	1256.00
k)	Maintenance of :		i)	Misc. Receipts	69512.00
(i) Office Machines & Furniture	127129.00		j)	Int. on Cycle Advances	330.00
l)	Newspapers & Periodicals	52529.10	k)	Int. on Scooter Advances	4231.00
		1074184.25	i)	Penal Int. on LTC Advances	63.00
4.	Advertising & Publicity	41460.00			358302.00
5.	Hospitality Expenses	132720.00			
6.	Fee & Honorarium	295509.00			
7.	<u>Foreign Service Contribution</u>				
a)	Leave Salary	19657.75			
b)	Pension	76659.00			
		56316.75			
8.	Licence Fee	139.00			
9.	Rent, Rates & Taxes	498734.00			
10.	Grant-in-Aid to NCR Planning & Monitoring Cells	5296251.10			
11.	Audit Fees	30595.00			
12.	Interest of GPF	125374.00			
13.	Interest of CPF	119398.00			
14.	Boards Contributions to CPF	28949.00			
15.	Write-off of Assets	94537.51			
16.	Electricity charges	40070.00			
17.	Excess of Income over Exph.	74234.00			
	Total	11207601.61		Total	11207601.61

Keshu Chy
ACCOUNTS OFFICER

Rupesh
FINANCE & ACCOUNTS OFFICER

Maya
MEMBER SECRETARY

N.C.R. PLANNING BOARD

BALANCE SHEET AS ON 31.3.1996

Amount as on 31.3.1995 Rs.	P.	Fund & Liabilities	Amount as on 31.3.1996 Rs.	P.	Amount as on 31.3.1995 Rs.	P.	Assets	Amount as on 31.3.1996 Rs.	P.
		I. MCR Planning Board Fund A/c							
		i) Revenue Grant for non-recurring Expenditure	3632010.96		2802844.57		1. Assets as per Annexure I	3632018.96	
2802844.57		ii) Capital Grant from Deptt. of Urban Affairs	1469200000.00		144700.00		2. Assets as per Annexure II	144700.00	
1069200000.00		iii) Capital Grant from Govt. of Delhi	1000000000.00		640842377.00		3. Interest bearing loans to State Govt./Implementing Agencies (Annexure III)	1000173941.00	
650000000.00		iv) Other Grant	144700.00		23452430.50		4. Study & Surveys (Annexure IV)	25057690.50	
144700.00		v) Bank Interest	61617073.72		846741.20		5. MCR Plan	637981.20	
32531773.12		vi) Interest on Loans	450101634.89				6. Advances to the Employees of the Board		
346891437.69		vii) Misc. Receipts	3560191.00		12504.00		(a) Conveyance 79571		
3136903.00							(b) Computer 40000	119571.00	
							(Annexure V & VI)		
1519007650.50		Total Fund	2080256410.57		20253600.00		7. Office Accommodation in IMC	20302500.00	
1030509.00		2. GPF A/c. (Annexure VII)	1350614.00						
1293213.00		3. GPF A/c. (Annexure VII)	1029019.00				8. <u>Suspense & Deposits</u>		
		Suspense & Deposits							
		Advance receipt of interest on Loan from Govt. of U.P.	407000.00		146047.00		i) Security Arrangement of IOC Janpath Bhavan	126605.00	
407000.00		Security Deposit	12507.00		41270.00		ii) Deposit with MTNL Ltd. (Annexure VII)	37000.00	
153501.00		Excess of Income over expenditure B/T from last year.	391075.62				iii) Suspense (TA)	10436.00	
391075.62									
							9. <u>Investment of PF Accretions</u>		

Add Excess of income

over expenditure of

this year. 24234.00

486209.52

736300.00

1074000.00

30000.00

120000.00

19000.00

42000.00

i) Special Deposit Scheme (GPF) 821000.00

ii) -do- (CPF) 710000.00

iii) IFC Bonds (GPF) 100000.00

iv) -do- (CPF) 120000.00

v) IFC Bonds (GPF) 19000.00

vi) -do- (CPF) 42000.00

Bank & Cash Balance

1503145.29

631041763.20

3631.04

i) Saving Bank Account

ii) Fixed Deposits Account

Cash in Hand

120771.52

238932119.92

7643.09

1523163967.20

2091621840.19

1523163967.20

2091621840.19


ACCOUNTS OFFICER


FINANCE & ACCOUNTS OFFICER


MEMBER SECRETARY

N. C. R. PLANNING BOARD
SUMMARY OF ASSETS 1995 - 96

Sl.No.	Name of Assets	Total Rs.	Reference to page No. of Asset Register
1.	Furniture	421831.30	98-99
2.	Telephones	16302.00	10-11
3.	Typewriter	55814.65	108-109
4.	Electronic typewriter	27921.00	96-97
5.	Motor Car	610934.91	92-93
6.	Postal Weighing Machine	211.00	110-111
7.	Duplicating Machine	18540.25	112-113
8.	Photocopy Machine	598950.00	86-87
9.	Airconditioner	165373.40	114-115
10.	Books/Maps	50990.85	84-85
11.	Printer Cum Display Calculator/Calculators	8011.65	106-107
12.	Tape Recorder/Two-in-one	11703.20	116-117
13.	Electrical Appliances	73750.45	88-89
14.	Wall Clocks	3409.50	118-119
15.	Auto Dialler	8580.00	120-121
16.	Wall, Table & Padestal Fan	10880.55	102-103
17.	Installation of Additional Power Points	34655.00	122-123
18.	PVC Partition	267897.00	124-125
19.	Fall Ceiling Tube Fittings	18216.00	126-127
20.	Misc. Purchase	24405.75	104-105
21.	Water Cooler	8370.00	128-129
22.	Postal Franking Machine	6534.00	130-131
23.	Refrigerator	13640.00	100-101
24.	Computers/Printers	499645.00	90-91
25.	Fire Fighting Equipments	3079.00	134-135
26.	Drawing Materials/Equipments	87677.55	136-137
27.	CVT	6730.00	70-71
28.	Fax Machine	59500.00	138-139
29.	E P A B X	99092.00	140-141
30.	UPS with Battery Back & CVT	195662.00	76-77
31.	Rotering Scriber	126500.00	78-79
32.	Television	24175.00	80-81
33.	Godrej Safe/Chest	10577.00	94-95
34.	Furnishing	63258.95	142-143
Total:-		3632818.96	

Details of Rs.3632818.96

Expenditure upto 1994-95	:	2802844.57
Expenditure for 1995-96	:	<u>829974.39</u>
Total Expenditure upto 31.3.96	:	<u>3632818.96</u>

Annexure - II

SUMMARY OF ASSETS

S.No.	Name of Assets	Exp. incurred Upto March, 94	Exp. incurred during 1995-96	Closing Balance
1.	Hotling Projectavision	1,10,000.00	-	110000.00
2.	Krison VCR	13,900.00	-	13900.00
3.	Eco Video Graffiti	20,800.00	-	20800.00
		1,44,700.00	-	144700.00

Annexure - II A

SUMMARY OF ASSETS

SL. NO.	NAME OF ASSETS	EXP. INCURRED UPTO 1994-95	EXP. INCURRED DURING 1995-96	CLOSING BALANCE
1.	486 HCL make computer	329000	-	329000
2.	One no. colour ink jet plotter	438600	-	438600
.	Calcomp digitizer with 16 buton cursor & stand	-	467058	467058
.	Lan server & terminals	-	576900	576900
	G.Total	767600	1043958	1811558

DETAILS OF OUTSTANDING LOANS 1995-96

S. NO.	TO WHOM GIVEN	AMOUNT GIVEN UPTO 31.3.95	AMOUNT GIVEN DURING 95-96	TOTAL LOANS GIVEN UPTO 31.3.96	REFOUR/REPAYMENT OF INSTALLMENT OF PRINCIPAL UPTO 3/95	DURING 95-96	UPTO 31.3.96	AMOUNT OF LOAN OUTSTANDING AS ON 31.3.96
1.	GOVT. OF U.P.	503010000	660150000	963160000	90446405	26794759	127241164	835926836
2.	WDA, CHANDIGARH.	165250000	422331000	587581000	49228057	20403333	69712190	517066810
3.	U.I.T. ALWAR (RAJ.)	244601000	-	244601000	49787465	40210115	97997580	146683420
4.	RAJASTHAN BRIDGE CONSTR. CORPN.	6600000	-	6600000	-	-	-	6600000
5.	RICO (RAJ.)	95700000	215000000	310700000	21666666	31899999	52566665	257133335
6.	PATIALA CITY PLG. & DEV. BOARD	10000000	-	10000000	769230	769230	1530440	8461540
7.	GOVT. OF H.P., BHOPAL	10000000	-	10000000	2500000	-	2500000	7500000
8.	UIT, ROTA	20000000	-	20000000	-	-	-	20000000
TOTAL		1055310000	2087480000	3152790000	214790623	130157036	352530659	1804177941

DETAILS OF EXPENDITURE

S.No.	Name of Study & Surveys	Estimated Cost	Expenditure incurred upto 31.3.95	Expenditure incurred during 95-96	Expenditure incurred upto 31.3.96
1.	Migration Studies in the context of National Capital Region Plan.	450000.00	443850.00	--	443850.00
2.	Informal Sector in National Capital Region	305000.00	305000.00	--	305000.00
3.	Fiscal Policy in National Capital Region	230000.00	230000.00	--	230000.00
4.	Land use analysis based on Land set Imageries & Aerial Photography	361015.00	361015.00	--	361015.00
5.	Computer Modelling for Urban Development	185000.00	150000.00	--	150000.00
6.	Traffic & Transport Studies	880000.00	880000.00	--	880000.00
7.	Settlement System in National Capital Region	10000.00	10000.00	--	10000.00
8.	Counter Magnet Area Study	400000.00	400000.00	--	400000.00
9.	Integration of all inputs & analytical works & statistical	16000.00	16000.00	--	16000.00
10.	Setting up Central for Studies & Policies on Informal Sector	100000.00	100000.00	--	100000.00
11.	Distributive Trades in National Capital Region	862000.00	862000.00	--	862000.00
12.	Resource Mobilisation for local Bodies in the National Capital Region	300000.00	300000.00	--	300000.00
13.	Investment Plan for NCR Plan Implementation	215700.00	215700.00	--	215700.00
14.	Computer aided analysis of the Settlement System of the National Capital Region Sub-region	30361.00	30361.00	--	30361.00

S.No.	Name of Study & Surveys	Estimated Cost	Expenditure incurred upto 31.3.95	Expenditure incurred during 95-96	Expenditure incurred upto 31.3.96
15.	Monitoring of Landuse, using higher resolution remote sensing data for selected areas of National Capital Region	40000.00	40000.00	--	40000.00
16.	Feasibility Study for Expressways in the National Capital Region	270000.00	270000.00	--	270000.00
17.	International Seminar in Mogoya	42352.00	42352.00	--	42352.00
18.	Promotion of Employment Generation Activities in MCR Town	15000.00	15000.00	--	15000.00
19.	Study on Physical Infrastructure in DMA	34627.00	34627.00	--	34627.00
20.	Study on Improvement of Transport facilities in Delhi Metropolitan Area	750000.00	750000.00	--	750000.00
21.	International Seminar at Seoul	9780.80	9780.80	--	9780.80
22.	Preparation of the Project Report for implementation of Regional Roads in National Capital Region.	6545000.00	6545000.00	--	6545000.00
23.	Preparation of the Projects Report for the Development of Informal Sector Activities in Alwar.	175000.00	175000.00	--	175000.00
24.	Study on Informal Sector Housing & Economic Activities in MOIDA	240000.00	236110.00	--	236110.00
25.	Study on Housing Development Strategy in Priority Towns Panipat	200000.00	200000.00	--	200000.00
26.	Study on Housing Development Strategy in Priority Towns Alwar	200000.00	200000.00	--	200000.00
27.	Study on Housing Development Strategy in Priority Towns Meerut	200000.00	200000.00	--	200000.00

S.No.	Name of Study & Surveys	Estimated Cost	Expenditure incurred upto 31.3.95	Expenditure incurred during 95-96	Expenditure incurred upto 31.3.96
28.	Study on the National Capital Region Economy and Industrial Development Potentials	1337000.00	1337000.00	--	1337000.00
29.	Review & Revision of Regional Plan 2001 paper on demographic features.	121000.00	41418.00	--	41418.00
30.	25th Regional Science Association at IIT Kharagpur.	20000.00	20000.00	--	20000.00
31.	Study on Resource Mobilisation for VIII Plan	100000.00	100000.00	--	100000.00
32.	Study on Environment & Ecology	1200000.00	960000.00	--	960000.00
33.	Internal Seminar at Kollalanpur	43499.70	43499.70	--	43499.70
34.	Study on Solid Waste Management for Kota Towns	550000.00	550000.00	--	550000.00
35.	Study on Solid Waste Management for Faridabad Complex.	700000.00	700000.00	--	700000.00
36.	Study on Solid Waste Management for Bapur Towns	412700.00	61905.00	--	61905.00
37.	Study on Formulation of Project Reports for Development of New Township along side Priority Town of Panipat.	668000.00	607200.00	35452.00	642652.00
38.	Study on New Township for Bapur	715000.00	640800.00	--	640800.00
39.	Study on New Township for Alwar	795000.00	795000.00	--	795000.00
40.	Study on Drainage System and Flood Control including Water Resource in MCR	2850000.00	2850100.00	(-)100.00	2850000.00
41.	Study on alternative models for Assemblage of land for development of MCR Towns	60000.00	30000.00	--	30000.00
42.	International Seminar at Monterial	113682.00	113682.00	--	113682.00
43.	Geographic Information System	2100000.00	1109075.00	1168958.00	2278633.00

S.No.	Name of Study & Surveys	Estimated Cost	Expenditure incurred upto 31.3.95	Expenditure incurred during 95-96	Expenditure incurred upto 31.3.96
44.	Study on Squatters Settlement and Informal Sector in HCT Delhi.	301000.00	301000.00	--	301000.00
45.	International Seminar at Beijing	102455.00	102455.00	--	102455.00
46.	Study on Formulation of Project Report integrated Physical, Financial & Management Plan for Bhiwadi, Dharuhera, Rewari.	67500.00	67500.00	208450.00	275950.00
47.	Study on Project preparation of Land Development Plan & Project Report for its implementation by H.S.Mathur	475000.00	--	142500.00	142500.00
48.	Preparation of Report for financing of MCR Projects	50000.00	--	50000.00	50000.00
			23452430.50	1605260.00	25057690.50

ANNEXURE - V

DETAILS OF OUTSTANDING LONG TERM ADVANCES TO STAFF FOR THE YEAR 1995-96

	BALANCE AS ON 31.3.1995	PAID DURING 95-96	REFUND OF INSTALMENT DURING THE YEAR	CLOSING BALANCE AS ON 31.3.96
<u>CAR ADVANCE</u>				
1. SH. OMESH SAIGAL, MS	-	75000	14581	60419
<u>SCOOTER ADVANCE</u>				
1. S/SH. HARSH KALIA, ASSTT.	864	-	864	-
2. " P.K. JAIN, ASSTT.	3380	-	2028	1352
3. " PIYUSH KUMAR, HINDI TRANSLATOR	7300	-	7300	-
4. " M.P. SINGH, PLG. ASSTT.	-	13000)	9000	17000
5. " MANMOHAN SINGH, R.O.	-	13000)		
<u>CYCLE ADVANCE</u>				
1. S/SH. RAM KISHAN HUDA, PEON	1040	600	840	800
2. " GANESH PRASAD, STENO 'D'				
3. " RAMBIR SINGH, PEON				
4. " GOVERDEAN LAL, PEON				
5. " SATPAL, PEON				
6. " KARTAR SINGH, PEON				
TOTAL	12584	101600	34613	79571

ANNEXURE - VI

DETAILS OF OUTSTANDING LONG TERM ADVANCES TO STAFF FOR THE YEAR 1995-96

	BALANCE AS ON 31.3.1995	PAID DURING 95-96	REFUND OF INSTALMENT DURING THE YEAR	CLOSING BALANCE AS ON 31.3.96
<u>COMPUTER ADVANCE</u>				
1. SH. R.C. AGGARWAL, CRP	-	45000	5000	40000
TOTAL	-	45000	5000	40000

ANNEXURE - VII

DEPOSIT ACCOUNT 1995-96
MAHANAGAR TELEPHONE NIGAM LTD.

OPENING BALANCE AS ON 31.3.95	REFUND BY ADJUSTMENTS DURING THE YEAR	DEPOSIT DURING THE YEAR	CLOSING BALANCE AS ON 31.3.96
41372	3982	-	37390

ANNEXURE - VIII

PROVIDENT FUND ACCOUNT 1995-96

OPENING BALANCE	DEPOSIT DURING THE YR.	INTEREST	BOARD'S CONTRI- BUTION	ADVANCES/ WITHDRAWALS	CLOSING BALANCE
GPF 1030589	399881	125402	-	205218	1350654
CPF 1293213	247834	119398	28949	650335	1039059

ANNEXURE - VI
OF
AGENDA ITEM NO. 8

**APPROVAL OF ANNUAL PLAN OF NCR
FOR THE YEAR 1997-98.**

ATTACH PAGE: 1 - 35

ANNUAL PLAN 1997-98

***NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION PLANNING BOARD
ZONE IV, 1ST FLOOR, INDIA HABITAT CENTRE
LODHI ROAD, NEW DELHI - 110 003***

NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION PLANNING BOARD

ANNUAL PLAN FOR 1997-98 : A BRIEF ON THE PROPOSALS

The NCR Planning Board came into existence under an Act of Parliament in March, 1985. The Board prepared and approved the Regional Plan-2001 for NCR which came into force with effect from 23rd January, 1989. The core objectives of the Regional Plan are:

- i) To contain Delhi's population size within manageable limits and,
- ii) To develop National Capital Region in an harmonious and balanced manner.

During the 7th Plan period, for want of adequate funds, the Board, in pursuance of the implementation of the Regional Plan policies, funded a number of small projects relating to residential, industrial, commercial, institutional, infrastructural and work-cum-shelter in the new towns through the implementing agencies of the Participating State Governments. These schemes related primarily to land acquisition and land development.

For the 8th Five Year Plan (1992-97), a budgetary allocation of Rs. 200 crores under the State Sector has been made to the NCRPB by the Central Government. But out of Rs.200 crores, the NCRPB has actually

received Rs.135 crores only (1992-Rs.10 crores, 1993-Rs.20 crores, 1994-Rs.25 crores, 1995- Rs.40 crores, and 1996-Rs.40 crores). It was anticipated that during 1992-97, internal accrual of Rs.95 crores will be available beside Rs.0.85 crores unspent accrual of previous plan will also be available. During this period (1992-97) the investment programme mainly involves development of 10 integrated new townships adjacent to the existing 8 priority towns, 2 DMA towns, improvement of infrastructural facilities in 34 sub-regional centres and 5 counter magnet areas. It also include strengthening of NCRPB secretariat, financing planning cells set up in the NCR Sub-regions for their functioning and funding commitments to ongoing schemes.

Further during the Annual Plan of 1996-97 it was envisaged that beside internal net resource generation of Rs.25 crores, the central Government will allocate Rs. 80 crores and the matching contribution of Rs.80 crores will be available from constituent States and Rs.21.5 crores from NCT-Delhi. In addition it was anticipated to mobilise Rs.700 crores through bonds/loans. Since the actual allocation from the Central Government was limited to Rs. 40 crores and mobilisation of Rs.700 crores through bonds/loans could not be materialised, the implementation of plan proposals greatly hampered due to non-availability of funds.

Therefore, during the Ninth Five Year Plan the basic strategy to deflect 2 million population from Delhi to the National Capital Region and development of 6 DMA and 8 priority towns and complexes was kept on priority. It has also been emphasised to develop regional, physical and economic infrastructure and linkages within the region to attain balanced and harmonised development of the entire region. The NCR Plan objectives are to be achieved through the development of core infrastructure at the regional level in the form of power (generation, transmission and distribution), transportation- both road and rail, telecommunications and development of Urban physical and economic infrastructure to a level comparable to that existing in the NCT of Delhi in the DMA and Priority towns and complexes so as to facilitate the dispersal of population and economic activities to the entire NCR.

Since the NCR is an interstate region, the development projects are required to be implemented by a number of agencies including the Central Ministries of Surface Transport, Railways, Power and Telecommunication etc. State Governments, and Development Authorities. It has been proposed that special 'Sub component for NCR' be reflected in plans of Central Ministries and constituent State Governments. For the execution of jointly funding programme financed by the NCRPB and State Governments,

specific allocation for the NCRPB to be made in the budget of the M/o Urban Affairs and Employment. The budgetary support required during the Ninth Plan for executing the projects of NCR Planning Board will be Rs.800 crores and special sub-components of central ministries would be Rs.2886 crores, State Governments of Haryana, Rajasthan and UP would need to provide Rs. 2098 crores and the NCT Delhi Rs.2035 crores. On the recommendations of the Sub-group on urban development constituted by the Planning commission, it has been requested that NCRPB shall be granted clearance for tapping capital market to mobilise funds to the extent required and be given sufficient IEDR to be able to draw the funds through tax-free bonds and the NCRPB shall be placed in the priority sector list for availing Government directed loans (investments) from institutions like LIC, GIC, UTI etc.

Accordingly during the annual plan 1997-98 it has been proposed to complete the work of land acquisition for major projects, funding of ongoing projects and also financing other development projects identified under joint funding (NCRPB + States) programme on town development and core infrastructure development. Thus, the total amount which will be required during 1997-98 will be Rs. 660 crores. Out of this Rs.160 crores from the budgetary allocation, Rs.160 from State contribution, Rs.30.0 crores from NCT Delhi; Rs.40 crores from internal accrual for reinvestment, Rs.125 crores raised through bonds and Rs.145 crores through loan from financing institutions. Details of these are as under:

ANNUAL PLAN (1997-98)

I) Central Sector

The Central Sector schemes which are proposed to be the sub-components of the Central Ministries of Surface Transport, Railways and Communications are indicated below.

1)	M/Surface Transport	Rs.50.2 cr.	Widening and strengthening of National Highways
		Rs.350.0 cr.	Land acquisition for Expressways
		<u>Rs.400.2 cr.</u>	
2)	M/Railways, over & above their Plan provision and without dividend liability for executing these projects.	Rs.122.0 cr.	For dedicated tracks along the Northern Ring Rail, interconnection with DMA Towns and laying additional tracks from Delhi to Meerut, Khurja and Palwal.
		Rs.75.0 cr.	For Underground Metro corridor.
		<u>Rs.197.0 cr.</u>	
3)	M/Communications	Rs.260.0 cr.	For an additional 60,000 lines.
		<u>Rs.857.2 cr.</u>	
	Total Central Ministries		

II) State Sector

HARYANA

(I) Projects for Joint Sector funding:

- a) Funds for financing new townships development projects jointly with NCR Planning Board

Rs.77.0 cr.

b) Funds for financing
core infrastructure
projects

i) LA for Expressways 40.0

ii) Contribution to railways
for Regional Rapid
Transit system 20.0

-----Rs.137.0 cr.

(II) Projects for exclusive
financing by State Govts.:

i) LA for Regional Road Grids 59.0

ii) Construction of Regional
Road Grids 34.6

iii) T & D for Power 36.8 Rs.130.4 cr.

Total Rs.267.4 cr.

RAJASTHAN

(I) Projects for Joint Sector funding:

a) Funds for new township
development projects
jointly with NCR Plg. Board Rs.27.0 cr.

(II) Projects for exclusive funding
by State Govt.

b) Power T&D system Rs.14.2 cr.

Rs.41.2 cr.

UTTAR PRADESH

(I) Projects for Joint Sector funding:

a) Funds for financing new
townships development
projects jointly with
NCR Planning Board Rs.81.4 cr.

b) Funds for financing
core infrastructure
projects

i) LA for expressways 48.0

ii) Contribution to Railways
for Regional Rapid
Transit Systems 23.0 Rs.71.0 cr.

Total Rs.152.4 cr.

(II) Projects for exclusive
financing by State Govts.:

i) LA for Reg. Roads	45.0	
ii) Constr. of Reg. Roads	18.2	
iii) T&D system for Power	49.0	Rs.112.2 cr.
Total		Rs.264.6 cr.

NCT DELHI

a) Contribution to the NCRPB funds for the new township development projects in NCR		Rs.30.0 cr.
b) Funds for financing core infrastructure projects		
i) LA for Perimeter Expressway and four directional terminals	800.0	
ii) Regional Rapid Transit system	72.0	
iii) Underground Metro network	145.0	1017.0 cr.
Total		Rs.1047.0 cr.

NCR PLANNING BOARD

	NCRPB Share	State Share	Total
a) Township development to be jointly implemented with States	300.0 cr.	100.0 cr.	400.0 cr.
b) Core Infrastructure Development jointly with Ministries and States			
i) LA for Expressway	150 cr.	50 cr.	200 cr.
ii) RRTS	35 cr.	10 cr.	45 cr.
iii) NCR University	10 cr.	-	10 cr.
iv) Project Dev.Assistance	5 cr.	-	5 cr.
Total	500 cr.	160 cr.	660 cr.

**FINANCING PLAN FOR PROJECTS THROUGH NCR PLANNING BOARD
DURING 1997-98**

The above projected investment requirements for the Annual Plan 1997-98, the components of the development programmes to be funded by the NCR Planning Board are estimated to cost Rs.1388 cr. This requirement is proposed to be funded in the following manner:

1)	Matching provision by Haryana, Rajasthan & Uttar Pradesh		Rs.160 cr.+ce
2)	a)	Budgetary support to the NCRPB by the Ministry of U.A. & E.	Rs.160.0 cr.
	b)	Contribution by NCT Delhi	Rs.30.0 cr.
	c)	Internal Accruals of NCRPB for reinvestment	Rs.40.0 cr.
3)	Borrowings:		
	a)	Capital Market	Rs.125.0 cr.
	b)	Institutions	Rs.145.0 cr.
		Total	Rs.660 cr.

In order to enable the NCR Plan proposals to be implemented to the tune of Rs.660 cr., the following facilitative steps are required to be initiated:

- i) The Central Ministries to make necessary sub component provisions in their Ninth Plan proposals as follows:

M/Surface Transport	Rs.400.2 cr.
M/Railways	Rs.197.0 cr.
M/Communications	Rs.260.0 cr.
- ii) To step up the budgetary support by the Ministry of UA&E to the NCR Planning Board to at least Rs.160 crores during 1997-98 period.
- iii) Member states of NCR to make necessary provisions in their Plans for financing both joint and exclusive NCR Projects to the following extent:

Haryana	Rs.267.4 cr.
Rajasthan	Rs.41.2 cr.
Uttar Pradesh	Rs.264.6 cr.
NCT Delhi	Rs.1047.0 cr.

iv) The NCR Planning Board may be:

- a) Granted clearances for tapping capital market to mobilise the funds to the extent required and be given sufficient IEBR to be able to draw the funds through tax free bonds.
- b) Placed in the priority sector list for availing Government-directed loans (investments) from the institutions like LIC, GIC, UTI etc.

ANNUAL PLAN 1997-98 ALLOCATIONS REQUIRED FOR NCR

1. Central Ministries:

Min. of Surface Transport	Rs.400.2 cr.
Min. of Railways	Rs.197.0 cr.
Min. of Communications	Rs.260.0 cr.

	Rs.857.2 cr.

2. States:

Haryana	Rs.267.4 cr.
Rajasthan	Rs. 41.2 cr.
Uttar Pradesh	Rs.264.6 cr.

	Rs.573.2 cr.

NCT Delhi	Rs.1047.0 cr.
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3. NCR Planning Board Rs. 160.0 cr.

Total Budgetary Provision required for the NCR Projects during Annual Plan 1997-98 **Rs.2637.4 cr.**

Annexure - I

DEPARTMENT SUMMARY

FINANCIAL OUTLAYS : NINTH PLAN (1997-2002) AND ANNUAL PLAN (1997-98)

MAJOR HEAD X SOCIAL SERVICES

MINISTRY URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT

SUB-HEAD 9 URBAN DEVELOPMENT

DEPARTMENT NCR PLANNING BOARD

(Rs. crores)

	CENTRAL SCHEMES	CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES	TOTAL
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Eighth Plan (1992-97) - Approved Outlay	-	200.00	200.00
1992-95 (Outlays as Budgetted)	..	55.00	55.00
1992-95 (Actual Expenditure)		38.85	38.85
1995-96 (Outlays as Budgetted) Actual Release		40.00	40.00
* 1995-96 (Actual Expenditure)		109.75	109.75
1996-97 (Outlays as Budgetted)		40.00	40.00
1996-97 (Outlays as Revised)		105.90	105.00
* ¹ Eighth Plan (1992-97) - Anticipated Expenditure (As per Original Investment Plan)		126.50	126.50
Ninth Plan (1997-2002) - Proposed Outlays		800.00	800.00
1997-98 - Proposed Outlays	-	160.00	160.00

Note : All major heads and sub-heads should be grouped in accordance of the method followed in Central Budget Documents. For ready reference, classification listing the Heads of Development and the Ministries/Departments governing them are given in Statements I & II .

* Expenditure in excess of the budgetary support is met out of the internal accruals of the Board.

*¹ EIGHTH PLAN (1992-97)

Actual Project Sanctioned Rs 1227.00

Actual Estimated Expenditure
by NCR PB (1992-97) Rs 375.00

NINTH PLAN (1997-98) ANNUAL PLAN (1997-98) PROPOSED OUTLAY AND ITS COMPONENTS

NAME OF THE MINISTRY: U A & E DEMAND NUMBER:

(Rs Crores)

NAME OF THE DEPARTMENT: N C R PLANNING BOARD

Sl No	Sector and Major/ Minor Head of Development	Head of Dept. Number	Proposed			Proposed Internal and Extra-Budgetary Resources (IEBR)			PROPOSED TOTAL OUTLAY				
			Net Budget Support (NBS)	Foreign Aid routed through Budget	Proposed Gross Budget Support (GBS)	Internal Resources (IR)	Extra-Budgetary Resources (EBR)				Total IEBR		
							Tax-free Bonds	Taxable Bonds	ECBs/ Suppliers/ Credits Priority Lending By Institutions	others		Total EBR	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(14)	
	SECTOR/SUB-SECTOR	ISS	160.00	-	160.00	40.00	50.00	75.00	75.00	70.00	270.00	310.00	660.00 *
	MAJOR HEAD												
	Sub-Head												
	TOTAL												

Separate statements, in the above form, should be made for Ninth Plan proposals and Annual Plan (1997-98) proposals.

For ready reference, classification of Heads of Development is given in Statements I & II.

* PROPOSED TOTAL OUTLAY INCLUDE:

GBS	Rs 160.00 Crores
IR	40.00 "
EBR	270.00 "
Contribution of GNCT, Delhi	30.00 "
Counterpart Exp. by States on Project level	160.00 "

NINTH PLAN (1997-2002) AND ANNUAL PLAN (1997-98): PROPOSED OUTLAY AND ITS COMPONENTS

NAME OF THE MINISTRY: U A & E DEMAND NUMBER:

(Rs Crores)

NAME OF THE DEPARTMENT: NCR PLANNING BOARD

Sl No	Sector and Major/ Minor Head of Development	Head of Dept. Number	Proposed			Proposed Internal and Extra-Budgetary Resources (IEBR)			Extra-Budgetary Resources (EBR)				PROPOSED TOTAL OUTLAY	
			Net Budget Support (NBS)	Foreign Aid routed through Budget	Proposed Gross Budget Support (GBS)	Internal Resources (IR)	Tax-free Bonds	Taxable Bonds	ECBs/ Suppliers/ Credits Priority Lending Institutional By Institutions Funding	others	Total EBR	Total IEBR	(12)	(14)

SECTOR/SUB-SECTOR

XSS 800'00

800'00

280'00

500'00

920'00

750'00

670'00

2840'00

3120'00

5300'00*

MAJOR HEAD

Sub-Head

TOTAL

Separate statements, in the above form, should be made for Ninth Plan proposals and Annual Plan (1997-98) proposals.

For ready reference, classification of Heads of Development is given in Statements I & II.

* Proposed Total outlay include:

GBS Rs 200'00 CSCSC

FBR 2840'00 "

IR 280'00 "

contribution of

G NCT, Delhi 150'00 "

Counterpart Exp.

11.5 for m

Sl No	Name of the Undertaking (with details of expenditure on schemes/ individual Schemes)	Estimates of Internal Resources										Extra-Budgetary Resources				Gross Budgetary Support	
		Total Outlay/ Expenditure (proposed/ anticipated)	Gross Internal Resources (Retained Profit + Depreciation)	Of which amount raised by way of ARRI (changes in user price etc)	Provision for repayment of loan	Accretion to working Capital	Non-Plan Capital Works available for Plan outlay	Net Internal Resources (Difference of col 5 and Col 8+9+10)	Bonds (Taxable and Tax-free) and Debentures	ECBs and Suppliers' credits	Others	Net Budgetary Support routed through Budget	Foreign Aud				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15			
<u>English Plan 1982-87 (Approved Outlay)</u>																	
123		200	65						65				135				
Total for all undertakings (Total of Scheme-wise subtotals)/Total for all individual Schemes																	
<u>Annual Plan 1988-89 (Actual)</u>																	
123		40	91						91				40				
Total for all undertakings (Total of Scheme-wise subtotals)/Total for all individual Schemes																	
<u>Annual Plan 1988-87 (Revised Estimates)</u>																	
123		475	60						60	200		110	105				
Total for all undertakings (Total of Scheme-wise subtotals)/Total for all individual Schemes																	
<u>English Plan 1987-87 (Anticipated Expenditure)</u>																	
123		1265	65						65	800		200	200				
Total for all undertakings (Total of Scheme-wise subtotals)/Total for all individual Schemes																	
<u>North Plan 1987-2002 (Proposed)</u>																	
123		5300	280						280	1420		1420	1320*	800			
Total for all undertakings (Total of Scheme-wise subtotals)/Total for all individual Schemes																	
<u>Annual Plan 1987-88 (Proposed)</u>																	
123		660	40						40	125		145	190*	160			
Total for all undertakings (Total of Scheme-wise subtotals)/Total for all individual Schemes																	

* FOR (OTHERS) INCLUDE:
Contribution of GNET Delhi
Counterpart Exp. by States on projects level

NINTH PLAN
Rs 15000 Crore
12300 Crore

ANNUAL PLAN (1997-98)
Rs 3000 Crore
Rs 16000 Crore

ANNEXURE IV

DEPARTMENT SUMMARY

NINTH PLAN (1997-2002) AND ANNUAL PLAN (1997-98) - PROPOSALS FOR PROGRAMMES/ PROJECTS TO BE FINANCED BY DOMESTIC RESOURCES [See footnote (1)]

NAME OF UNDERTAKING/ DEPARTMENT/ MINISTRY: NCR PLANNING BOARD, ML, UD&E

(Rs. crores)

PARTICULARS	CODE NO.	ESTIMATE	EIGHTH PLAN	ANNUAL	ANNUAL	ANNUAL	EIGHTH PLAN	NINTH PLAN	ANNUAL
MAJOR HEAD/ COST		(1992-97)	PLAN	PLAN	PLAN	PLAN	PLAN	PLAN	PLAN
MINOR HEAD		Approved	1992-96	1996-97	1996-97	1992-97	1997-2002	1997-98	
		Outlay	(Actual Expend)	(Budget Estimates)	(Revised Estimates)	Antl.	Proposed	Proposed	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.

1 SCHEMES COMPLETED DURING 1996-98
 LIKELY TO BE COMPLETED DURING 1996-97 - *Land Acquisition, Land Development and Infrastructural Development Schemes and Continuing Schemes in the NCR.*
 (SPILL OVER LIABILITY, IF ANY, FOR 1997-98 AND BEYOND)
 (Vide Annexure IV A)

2 CRITICAL ONGOING SCHEMES (as on 31.03.1997) 200 148.60 40 105 375 5300 660
 (Vide Annexure IV A)

3 SCHEMES AIMED AT MAXIMISING BENEFITS FROM THE EXISTING CAPACITY AS ON 31.01.1997
 (Vide Annexure IV B)

5 NEW SCHEMES
 (Vide Annexure IV C)

6 DEPARTMENT TOTAL 200 148.60 40 105 375 5300 660

(1) Only those programmes/ projects/ schemes be shown in this Annexure which do not have any external aid component.

NINTH PLAN (1997-2002) AND ANNUAL PLAN (1997-98) - PROPOSALS FOR PROGRAMMES/ PROJECTS TO BE FINANCED BY DOMESTIC RESOURCES [See footnote (1)]

NAME OF DEPARTMENT/MINISTRY/UNDERTAKING NCR PLANNING BOARD(Outlay/Expenditure in Rs. crores and
Physical Targets/Benefits in relevant
units of measurement)

PARTICULARS										EIGHTH ANNUAL PLANS										EIGHTH ANNUAL PLANS										EIGHTH ANNUAL PLANS										EIGHTH ANNUAL PLANS										EIGHTH ANNUAL PLANS										EIGHTH ANNUAL PLANS										EIGHTH ANNUAL PLANS										EIGHTH ANNUAL PLANS										EIGHTH ANNUAL PLANS										EIGHTH ANNUAL PLANS										EIGHTH ANNUAL PLANS										EIGHTH ANNUAL PLANS										EIGHTH ANNUAL PLANS										EIGHTH ANNUAL PLANS										EIGHTH ANNUAL PLANS										EIGHTH ANNUAL PLANS										EIGHTH ANNUAL PLANS										EIGHTH ANNUAL PLANS										EIGHTH ANNUAL PLANS										EIGHTH ANNUAL PLANS										EIGHTH ANNUAL PLANS										EIGHTH ANNUAL PLANS										EIGHTH ANNUAL PLANS										EIGHTH ANNUAL PLANS										EIGHTH ANNUAL PLANS										EIGHTH ANNUAL PLANS										EIGHTH ANNUAL PLANS										EIGHTH ANNUAL PLANS										EIGHTH ANNUAL PLANS										EIGHTH ANNUAL PLANS										EIGHTH ANNUAL PLANS										EIGHTH ANNUAL PLANS										EIGHTH ANNUAL PLANS										EIGHTH ANNUAL 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A.1 Schemes completed during 1995-98 (as on 31.03.1998)

likely to be completed during 1998-97

(Spill over liability, if any, for 1997-98 and beyond)

Land Development, Land Acquisition and Infrastructural Development Schemes are continuing Schemes in the NCR.

TOTAL (A.1)

A.2 Critical Ongoing

Schemes as on 31.03.1997

NCR 1985 1265 1265 200 3885 10975 40 105 375 5300 660 --- NOT APPLICABLE ---

TOTAL (A.2)

Spill over liability refers to such financial commitments which are part of the plan schemes/ projects but are met after the physical completion of the schemes/ projects.

(1). Only those programmes/ projects/ schemes be shown in this which do not have any external aid component.

NINTH PLAN (1997-2002) AND ANNUAL PLAN (1997-98) - PROPOSALS FOR PROGRAMMES/ PROJECTS TO BE FINANCED BY DOMESTIC RESOURCES (See footnote (1))

NAME OF UNDERTAKING/DEPARTMENT/MINISTRY

(Outlay/Expenditure in Rs. crores and
Physical Targets/Benefits in relevant
units of measurement)

PARTICULARS	CODE NO	NATURE & LOCATION OF THE SCHEME	COMME- NCEMENT YEAR	ESTIMA- TED COST	EXISTING	TARGETTED	EIGHTH		ANNUAL		ANNUAL		NINTH	ANNUAL		ANTICIPATED BENEFITS (in Units)				REMARKS (Specifics)								
							PLAN	1992-97	PLANS	1998-97	PLAN	1998-97		PLAN	1997-2002	PLAN	Actual	Budget	Revised		1982-97	PLAN	1988-97	Actual	Antb	Plan	1997-98	Beyond Ninth
MINOR	MAJOR/	HEAD OF	DEV	CAPACITY (in Units)	UTILI- SATION	CAPACITY (in Units)	UTILI- SATION	Approved	Outlay	Actual	Expendr	Estimates	Estimates	Expendr	Antb	Target	Plan	Target	Plan	Target	Plan	Costs						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24					

SCHEMES AIMED AT

MAXIMISING BENEFITS

FROM THE EXISTING

CAPACITY AS ON

31.3.1997

NOT APPLICABLE

TOTAL

(1) - Only those programmes/ projects/ schemes to be shown in this Annexure which do not have any external aid component

ANNEXURE IV C

NINTH PLAN (1997-2002) AND ANNUAL PLAN (1997-98) - PROPOSALS FOR PROGRAMMES/ PROJECTS TO BE FINANCED BY DOMESTIC RESOURCES [See footnote (3)]

(Outlay/Expenditure in Rs. crores and Physical Target/Benefits in relevant units of Measurement)

NAME OF UNDERTAKING/ DEPARTMENT/ MINISTRY :

PARTICULARS	CODE NO.	NATURE AND LOCATION OF THE SCHEME	COMMECEMENT YEAR	ESTIMATED COST	ANNUAL PLAN 1997-98	ANTICIPAT NINTH PROPOSED PLAN OUTLAY	ED BENEFI 1997-98	TS (in Units) BEYOND NINTH PLAN	REMARKS (Specifically Environmental Measures/ Costs)
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.

NEW SCHEMES

i) The NCR is a continuing scheme under which development programmes for Land Acquisition, Land Development and Infrastructural Development are taken up in the State Sub-regions of Uttar Pradesh, Karnataka and Rajasthan. Details of projects proposed to be taken up during Ninth Plan are given in the Sub-group recommendations at Appendix 'A'.

TOTAL

- (1) The proposals for new schemes may be listed after exhausting schemes : (a) covered under Annexure IV "A", viz., critical ongoing schemes as well as sanctioned/committed schemes and (b) covered under Annexure IV "B", viz., those designed to maximise benefits from existing capacity.

- (2) Stage of consideration of schemes and whether cleared by Planning Commission and other concerned authorities may be indicated in the Remarks column.

- (3) Only those programmes/ projects/ schemes to be shown in this Annexure which do not have any external aid component.

ANNEXURE V

DEPARTMENT SUMMARY

NINTH PLAN (1997-2002) AND ANNUAL PLAN (1997-98) - PROPOSALS FOR EXTERNALLY AIDED SCHEMES/PROGRAMMES/PROJECTS

NAME OF UNDERTAKING/ DEPARTMENT/ MINISTRY :

(Rs. crores)

PARTICULARS	CODE NO.	ESTIMATE MAJOR HEAD/ COST MINOR HEAD	EIGHTH PLAN (1992-97) Approved Outlay	ANNUAL PLAN 1992-96 (Actual Expend)	ANNUAL PLAN 1996-97 (Budget Estimates)	ANNUAL PLAN 1996-97 (Revised Estimates)	EIGHTH PLAN 1992-97 Anti. Expend.	NINTH PLAN 1997-2002 Proposed Outlay	ANNUAL PLAN 1997-98 Proposed Outlay
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.

1. SCHEMES COMPLETED DURING 1995-96/
LIKELY TO BE COMPLETED DURING 1996-97
(SPILL OVER LIABILITY, IF ANY, FOR 1997-98 AND BEYOND)
(Vide Annexure V A)

2. CRITICAL ONGOING SCHEMES (as on 31.03.1997)
(Vide Annexure V A)

3. SCHEMES AIMED AT
MAXIMISING BENEFITS
FROM THE EXISTING
CAPACITY AS ON 31.3.1997
(Vide Annexure V B)

5. NEW SCHEMES
(Vide Annexure V C)

6. DEPARTMENT TOTAL

Physical: Targets/Benefits in relevant units of measurement)

A.1 Schemes completed during 1995-98 (as on 31.03.1998)✓

entirely to be completed during 1996-97

...will over liability of any. for 1997-98 and beyond) .

—

TOTAL (A-1)

A-2 Critical Ongoing

Schwaben 115 on 31 03 1997

TOTAL (A-D)

... Soil cover liability refers to such financial commitments which are part of the plan schemes/ projects, but are met after the physical completion of the schemes/ projects.

(1) - Data to which exchange rate pertains may be given for the respective columns

7. Source of Aid and approximate number of Department of Economic Affairs should also be indicated against each project.

NINTH PLAN (1997-2002) AND ANNUAL PLAN (1997-98) - PROPOSALS FOR EXTERNALLY AIDED PROGRAMMES/ PROJECTS [See footnote (1) & (2)]

NAME OF UNDERTAKING/DEPARTMENT/MINISTRY

(Outlay/Expenditure in Rs. crores and
Physical Targets/Benefits in relevant
units of measurement)

PARTI- CULARS	CODE NO MAJOR/ MINOR HEAD OF DEV	NATURE & LOCATION OF THE SCHEME	COMME- NCEMENT YEAR	ESTIMA- TED COST	EXISTING	TARGETTED		EIGHTH PLAN 1992-97	ANNUAL PLANS 1992-96		ANNUAL PLAN 1996-97		ANNUAL PLAN 1997-2002		ANNUAL PLAN (1997-98)		ANTICIPATED BENEFITS (in Units;				REMARK (Specifically Measured / Plan Costs)				
						CAPACITY (in Units)	UTILI- SATION		CAPACITY (in Units)	UTILI- SATION	Approved Outlay	Actual Expendr	Budget Estimates	Revised Estimates	Antb Expendr	Antb Expendr	Plan Target	Plan Target	Antb Target	Plan Target		Plan Target	Antb Target	Plan Target	Plan Target
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24		

SCHEMES AIMED AT

MAXIMISING BENEFITS

FROM THE EXISTING

CAPACITY AS ON

31.3.1997

i)
ii)
iii)

TOTAL

(1) Date to which the exchange rate pertains may be given for the respective columns.

(2) Source of Aid and approval letter number of the Department of Economic Affairs should also be shown against each project.

NINTH PLAN (1997-2002) AND ANNUAL PLAN (1997-98) - PROPOSALS FOR EXTERNALLY AIDED PROGRAMMES/ PROJECTS [See footnote (1) & (2)]

NAME OF UNDERTAKING/DEPARTMENT/MINISTRY :

(Outlay/Expenditure in Rs. crores and
Physical Targets/Benefits in relevant
units of measurement)

PARTI- CULARS	CODE NO	NATURE & MAJOR/ MINOR HEAD OF DEV.	LOCATION OF THE SCHEME	COMME- NCEMENT YEAR	ESTIMA- TED COST	EXISTING	TARGETTED		EIGHTH PLAN 1997-97	ANNUAL PLANS 1992-98		ANNUAL PLAN 1996-97		ANNUAL PLAN 1996-97		ANNUAL PLAN 1992-97		NINTH PLAN 1997-2002		ANNUAL PLAN (1997-98)		ANTICIPATED BENEFITS (in Units)										REMARK (Specifically Beyond Measures/ Costs)																																																																																																																																																																																																											
							CAPACITY (in Units)	UTILI- SATION		Actual Expend	Budget Estimates	Revised Estimates	Anti Expendr	1992-96 Actual Plan Target	1996-98 Anti Plan Target	1997-98 Anti Plan Target	1997-98 Anti Plan Target	1997-98 Anti Plan Target	1997-98 Anti Plan Target	1997-98 Anti Plan Target	1997-98 Anti Plan Target	1997-98 Anti Plan Target	1997-98 Anti Plan Target	1997-98 Anti Plan Target	1997-98 Anti Plan Target	1997-98 Anti Plan Target	1997-98 Anti Plan Target	1997-98 Anti Plan Target	1997-98 Anti Plan Target	1997-98 Anti Plan Target	1997-98 Anti Plan Target		1997-98 Anti Plan Target	1997-98 Anti Plan Target	1997-98 Anti Plan Target	1997-98 Anti Plan Target	1997-98 Anti Plan Target	1997-98 Anti Plan Target	1997-98 Anti Plan Target	1997-98 Anti Plan Target	1997-98 Anti Plan Target	1997-98 Anti Plan Target	1997-98 Anti Plan Target	1997-98 Anti Plan Target	1997-98 Anti Plan Target	1997-98 Anti Plan Target	1997-98 Anti Plan Target	1997-98 Anti Plan Target	1997-98 Anti Plan Target	1997-98 Anti Plan Target	1997-98 Anti Plan Target	1997-98 Anti Plan Target	1997-98 Anti Plan Target	1997-98 Anti Plan Target	1997-98 Anti Plan Target	1997-98 Anti Plan Target	1997-98 Anti Plan Target	1997-98 Anti Plan Target	1997-98 Anti Plan Target	1997-98 Anti Plan Target	1997-98 Anti Plan Target	1997-98 Anti Plan Target	1997-98 Anti Plan Target	1997-98 Anti Plan Target	1997-98 Anti Plan Target	1997-98 Anti Plan Target	1997-98 Anti Plan Target	1997-98 Anti Plan Target	1997-98 Anti Plan Target	1997-98 Anti Plan Target	1997-98 Anti Plan Target	1997-98 Anti Plan Target	1997-98 Anti Plan Target	1997-98 Anti Plan Target	1997-98 Anti Plan Target	1997-98 Anti Plan Target	1997-98 Anti Plan Target	1997-98 Anti Plan Target	1997-98 Anti Plan Target	1997-98 Anti Plan Target	1997-98 Anti Plan Target	1997-98 Anti Plan Target	1997-98 Anti Plan Target	1997-98 Anti Plan Target	1997-98 Anti Plan Target	1997-98 Anti Plan Target	1997-98 Anti Plan Target	1997-98 Anti Plan Target	1997-98 Anti Plan Target	1997-98 Anti Plan Target	1997-98 Anti Plan Target	1997-98 Anti Plan Target	1997-98 Anti Plan Target	1997-98 Anti Plan Target	1997-98 Anti Plan Target	1997-98 Anti Plan Target	1997-98 Anti Plan Target	1997-98 Anti Plan Target	1997-98 Anti Plan Target	1997-98 Anti Plan Target	1997-98 Anti Plan Target	1997-98 Anti Plan Target	1997-98 Anti Plan Target	1997-98 Anti Plan Target	1997-98 Anti Plan Target	1997-98 Anti Plan Target	1997-98 Anti Plan Target	1997-98 Anti Plan Target	1997-98 Anti Plan Target	1997-98 Anti Plan Target	1997-98 Anti Plan Target	1997-98 Anti Plan Target	1997-98 Anti Plan Target	1997-98 Anti Plan Target	1997-98 Anti Plan Target	1997-98 Anti Plan Target	1997-98 Anti Plan Target	1997-98 Anti Plan Target	1997-98 Anti Plan Target	1997-98 Anti Plan Target	1997-98 Anti Plan Target	1997-98 Anti Plan Target	1997-98 Anti Plan Target	1997-98 Anti Plan Target	1997-98 Anti Plan Target	1997-98 Anti Plan Target	1997-98 Anti Plan Target	1997-98 Anti Plan Target	1997-98 Anti Plan Target	1997-98 Anti Plan Target	1997-98 Anti Plan Target	1997-98 Anti Plan Target	1997-98 Anti Plan Target	1997-98 Anti Plan Target	1997-98 Anti Plan Target	1997-98 Anti Plan Target	1997-98 Anti Plan Target	1997-98 Anti Plan Target	1997-98 Anti Plan Target	1997-98 Anti Plan Target	1997-98 Anti Plan Target	1997-98 Anti Plan Target	1997-98 Anti Plan Target	1997-98 Anti Plan Target	1997-98 Anti Plan Target	1997-98 Anti Plan Target	1997-98 Anti Plan Target	1997-98 Anti Plan Target	1997-98 Anti Plan Target	1997-98 Anti Plan Target	1997-98 Anti Plan Target	1997-98 Anti Plan Target	1997-98 Anti Plan Target	1997-98 Anti Plan Target	1997-98 Anti Plan Target	1997-98 Anti Plan Target	1997-98 Anti Plan Target	1997-98 Anti Plan Target	1997-98 Anti Plan Target	1997-98 Anti Plan Target	1997-98 Anti Plan Target	1997-98 Anti Plan Target	1997-98 Anti Plan Target	1997-98 Anti Plan Target	1997-98 Anti Plan Target	1997-98 Anti Plan Target	1997-98 Anti Plan Target	1997-98 Anti Plan Target	1997-98 Anti Plan Target	1997-98 Anti Plan Target	1997-98 Anti Plan Target	1997-98 Anti Plan Target	1997-98 Anti Plan Target	1997-98 Anti Plan Target	1997-98 Anti Plan Target	1997-98 Anti Plan Target	1997-98 Anti Plan Target	1997-98 Anti Plan Target	1997-98 Anti Plan Target	1997-98 Anti Plan Target	1997-98 Anti Plan Target	1997-98 Anti Plan Target	1997-98 Anti Plan Target	1997-98 Anti Plan Target	1997-98 Anti Plan Target	1997-98 Anti Plan Target	1997-98 Anti Plan Target	1997-98 Anti Plan Target	1997-98 Anti Plan Target	1997-98 Anti Plan Target	1997-98 Anti Plan Target	1997-98 Anti Plan Target	1997-98 Anti Plan Target	1997-98 Anti Plan Target	1997-98 Anti Plan Target	1997-98 Anti Plan Target	1997-98 Anti Plan Target	1997-98 Anti Plan Target	1997-98 Anti Plan Target	1997-98 Anti Plan Target	1997-98 Anti Plan Target	1997-98 Anti Plan Target	1997-98 Anti Plan Target	1997-98 Anti Plan Target	1997-98 Anti Plan Target	1997-98 Anti Plan Target	1997-98 Anti Plan Target	1997-98 Anti Plan Target	1997-98 Anti Plan Target	1997-98 Anti Plan Target	1997-98 Anti Plan Target	1997-98 Anti Plan Target	1997-98 Anti Plan Target	1997-98 Anti Plan Target	1997-98 Anti Plan Target	1997-98 Anti Plan Target	1997-98 Anti Plan Target	1997-98 Anti Plan Target	1997-98 Anti Plan Target	1997-98 Anti Plan Target	1997-98 Anti Plan Target	1997-98 Anti Plan Target	1997-98 Anti Plan Target	1997-98 Anti Plan Target	1997-98 Anti Plan Target	1997-98 Anti Plan Target	1997-98 Anti Plan Target	1997-98 Anti Plan Target	1997-98 Anti Plan Target	1997-98 Anti Plan Target	1997-98 Anti Plan Target	1997-98 Anti Plan Target	1997-98 Anti Plan Target	1997-98 Anti Plan Target	1997-98

SCHEMES AIMED AT

MAXIMISING BENEFITS

FROM THE EXISTING

CAPACITY AS ON

31.3.1997

TOTAL

(1) Date to which the exchange rate pertains may be given for the respective columns

(2) Source of Aid and approval letter number of the Department of Economic Affairs should also be shown against each project

NINTH PLAN (1997-2002) AND ANNUAL PLAN (1997-98) - PROPOSALS FOR EXTERNALLY AIDED PROGRAMMES/ PROJECTS

[See footnote (3) & (4)]

NAME OF UNDERTAKING/ DEPARTMENT/ MINISTRY :

(Outlay/Expenditure in Rs. crores and Physical Target/Benefits in relevant units of Measurement)

PARTICULARS	CODE NO.	NATURE AND LOCATION OF THE SCHEME	COMMENCEMENT YEAR	ESTIMATED COST	ANNUAL PLAN	ANTICIPATED BENEFITS	TS (in Units)	REMARKS (Specifically Environmental Measures/ Costs)	
					1997-98 PROPOSED PLAN OUTLAY	NINTH	BEYOND NINTH PLAN		
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
NEW SCHEMES									
i) Name of the Scheme									
(a) External aid Component - in foreign currency									
- in Rupees Crores									
(b) Domestic Resource Counterpart									
(c) SCHEME TOTAL (a+b) (Rs. Crores)									
TOTAL									

(1) The proposals for new schemes may be listed after exhausting schemes : (a) covered under Annexure V "A", viz., critical ongoing schemes as well as sanctioned/committed schemes and (b) covered under Annexure V "B", viz., those designed to maximise benefits from existing capacity.

(2) Stage of consideration of schemes and whether cleared by Planning Commission and other concerned authorities may be indicated in the Remarks column.

(3) Date to which exchange rate pertains may be given for the respective columns.

(4) Source of Aid and approval letter number of the Department of Economic Affairs should also be shown against each project.

EMPLOYMENT GENERATION DURING NINTH PLAN (1997-2002) AND ANNUAL PLAN (1997-98)

DETAILS OF OTHER SCHEMES/ PROGRAMMES THAN THOSE DESIGNED FOR EMPLOYMENT GENERATION PER SE

MINISTRY _____

DEPARTMENT _____

Expenditure /Outlay (in Rs. crores)

Sl. No.	Head of Development	Estimated Continuing (Regular) Employment (Persons)				Estimated Employment (in person days) generated in the Construction phase *				1996-97		1997-98		1997-2002	
		March 2002 (Target)	March 1996	March 1997 (Anti.)	March 1998 (Target)	1996-97 (Anti.)	1997-98 (Target)	2001-2002 (Target)	Total	Of which Capital content	Total	Of which Capital content	Total	Of which Capital content	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	

NA

* Should be arrived at by adding the employment (in person days) generated/ to be generated in each year of the construction phase.

NAME OF UNDERTAKING/ DEPARTMENT/ MINISTRY :

(Outlay/Expenditure in Rs. crores)

[illegible]

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Foreign Aid Routed Through Budget : Ninth Plan (1997-2002) and Annual Plan (1997-98)

K

(Rs. Crores)

Sl. No	Name of the Externally Aided Project	Name of the Scheme/ P.S.U. if any, governing the project	Sources of Aid a) b) c)	Ninth Plan (1997-2002)-Proposed			Annual Plan (1997-98)-Proposed		
				Total Cost of the project	Expected Foreign Aid through Budget	Budgetary support, if any, required to absorb the Aid	Total provision for the project	Expected disbursement of Foreign Aid	Budgetary support, if any, required to disburse the Aid
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

NA

Note : 1. Foreign Aid directly flowing to PSU should not be included.

NINTH PLAN (1997-2002) AND ANNUAL PLAN 1997-98 : TRIBAL SUB-PLAN - FINANCIAL OUTLAYS

(Rs. lakhs)

[illegible]

Programmes

Annexure - IX A

NINTH PLAN (1997-2002) AND ANNUAL PLAN 1997-98 : TRIBAL SUB-PLAN - PHYSICAL ACHIEVEMENT

Ministry/Department :

Sl. No.	Sector/Sub-Sector	Unit	Eighth Plan		Annual Plans		Annual Plan		Ninth Plan		Annual Plan	
			1992-97	Target	1992-96	Achievement	1996-97	Anticipated Achievement	1997-2002	Target	1997-98	Target

Sector

Programmes

N A

Annexure - X

NINTH PLAN (1997-2002) AND ANNUAL PLAN 1997-98 : SPECIAL COMPONENT PLAN - FINANCIAL OUTLAYS

(Rs. lakhs)

Ministry/Department :

Sl. No.	Sector/Sub-Sector	Eighth Plan (Outlay)		1992-96 (Actual Expend.)		1996-97 (Anti. Expend.)		Eighth Plan (Anti. Expend.)		Ninth Plan (Proposed)		1997-98 (Proposed)	
		Total Outlay	Flow to S.C.P.	Total Outlay	Flow to S.C.P.	Total Outlay	Flow to S.C.P.	Total Outlay	Flow to S.C.P.	Total Outlay	Flow to S.C.P.	Total Outlay	Flow to S.C.P.

Sector

Programmes

NA

NINTH PLAN (1997-2002) AND ANNUAL PLAN 1997-98 : SPECIAL COMPONENT PLAN - PHYSICAL ACHIEVEMENTS

Ministry/Department :

Sl No	Sector/Sub-Sector	Eighth Plan		Annual Plans		Annual Plan		Eighth Plan		Ninth Plan		Annual Plan	
		Unit	Target	1992-97	1992-96	1996-97	1997-98	1992-97	1992-97	1997-2002	1997-98	1997-98	1997-98
				Achievement	Achievement	Anticipated	Target	Anticipated	Achievement	Target	Target	Target	Target

Sector

Programmes

Annexure - XI

NINTH PLAN (1997-2002) AND ANNUAL PLAN 1997-98 : SUB-PLAN FOR WOMEN - FINANCIAL OUTLAYS

Ministry/Department :

(Rs. lakhs)

Sl. No.	Sector/Sub-Sector	Eighth Plan		1992-96		1996-97		Eighth Plan		Ninth Plan		1997-98	
		(Outlay)		(Actual Expend.)		(Anti. Expend.)		(Anti. Expend.)		(Proposed)		(Proposed)	
		Total	Flow to	Total	Flow to	Total	Flow to	Total	Flow to	Total	Flow to	Total	Flow to
		Outlay	Sub-Plan	Outlay	Sub-Plan	Outlay	Sub-Plan	Outlay	Sub-Plan	Outlay	Sub-Plan	Outlay	Sub-Plan
			for Women		for Women		for Women		for Women		for Women		for Women

Sector

Programmes

NP

NINTH PLAN (1997-2002) AND ANNUAL PLAN 1997-98 : SUB-PLAN FOR WOMEN - PHYSICAL ACHIEVEMENTS

Ministry/Department :

Sl. No.	Sector/Sub-Sector	Unit	Eighth Plan 1992-97		Annual Plans 1992-96	Annual Plan 1996-97	Eighth Plan 1992-97	Ninth Plan 1997-2002	Annual Plan 1997-98
			Target	Achievement	Anticipated	Anticipated	Target	Target	
<div>Sector</div> <div>Programmes</div>									

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ANNEXURE - XII

FINANCIAL OUTLAYS: NINTH PLAN (1997-2002) AND ANNUAL PLAN (1997-98) - RURAL COMPONENT

(Rs crores)

Sl. No.	DEVELOPMENT HEAD AND SUB-HEAD	OUTLAY					BUDGET SUPPORT						
		EIGHTH PLAN	1992-98 (Actual Outlay)	1996-97 (Anti. Expend.)	EIGHTH PLAN (Anti. Expend.)	NINTH PLAN Proposed	1997-98 Proposed	EIGHTH PLAN	1992-98 (Actual Expend.)	1996-97 (Anti. Expend.)	EIGHTH PLAN (Anti. Expend.)	NINTH PLAN Proposed	1997-98 Proposed
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.
I.	DIRECTLY IDENTIFIABLE RURAL OUTLAYS BY LOCATION AND BENEFIT												
	1 Agriculture & Allied Activities												
	2 Rural Development												
	3 Special Area Programmes												
	4 Irrigation & Flood Control												
	Sub-Total (1 to 4)												
	5 Rural Electrification (RE)												
	6 Village Industries												
	6.1 Khadi & Village Industries												
	6.2 Handloom												
	6.3 Sericulture												
	6.4 Handicrafts												
	6.5 Coir												
	7 Rural Roads												
	8 Rural Health												
	9 Village Health Guides (Family Welfare)												
	10 Rural Housing												
	11 Rural Water Supply												
	12 Rural Sanitation												
	Sub-Total - I (1 to 12)												
II.	OUTLAYS SUBJECT TO APPORTIONMENT TO RURAL AREAS BY LOCATION AND/OR BENEFIT												
	13 Energy												
	13.1 Power (other than RE)												
	13.2 Petroleum												
	13.3 Coal & Lignite												
	13.4 Non-Conventional Sources of Energy												

ANNEXURE - XII

FINANCIAL OUTLAYS, NINTH PLAN (1997-2002) AND ANNUAL PLAN (1997-98) - RURAL COMPONENT

(Rs. crores)

DEVELOPMENT HEAD		OUTLAY					BUDGET SUPPORT						
Sl. No	AND SUB-HEAD	EIGHTH PLAN	1992-96 (Actual Expend)	1996-97 (Anti Expend)	EIGHTH PLAN (Anti Expend)	NINTH PLAN Proposed	1997-98 Proposed	EIGHTH PLAN	1992-96 (Actual Expend)	1996-97 (Anti Expend)	EIGHTH PLAN (Anti Expend)	NINTH PLAN Proposed	1997-98 Proposed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
14	Industry & Minerals												
	14.1 Small Scale Industries & Powerlooms												
	14.2 Other Industries												
15	Transport												
	15.1 Railways												
	15.2 Other Transport (Excluding Rural Roads)												
16	Communication												
17	Science, Technology & Environment												
18	Social Services												
	18.1 Education												
	18.2 Medical & Public Health (Excluding Rural Health)												
	18.3 Family Welfare (Excluding Village Health Guide)												
	18.4 Housing (Excluding Rural Housing)												
	18.5 Urban Development												
	18.6 Water Supply & Sanitation (Excluding Rural Water Supply & Rural Sanitation)												
	18.7 Other Social Services												
19	Other Development Programmes												
	19.1 Public Distribution System (PDS)												
	19.2 Other than PDS												
Sub-Total R (13 to 19)													

N A

STATEMENT - I

NINTH PLAN (1997-2002) AND ANNUAL PLAN (1997-98)

CLASSIFICATION OF SUB-HEADS OF DEVELOPMENT UNDER MINISTRIES/DEPARTMENTS

Demand Number					Ministries/Departments															Head of Devpt.									
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X					
XXX. MINISTRY OF URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT																													
82.					Urban Development																								
					a) Water Supply & Sanitation																				22215				
					b) Housing																				22216				
					c) Urban Development																				22217				
					d) Other General Economic Service																				13475				
83.					Urban Employment & Poverty Alleviation																								
					a) Water Supply & Sanitation																				22215				
					b) Housing																				22216				
					c) Urban Development																				22217				
					d) Other General Economic Service																				13475				
84.					Public Works																								
					a) Public Works																				32059				
85.					Stationery & Printing																								
					a) Stationery & Printing																				32058				
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X					

NINTH PLAN (1997-2002) AND ANNUAL PLAN (1997-98)CLASSIFICATION OF SUB-HEADS OF DEVELOPMENT AND DEMAND NUMBERS
UNDER MAJOR HEADS OF DEVELOPMENT

Sl. No.	Demand No.	MAJOR AND MINOR HEADS OF DEVELOPMENT												HEAD OF DEVPT. No.					
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
IX.		GENERAL ECONOMIC SERVICES																	
		8 Other General Economic Services																	
	D82																		
	D83																		
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
X.		SOCIAL SERVICES																	
		7 Water Supply and Sanitation																	
	D82																		
	D83																		
		8 Housing																	
	D82																		
	D83																		
		9 Urban Development																	
	D82																		
	D83																		
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
XI.		GENERAL SERVICES																	
		2 Stationery and Printing																	
	D85																		
		3 Public Works																	
	D84																		
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

ANNEXURE - VII

APPENDIX - A & AA

OF

AGENDA ITEM NO. 10

**RECRUITMENT RULES AND ASSESS-
MENT SCHEME FOR NCR PLANNING
BOARD EMPLOYEES.**

PAGE: 1 - 26

**REPORT OF THE GROUP CONSTITUTED FOR
RECRUITMENT RULES AND ASSESSMENT SCHEME
FOR NCR PLANNING BOARD STAFF.**

INTRODUCTION

The NCR Planning Board had constituted a Group as per Annexure 'A' for formulation of the Recruitment and Promotion Rules for different categories of staff as well as an Assessment Scheme for Technical officers of the Board

The NCR Planning Board had been set up about a decade ago. It has been engaged in wide spectrum of activities for the development of inter-state regions, the main objectives being to prepare Regional and Sub-Regional Plans to evolve harmonised policies for control of landuse and development of infrastructure in the NCR, achieving a manageable Delhi, developing large scale employment generating activities in identified priority towns/complexes, improvement in urban civic services, transport and telecommunications infrastructure, setting up NCR University etc.

The Committee observed that broadly, the Board followed all the rules and regulations as applicable to the employees of the Central Govt. Keeping in view the diverse activities of the Board vis-a vis limited number of staff, the need had been felt to modernise the Administration and to computerise the functioning of the Board. Sufficient progress has been made towards this end. This has necessitated the need for the Board to consider and formulate the Recruitment and Promotion Rules for different categories of staff of the Board.

Taking into consideration all aspects and after detailed discussion at its meetings, the Committee recommends as follows :

RECRUITMENT AND ASSESSMENT RULES FOR TECHNICAL OFFICERS.

The Committee noted that the following posts of Technical Officers have been sanctioned for the Board.

Sl.No.	Designation	Scale	No. of Position
1.	Chief Regional Planner	5100-5700	1
2.	Sr. Planning Engineer	3700-5000	1
3.	Regional Planner	3700-5000	1
4.	Sr. Research Officer	3000-4500	1
5.	Associate Planner	3000-4500	1
6.	Research Officer	2200-4000	2
7.	Asstt. Town Planner	2200-4000	3

All these posts are of technical nature covering wide ranging activities of the Board. With newer developments, technological concepts are changing fast requiring induction of fresh blood to meet the new challenges. Besides, the technical officers of the Board have to inter-act with outside technical bodies and technical personnel and as such they have to be thoroughly, knowledgeable with latest developments and techniques. With this end in view, it would neither be desirable nor practicable to provide normal promotional policy for these officers.

Furthermore, the technical strength in the NCR Planning Board being very small vis-a-vis the diverse and wide ranging activities, the concept of cadre review can also not be made applicable so as to discourage any pyramedical growth.

The Committee is aware that different organisations dealing with technical and scientific subjects, have evolved different personnel policies of induction and assessment for their technologists and scientists. The Committee, in particular, has noted the personnel policies of the premier scientific and technical organisation, viz Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, for its various categories of scientific and technical officers including engineering

staff, which provide for direct induction with minimum laid down qualifications as well as periodical assessments in order to attract the best talent in the country and to get optimum results from them. Keeping in view the specialized nature of activities of the Board, the Committee feels that the policy of direct induction as well as periodical assessments broadly based on the pattern of CSIR system for technical officers could be evolved for the NCR Planning Board.

Besides, keeping in view the nature of activities, hierarchical system would not be suitable for the Board. In order to get the best out of the various technical officers of different expertise, it would be desirable to provide a system by which they directly report to either one or two officers viz. CRP or Member Secretary or both as may be appropriate. This would necessitate the re-designation of the technical posts in the Board.

With the above considerations in view, the Committee recommends the introduction of a mixed scheme for direct induction and periodical assessment of Technical Officer in the Board.

While induction will be in different Grades according to sanctioned positions in diverse fields/disciplines, assessment will be applicable to

the officers in position after they have rendered the minimum prescribed service by way of upgradation of their posts on the recommendations of an expert Assessment Committee.

DIRECT INDUCTION

The Committee recommends that the posts of Technical Officers be re-designated as follows.

Sl.No.	Designation	Scale
1.	Regional Planner 'A'	2200-4000
2.	Regional Planner 'B'	3000-4500
3.	Regional Planner 'C'	3700-5000
4.	Chief Regional Planner	5100-5700

The Committee further recommends that the following minimum qualifications be prescribed for direct recruitment against these posts.

DESIGNATION & GRADE

QUALIFICATIONS

1. Chief Regional Planner

Scale Rs. 5100-5700

Post Graduate qualifications in Engineering/Planning with 15 years' experience in planning, execution and monitoring of Projects etc.

2. Regional Planner 'C'

Scale Rs. 3700-5000

Bachelor's Degree in Engineering/Planning etc. OR Post Graduation in Economics / Statistics / Sociology or equivalent with 10 years experience, OR Master's Degree in Engg./Planning etc. with 8 years' experience OR Ph.D. with 5 years' experience in the relevant field.

3. Regional Planner 'B'

Scale Rs. 3000-4500

Bachelor's Degree in Engineering/Planning etc. OR Post Graduation in Economics / Statistics / Sociology or equivalent with 5- 6 Years experience OR Master's Degree in Engg./Planning etc. with 3 years' experience in the relevant field.

4. Regional Planner 'A'

Scale Rs. 2200-4000

Bachelor's Degree in Engineering/Planning etc. OR Post Graduation in Economics / Statistics / Sociology or equivalent with 2 years' experience in the relevant field OR Master's Degree in Engineering / Planning etc. or equivalent

Relaxation in qualifications are not premissible. However these could be made in exceptional cases with the prior approval of the MS. This must be done prior to advertising/notifying the post.

ASSESSMENT SCHEME

The Committee recommends the following Assessment Scheme for Technical Officers :

A) General

1. The eligibility for assessment will be on completion of service for prescribed number of years and will not be based on vacancy position.
2. There will be no percentage restriction of assessment, it will be on the basis of prescribed thresholds.
3. The officer who is assessed for the next higher grade will carry his existing post. When he leaves the organisation due to any reason, the post will be filled up at the stage where he was originally inducted.
4. Assessment to a higher grade does not necessarily imply higher perks in the form of an office space, telephone, stenographic assistance, furniture, etc. which will continue to depend upon functional needs.

5. Assessment is distinct from promotion under the DPC system and does not necessarily result in change of work pattern or higher supervisory status or power though it does lead to an expectation of better performance.

6. Assessment period will be the financial year and assessments will be done once a year (around July).

7. Assessment will be applicable to regular officers only.

8. Every assessee will be required to submit a work report based on the work done by him during the entire period on the basis of which he is to be considered for assessment.

9. The existing officers will be free to apply against an advertised post for consideration for direct induction in the higher grade.

B) Eligibility for Assessment /Threshold

Eligibility for consideration for assessment against a chance will be determined with reference to completion of required length of service in the grade, the number of chances and the minimum percentage of threshold marks is given below :

Grade	Scale	Eligibility for Assessment (Yrs.)	Minimum Percentage of threshold
I	2200 - 4000	7, 8, 9, and after remaining for one year at the maximum of the scale	70
II	3000 - 4500	8, 9, 10 & after remaining for one year at the maximum of the scale	75
III	3700 - 5000	9, 11 and after remaining for one year at the maximum of the scale	75
IV	5100 - 5700		

Thresholds will be 10% marks less for SC/ST assesseees.

C) Pocedure for Assessment

Apportioning of marks for assessment will be as follows:

	Weightage
1) Annual Confidential Reports - Performance Appraisal based on Self-assessment Reports	50%
2) Interview by Areawise Assessment Committees.	50%

ACR marks will be awarded according to assessee's rating on a seven-point scale, as under

Outstanding	100 Marks
Excellent	90 Marks
Very good	75 Marks
Good	60 Marks
Satisfactory	50 Marks
Fair	35 Marks
Poor	20 Marks

D) Expert Assessment Committee

Areawise expert panels will be separately prepared with the approval of the Chairman of the Board. These panels may be sufficiently large and will include both Governmental and outside experts.

2. An Assessment Committee comprising of experts from different areas as may be required, will be constituted by the Member Secretary from out of the panels of experts as approved by the Chairman of the Board.

3. There shall be a member of SC/ST category in each Assessment Committee in which reserved category employees are being considered for assessment.

Assessment Committee shall be constituted as follows.

Member Secretary NCR Planning Board	Chairman
Two experts from related area from Govt. Organisations	Members
Three outside experts from the approved panel	Members

All members on the Assessment Committee should be at least one rank higher than the grade for which assessment is being made.

Technical Staff:

The Committee noted that the following two positions are presently sanctioned.

1. Planning Asstt. 1640-2900
2. Tracer 1200-2040

The Committee recommends direct induction for these posts with the following qualifications :

Planning Asstt. Pay Scale 1640-2900	Diploma in Engineering/Tech. of three years full time duration or equivalent with at least two years experience in the relevant field.
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Tracer Pay scale 1200-2040	ITI Certificate of 2 years duration in drawing/tracing or the relevant field or equivalent.
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GENERAL CADRE

The Committee noted that the following positions have been sanctioned for the General Administration and Finance & Accounts in the NCR Planning Board.

Administration

Assistant Director (Estt.)	2000-3500	1
Assistant	1400-2600	1
LDC (Asstt. Gr. III)	950-1500	7
The post of Deputy Director in the scale of Rs.		

3000-4500 is presently being utilized in the Technical Wing.

Finance & Accounts

Finance & Accounts Officer	3000-4500	1
Accounts Officer	2375-3500	1
Jr. Accounts Officer	2000-3200	2
Accounts Asstt.	1400-2600	3

The Committee was apprised that taking into consideration the nature of work of the Board, the need for modernisation of Administration had been felt as a result of which steps had been taken to computerise the functioning of the Board. Besides, the overall staff strength being small, the functions of the Administration and accounts have become merged in as much as various administrative functions such as purchases, repairs, caretaking, etc. have been handled

by the Accounts staff. Based on the above considerations, the Committee makes the following recommendations.

(a) The cadres of Administration and Accounts staff be merged .

(b) The direct induction should be at the level of UDC (Asstt. Gr.II) in the scale of Rs. 1200-2040 with minimum qualifications at Graduate level, preferably being B. Com.

(c) The following recruitment and promotion procedure be followed for filling up the various administrative posts in the Board.

RECRUITMENT AND PROMOTION PROCEDURE

A. GENERAL CADRE (Administration & Finance/ Accounts Staff)

(i) Asstt. GR. II(UDC)

Pay Scale Rs. 1200-2040

Recruitment to this Grade shall be made on the result of written test in General English / Hindi and General Knowledge from amongst candidates possessing minimum qualification of Graduation with typing speed of 30 W.P.M. in English / 25 W.P.M. in Hindi OR

knowledge of computer operation, age not exceeding 25 years and interview of the qualified candidates by the Selection Board. Candidates possessing qualifications of B.Com. will be given preference.

The existing LDCs (Assistant Gr.III) in the Board be considered for promotion to the post of Asstt. Gr. II after completion of 5 years approved service on the recommendations of the DPC.

Asstt. Gr. I/Accounts Assistant

Scale Rs. 1400-2600

Recruitment to this Grade shall be made as follows :

- (i) 50% by promotion from Assistant Gr. II who have rendered not less than 5 years approved service on non-selection basis, on the recommendations of the DPC.
- (ii) 50% by promotion on the result of departmental competitive examination limited to Asstt. Gr. II and Stenos Gr. 'D' who have completed three years approved service and to Asstt. Gr. III/II who have completed six years service.

Asstt. Director/Asstt. Accounts Officer

Scale Rs. 2000-3500

(1) Recruitment to this Grade shall be made as follows:

- (i) 50% by promotion from amongst Assistant Gr.

I/Accounts Assistant, who have rendered not less than 8 years approved service, (4 years in Administration and 4 years in Accounts) on the recommendations of the DPC, which will interview the eligible candidates.

(ii) 25% by way of departmental competitive examination from amongst Assistant Gr. I, Accounts Assistant and Steno Gr. 'C' who have rendered not less than 5 years approved service.

(iii) 25% by direct recruitment on the basis of written test and interview from amongst candidates possessing University Degree and 5 years experience in Administration/Accounts in a Central/State Govt. Organisation Public Sector Undertaking, Autonomous Body etc., age not exceeding 35 years. Departmental candidates possessing the requisite qualifications and experience will be eligible to compete and there will be no age restriction in their case. Those who qualify in the examination shall be required to appear for interview before a duly constituted Selection Committee for final selection.

Note : (i) The existing JAOs holding the scale of Rs. 2000-3200 may be considered for promotion to the scale of Rs. 2000-3500 after completion of 5 years approved service on the recommendations of the DPC.

(ii) Half service in Accounts and half service in Administration will not be applicable to existing holders of the posts of Assistant /Accounts Assistant.

Deputy Director/F&AO

Scale 3000-4500

Recruitment to this Grade shall be made by direct recruitment through open advertisement from amongst candidates possessing the following qualifications, experience, etc. on the recommendations of the Selection Committee, which shall interview the eligible candidates:

(a) **Essential** : Post Graduate Degree in any subject from a recognized University.

(b) **Desirable** : Diploma in Business Management or equivalent from a recognized Institute/ICWA or equivalent.

(c) **Experience** : 8 years experience in a supervisory capacity in Administration/accounts at Section Officer level or equivalent in any Central /State Govt. Organisation or Public Sector Undertaking.

(d) **Age** : Not exceeding 45 years.

Departmental Candidates holding the position of Assistant Director/ Assistant Accounts Officer with 8 years experience in the post will be eligible to apply for the post and there will no age and qualification restrictions in their case.

Notwithstanding anything to the contrary, the Controlling Authority may decide to make appointments to the post of this Grade by borrowing the officer for a fixed period on deputation from Central /State Governments, Public Sector Undertakings, and other autonomous organizations. For such recruitment, the job requirements of the post shall be notified for suitable nominations, from which final selection will be made by a duly constituted Selection Committee.

STENOGRAPHIC CADRE

The Committee noted that the total stenographic strength in NCR Planning Board is presently as follows.

Stenographer Grade 'D'	1200-2040	7
Stenographer Grade 'C'	1400-2600	3
Private Secretary	2000-3500	2

The Committee was apprised that the stenographic assistance was being provided not only to the officers of the Board but also to the Advisors and Consultants engaged by the Board for specialist work.

The Committee recommends the following recruitment procedure in respect of various posts in the Stenographic Cadre :

1. Stenographer Gr. 'D' (1200-2040)

Recruitment to this grade shall be made from amongst candidates possessing minimum educational qualification of Graduate or equivalent and Speed of 80 W.P.M. and 40 W.P.M. in typing on the basis of competitive tests, age not exceeding 28 years. Candidates possessing knowledge of computer operation will be given preference.

Departmental Candidates will also be eligible and there will be no age restriction in their cases.

2. Stenographer Gr. 'C' (Rs.1400-2600)

(i) 50% by promotion from amongst departmental Jr. Stenographers 'D' who have rendered 5 years service on the basis of seniority subject to the rejection of unfit and on the recommendations of the DPC.

(ii) 50% by direct recruitment from amongst candidates possessing minimum qualification of Graduation and

speed of 120 W.P.M. in shorthand and 40 W.P.M. in typing and on the basis of competitive tests in General English/knowledge and shorthand/typing, age not exceeding 28 years. Age may be relaxed in respect of Departmental candidates.

Private Secretary (2000-3500)

(i) 50% by DPC from amongst stenographers 'C' who have rendered not less than 8 years of approved service on the basis of seniority subject to rejection of unfit and on the recommendations of the DPC, which may interview the eligible candidates.

(ii) 50% on the basis of departmental competitive test on the pattern of CSSS (Govt. of India) from amongst stenographers 'C' who have rendered not less than 5 years of approved service.

GROUP 'D' STAFF

The Committee noted that there are 10 posts of Group 'D' in the grade of Rs. 750-940 in the Board and at present there are no promotional avenues for such staff.

Keeping in view the functional needs and also to adopt measures to ensure some promotional avenues, the Committee recommends the following measures.

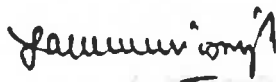
(a) Suitable number of positions in the grade of Rs. 800-1150 be provided as a promotional avenue.

(b) The revised strength between the positions in grade of Rs. 750-940 and Rs. 800-1150 be fixed in the ratio of 1:1 i.e. 5 positions in the grade of Rs. 750-940 and 5 positions in the grade of Rs. 800-1150.

(c) The upgraded posts in the grade of Rs. 800-1150 be filled up in the following manner:

"By promotion from amongst Group 'D' staff members in the grade of Rs. 750-940 who have rendered not

less than 8 years of service in the grade on the basis combined continued seniority of all employees in the grade and on the recommendations of the DPC subject to rejection of unfit".


(LAKHBIR SINGH)


(V.M. BANSAL)


(Dr. M.P. DHIR)


(M.V. RAMAKRISHNAN)


(KAWALJIT SINGH)


(OMESH SAIGAL)

**CONSTITUTION OF GROUP FOR RECRUITMENT &
PROMOTION RULES AND ASSESSMENT SCHEME
FOR NCR PLANNING BOARD STAFF.**

1. Sh. Omesh Saigal
Member Secretary
NCR Planning Board
New Delhi.
2. Sh.M.V. Ramakrishnan
Addl. Deputy Comptroller &
Auditor General (Retd.)
H108/12, 7th Avenue,
Besant Nagar,
Madras - 600 090.
3. Dr. M.P. Dhir
Director (Engg. Coordn.)
CSIR (Retd.)
A-1/133, Safdarjung Enclave,
Near Kamal Cinema,
New Delhi - 110029.
4. Shri R.P. Tyagi,
Vice Chairman,
Ghaziabad Development Authority,
Ghaziabad. (U.P.)
5. Shri Kawaljit Singh,
Former Finance Member, DDA,
538, Mount Kailash Tower,
East of kailash,
New Delhi-64.
6. Shri V.M. Bansal,
Commissioner (Personnel),
Delhi Development Authority,
Vikas Sadan,
New Delhi-3.
7. Sh. Lakhbir Singh
Consultant
NCR Planning Board.

SUB: Report of the Group on Recruitment Rules & Assessment Scheme for NCR Planning Board Staff - Recommendations of the Sub-Committee.

The NCR Planning Board constituted a Sub-Committee vide Appendix 'AA', to examine the Report of the Group on Recruitment Rules & Assessment Scheme for the Staff of the Board.

The Sub-Committee after detailed discussions at its meetings, recommends the acceptance of the Report of the Group with the following modifications in respect of Technical officers:-

1. Redesignation of posts:

Keeping in view the broad nature of the functioning of the NCR Planning Board, the Sub-Committee recommends the revised designations as follows:

- | | |
|---------------------------|-----------|
| 1. Project Officer 'A' | 2200-4000 |
| 2. Project Officer 'B' | 3000-4500 |
| 3. Project Officer 'C' | 3700-5000 |
| 4. Chief Regional Planner | 5100-5700 |

2. Qualifications

The Committee suggests the following revised qualifications and experience etc. in respect of direct recruitment:

1. Chief Regional Planner
5100-5700
-

Essential : (i) Post Graduate Degree in Urban or Regional Planning or equivalent.

(ii) At least 15 years experience in planning execution and monitoring of projects etc.

Desirable: F.I.T.F. (India)

Note: The post may be preferably filled up on deputation from amongst candidates fulfilling the prescribed qualifications and experience as above.

2. Project Officer 'C'
Scale Rs. 3700-5000

Essential: Degree or equivalent in Urban / Regional Planning or Engineering or Architecture OR Post Graduate degree in Economics / Geography / Statistics / Sociology with 12 years experience in planning, execution and monitoring of projects Or Master's Degree in Urban/ Regional Planning/ Engineering/ Architecture etc. with 10 Years' experience in planning, execution and monitoring of projects.

3. Project Officer 'B'
Scale Rs. 3000-4500

Essential : Degree or equivalent in Urban/Regional Planning or Engineering or Architecture OR Post Graduate degree in Economics / Geography / Statistics / Sociology with 8 years experience in planning, execution and monitoring of projects Or Master's Degree in Urban/Regional Planning / Engineering / Architecture etc. with 6 Years' experience in planning, execution and monitoring of projects.

4. Project Officer 'A'
Scale Rs. 2200-4000

Essential: Degree or equivalent in Urban/ Regional Planning or Engineering or Architecture OR Post Graduate degree in Economics / Geography / Statistics / Sociology with 4 years experience in planning, execution and monitoring of projects OR Master's Degree in Urban/Regional Planning / Engineering / Architecture etc. with 2 Years' experience in planning, execution and monitoring of projects.

Note: The qualifications for Planning as recognised by the Institute of Town Planners/All India Council for Technical Education would only be admissible.

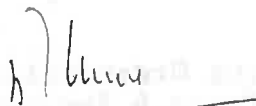
The Sub-Committee further recommends that out of the existing 10 posts of Technical Officers, 6 posts including that of CRP, Project Officer 'C' - 1 post, Project Officer 'B' - 1 post, Project officer 'A' - 3 posts, may be primarily filled up with qualifications in Urban/Regional Planning. The remaining positions may be filled up with suitable qualifications as prescribed above depending upon the specific requirements of the Board



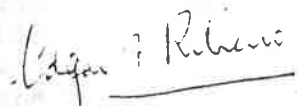
(Lakhbir Singh)



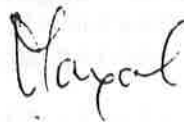
(R.C. Aggarwal)



(D.S. Meshram)



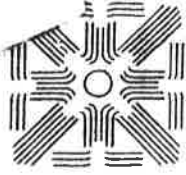
(E.F.N. Ribeiro)



(Umesh Saigal)

Constitution of the Sub-Committee to
examine Report of the Group on
Recruitment Rules & Assessment Scheme
for NCR Planning Board Staff.

1. Shri Omesh Saigal
Member Secretary,
NCR Planning Board.
2. Shri E.F.N. Riberio
Former Director,
School of Planning & Architecture,
New Delhi.
3. Shri D.S. Meshram
Chief Planner,
Town & Country Planning Organisation,
Ministry of Urban Affairs & Employment,
New Delhi.
4. Shri R.C. Aggarwal
Chief Regional Planner,
NCR Planning Board.
5. Shri Lakhbir Singh
Consultant,
NCR Planning Board.



OMESH SAIGAL, IAS
Member-Secretary
Tel : 4642285

राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र योजना बोर्ड
NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION
PLANNING BOARD
शहरी विकास मंत्रालय
Ministry of Urban Development
1st Floor, Zone-IV
India Habitat Centre
Lodhi Road, New Delhi-110003
Fax : 4642163

सं० के-14011/1/97-पीएमसी/रा.रा.क्ष.यो.बोर्ड

1-5-97

विषय:- राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र योजना बोर्ड की 15-3-97 को संपन्न
21वीं बैठक के कार्यवृत्त ।

राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र योजना बोर्ड की दिनांक 15-3-97 को
संपन्न 21वीं बैठक के कार्यवृत्त की प्रति अध्यक्ष तथा बैठक में सम्मिलित सभी
सदस्यों/सहभागियों को सूचनार्थ तथा आवश्यक कार्यवाही के लिए प्रेषित ।

॥ उमेश साैगल ॥
सदस्य सचिव

संलग्न:- उपरोक्तानुसार

**MINUTES OF THE 21ST MEETING OF THE NCR PLANNING BOARD HELD
AT 12:00 NOON ON 15TH MARCH, 1997 IN SCIENCE CENTRE, NEW DELHI**

The list of participants is annexed.

1. Welcoming the members to the meeting, the Member Secretary informed about the inability of the Prime Minister to attend the meeting, and requested the members to agree to request the Minister of State for U.A. & E., Dr. U. Venkateswarlu to chair the meeting. This suggestion was unanimously accepted.
2. Welcoming the Chief Ministers, Lt. Governor and other members and officers, the Minister of State, Dr. U. Venkateswarlu apologised for having had to postpone the earlier meeting and the delay in holding the same. The Chairman explained that in the meeting being held later in the afternoon, the strategy for mobilisation of resources for the NCR to meet the Ninth Plan Investment requirement approved in the 20th meeting of the Board would be discussed and the same would well blend with the on-going process of finalisation of the Ninth Plan at the National Level. He further emphasised the need for evolving an operational mechanism for co-ordinated development and management of regional infrastructure like transport, water supply, drainage, power etc. through unified co-ordinating bodies. To begin with, the scope of some of the Delhi based authorities like DDA, DSIDC, DTC etc. could be enlarged to be able to collaborate with their counter parts in the participating States for undertaking joint sector projects. Similarly, the allotment of residential, commercial, industrial and group housing sites could be taken up jointly on a regional basis in Delhi and NCR towns, through common advertisement.
3. The Minister of state further suggested that for the Govt. servants based in Delhi, housing colonies may be developed in the NCR towns and the expensive land in Delhi should be used for more remunerative purposes and the surplus so generated should be used for development of infrastructure within and outside Delhi. Expressing his happiness over the recent approval of the MRTS proposal for Delhi, the MOS hoped that the regional transport network will ultimately be dovetailed to Delhi's transport network. Explaining the decisions taken in the railway co-ordination Committee meeting held under the Chairmanship of the Chairman Railway Board and the subsequent meeting taken by the Railway Minister, it was intimated that the study on Rail Perimeter Corridor was at an advanced stage and a short term plan was being evolved which could provide commuter services within Delhi within the next two to three years.
4. The Minister of State complimented the States for the co-operation extended by them in the implementation of the Supreme Court order regarding the shifting of industries through the Single Window and hoped that similar co-operation would be available in other fields also. He made special reference to the Supreme Court order regarding re-settlement of Jhuggis from Delhi into the NCR towns in certain identified locations. He further asked the States to prepare an Action Plan in

respect of the various proposals contained in the Ninth Plan Investment Programme and the Functional Plans already approved specially in power sector to take up these power generation projects in the private sector.

5. Concluding his speech, the Chairman appreciated the sincere efforts being made by the states to achieve the goals and objectives of the regional plan.
6. Shri Sahib Singh Verma, Chief Minister of Delhi expressed his grave concern at the pressure being exerted on Delhi's services i.e. transportation, shelter, power, water etc. and environmental pollution caused by the ever increasing population, specially due to in-migration. He expressed his anguish over the slow progress in the implementation of the NCR Plan. He further requested additional allocation of funds for GNCT Delhi on the lines of the Union Territories. The C.M suggested the development of new townships all over the NCR to help in de-congestion of Delhi. He further suggested that if there was a resource constraint with the states for this purpose, acquired land may be provided to the private companies for development of such new townships. He particularly mentioned about the growing slums and the need for regularisation of unauthorised colonies and requested the Central Govt. to finalise the guidelines as early as possible. Emphasising the need for a time bound programme for the implementation of the NCR Plan, the Chief Minister said that the only hope for the survival of Delhi was through the development of the NCR, for which various departments responsible for undertaking the infrastructural development should be given a time bound programme and in case there is a shortage of funds for some of the components, these may be handed over to the private sector.
7. Shri Bansi Lal, Chief Minister of Haryana, while requesting that his written speech should be treated as having been read expressed, his anguish over the non implementation of the NCR Plan, for which he had been attending various meetings for last 28 years. He felt surprised over the continuation of DDA under the Central Govt. and suggested that the same should be handed to the Govt. of NCT Delhi as early as possible. He impressed upon the Govt. of India to give sufficient funds to the states as subsidy/grant for the development of NCR and not in the form of loans. He suggested the construction of a bypass about 40 to 50 kms. away from Delhi so as to de-congest the existing highways within Delhi area, by diverting the through traffic not destined for Delhi. The printed speech of Chief Minister, Haryana is appended as annexure to these minutes.
8. The Urban Development Minister, Rajasthan, Shri Bhanwar Lal Sharma suggested that in the meeting of the NCR we should try to find solution to the problems of Delhi which have been placed before the Board by the Chief Minister of GNCT-Delhi. With regards to the Rajasthan sub-region, the Minister requested for the expeditious implementation of the regional plan projects like the broadguaging of railway lines, widening of National Highways, construction of Bhiwadi- Rewari-Palwal- Khurja broadguage rail bypass and the construction of new rail line between Harsal, Mandawar, Behror and Narnaul. He further suggested the widening of Alwar-Ramgarh-Sohna-Gurgaon highway without which it will not be possible to attract the deflected population to these areas. Dwelling upon the need for co-ordination with Haryana, he requested the Chief Minister of Haryana to

allow the Rajasthan Govt. to construct a road link between Bhiwadi and the National Highway - 8 and get the problem of common sewerage between Bhiwadi and Dharuhera sorted out as early as possible. The Chief Minister, Haryana, Shri Bansi Lal intervened to suggest that both the matters could be resolved in a joint/bilateral meeting.

9. Shri Bhanwar Lal Sharma further pointed out that keeping in view the over all priorities of the State, it was very difficult for them to spare sufficient funds for the development of this area and whatever meagre amount was being made available by the NCR Planning Board, was also in the form of a loan. He requested that few of the loans should be provided interest free and the interest on earlier loans, which had risen to Rs.42 crores, should also be waived off. He further requested that the change of land use required in Rajasthan sub-region should be freely permitted as the same is actually needed to accommodate the industries shifting from Delhi. He thanked the Chief Minister of Haryana for having agreed to sort out the problems of road and sewerage at Bhiwadi.
10. Shri Bansi Lal, Chief Minister, Haryana asked the Member Secretary information regarding the decision of inclusion of additional areas of Haryana in the NCR. It was explained by the Member Secretary that the matter would be considered at the time of review of the Regional Plan.
11. The advisor to the Governor of U.P., Sh.B.N.Swaroop, also emphasised the need for the Govt. of India to provide liberal financial assistance in the form of grants or subsidy rather than loans to the States. This, he said, will help in the expeditious implementation of the projects. He, while complementing the Chairman for the announcement that some of the railways programmes would be implemented within 2 to 3 years, suggested that target for their implementation should be fixed. He requested that in view of the U.P. Govt. taking up the Tronica City near Loni on a priority basis, the development works in the surrounding areas in Delhi should also be expedited. He further suggested the creating of a few satellite Airports around Delhi and improving the connecting roads as is being done in the case of a new Airport planned for Greater NOIDA. The advisor further pointed out that in order to assist the NCR Planning Board in implementing the decentralisation policy, about 4000 acres of land at Meerut had been acquired to accommodate Govt. offices to be shifted from Delhi, which is still under utilised and as such immediate steps should be taken to implement the decision of shifting of activities from Delhi. In this very area, if necessary, sites for hotels can also be provided. Referring to the power sector development, the advisor pointed out that their plant load factor has substantially increased due to intensive monitoring being undertaken by the U.P. Govt.
12. The Lt. Governor of Delhi made the following observations:
 - a) All cities in the NCR should adopt WHO sponsored "Healthy City Programmes" for which details are available with the Union Health Ministry. Unless all cities of NCR participate in this effort, NCT Delhi cannot become a healthy city in isolation.

b) Water scarcity is looming large in the entire NCR. Hence water conservation practices including use of sprinkler and drip irrigation systems in upstream States is vital to conserve more water for urban use.

c) For the movement of passenger public transport vehicles (Buses and Mini buses) within NCR, no route sharing should be necessary and vehicles registered in NCR States should be able to ply freely in the NCR without any interstate transport agreements.

d) Of all the solid waste being collected every day in Delhi, 80% is of organic nature. This can be converted by a microbial conversion technology, already being successfully implemented by the M/s Excel Industries, Bombay and others, into high grade organic manure. The same technology can be used profitably in other NCR Cities for solving the problem of urban solid waste disposal.

13. Shri Bansi Lal, Chief Minister, Haryana intervened and pointed out that their case for approval of 400 mw gas based power plant at Faridabad had been pending with the Govt. of India for quite sometime and should be expedited, so that the work on the project can be started immediately as the investment made by Haryana in acquiring land worth Rs.11 crores is lying unutilised for a long time.

14. The Chairman responding to the points made by the Chief Ministers, Lt. Governor, Advisor to Governor etc. made the following observations:

a) In view of the massive growth of Delhi from 62 lacs in 1981 to 94.2 lacs in 1991 and now to 124 to 130 lacs in 1997, the problems of Delhi had grown beyond proportions and can only be solved through NCR. He called upon all the participating States to comprehend the situation in a co-ordinated manner to find effective measures to arrest the migration of the population and the further perpetuation of congestion in Delhi. Sharing the anxiety of Chief Minister, Delhi regarding the slow process of implementation of the NCR Plan, the Chairman emphasised on the joint role required to be played both by the Central Ministries and the State Govts. in implementation of the regional development programmes.

b) Regarding the transfer of DDA to GNCT Delhi, it was pointed out that this authority had been created through an act of Parliament in 1957 and has been playing an important role in the development of Delhi since 1962. Since the Lt. Governor of GNCT is also the Chairman of DDA, he has all the knowledge of the functioning of the Authority and can co-ordinate all its activities. Shri Bansi Lal, intervened to pointed out that over the last 20 years a number of acts and even the constitution have been amended and it was high time to introduce necessary legislative amendment to allow greater participation of Delhi's elected representatives in the functioning of DDA also. In fact all earlier Punjab acts in respect of the functions of Deputy Commissioners, the DIG Police, Municipal Administration etc.,

were applicable to Delhi and even the bench of the Punjab High Court used to sit in Delhi, but in view of the changing requirement, we have already amended most of those acts. In fact similar changes should be brought about in other acts also to keep pace with the changing times. Chairman pointed out that the similar question had been raised in the Parliament and he had suggested that this issue being very complex in nature, needs to be debated in greater details before any final conclusion can be reached.

- c) Regarding giving of grants to the States in place of loans, the Chairman pointed out that whatever little money is given by the NCR, is meant to start the seeding process and the state agencies should revolve it to multiply the funds through land development. In fact, for the generation of resources only, the Prime Minister at the last meeting had set up the group of the finance ministers which would be discussing this issue specifically later in the afternoon.

15. The Minister for Power, Dr. S. Venugopalachari intimated that with the assistance of the Chief Ministers of Delhi and Haryana a common action plan for power had been formulated and submitted to all the States and in pursuance of the same, the Centre and States were considering the formulation of the State Electricity Regulatory Commissions and Central Regulatory Commissions which would go into the question of tariff, private sector participation, power transmission and distribution and the role of the Central agencies, improvement of Electricity Board structure and their financial health. The matter regarding captive generation had already been discussed a couple of time with the Prime Minister and the Chief Ministers and it is hoped that in the Ninth Plan we will give more emphasis on hydropower projects in view of the fact that out of 1,00,000 mw generating capacity available in the country, we are utilising only 23000 mw. It was pointed out that for the Ninth plan a target of 6000 mw is proposed to be achieved as per the north-eastern power profile. In fact all Chief Ministers are monitoring the progress and the Central Govt. intends delegating more and more powers to the States. Regarding the thermal power Station at Faridabad, it was intimated that since the project has already been approved by the Prime Minister, the same is being put up to the Cabinet Committee within the next 15 days.

16. The Chief Minister, Haryana requested the Minister to ensure that full power demand for the NCR is met. The Minister of State for power promised to get the matter examined. The Chief Secretary, Haryana pointed out that the outlays of 1052 crores suggested for the power sector in the NCR Plan was quite large, which they would not be able to meet purely out of their own plan and as such he requested the Govt. of India to meet the additional power requirements in this area out of its own generation.

17. Shri Omesh Saigal, Member Secretary, NCR Planning Board explained the agenda items and the following decisions were taken on them after detailed deliberations:

17.1 Agenda Item No.1. CONFIRMATION OF THE MINUTES OF THE 20TH MEETING OF THE NCR PLANNING BOARD HELD ON 19.8.96

Noting that no comments had been received in respect of the minutes of the 20th meeting of the NCR Planning Board held on 19.8.96, the minutes were confirmed.

17.2 Agenda Item No.2 REVIEW OF THE ACTIONS TAKEN ON THE DECISIONS OF THE 20TH MEETING OF THE NCR PLANNING BOARD.

The members were apprised of the action taken on the various decisions of the 20th meeting of the Board held on 19.8.96. It was pointed out by the Member Secretary that subsequent to the Board meeting he had detailed discussions regarding the implementation of the RRTS in the Co-ordination Committee meeting held under the Chairmanship of the CRB, which was followed by another meeting chaired by the Railway Minister. It was also informed that as a result of the persuasion of the Ministry, the Planning Commission had allotted an IEBR of Rs.624 crores for the year 1997-98, which inter-alia would be able to provide substantial resources for the development of the region. It was pointed out by the Member Secretary that through the joint efforts of the participating States, their implementing agencies and the NCR Planning Board, the development activities have really picked up during the last one or two years as is evident from the large number of projects costing more than rupees eleven hundred crores having been approved. There was considerable step up in the loan disbursements. The Board was informed that the Project Development Fund, approved in its 19th meeting has since been created. The Board agreed with the suggestion that apart from utilising this fund for preparation of Regional Plans, Functional plans, etc. and for project appraisal and development, it could also be used for meeting expenditure on certain other items. It was approved that since the IHC building in which the Board office is presently housed was not purchased out of non-plan funds, the recurring expenditure on its maintenance, including items like taxes etc., could be met out of this project development fund. The Member Secretary further requested the State Govts. to take practical measures to implement the Functional Plan on Power which had been approved in the last Board Meeting, specially in respect of the captive power generation where most of the action has to be taken by the States and resource provided by the private sector.

17.3 Agenda Item No.3 APPROVAL OF FUNCTIONAL PLAN FOR TELECOMMUNICATION SECTOR IN NCR.

The Member Secretary broadly explained the Functional Plan on Telecommunication and brought out its three most important components viz. the provision of local call facility within the DMA in the first phase to be extended ultimately to the entire NCR; secondly, the making of telephone facilities available on demand in the NCR towns; and thirdly the allotment of land on cost to cost basis by the State Urban Development Authorities like HUDA etc. to the Telecom Department for establishing new exchange buildings and the necessary infrastructure.

Reacting to the suggestions, the representative of the Telecommunication Ministry indicated that they had divided their secondary switching area and tariff regions on the basis of political boundaries i.e. the States. As such if any changes are done in the same, in this particular case of NCR, similar demands would start coming from all over the country. Dr. U. Venkateswarlu, Minister of State, U.A. & E., explained that NCR was a totally different concept as it had been created under an Act of Parliament and cannot be compared with other areas. As such a totally different approach is required for implementation of the NCR projects, since they are all national importance and need special treatment. The advisor of Governor U.P. also emphasised the need for co-ordinated telecom network which would form the basis of the overall development in the region. It was explained by the representative of the telecommunication ministry that a meeting was been taken by the Secretary, where they will try to sort out most of the issues. With these remarks the Functional Plan on Telecommunication was adopted.

17.4 Agenda Item No.4 ISSUES ARISING OUT OF THE 40TH AND 41ST MEETING OF THE PLANNING COMMITTEE.

The Member Secretary explained the various decisions/recommendations of the two meeting (40th & 41st) of the Planning Committee, specially in respect of the cases for the change of land use in Delhi as well as in U.P. The recommendations were adopted and approved by the Board.

17.5 Agenda Item No.5 SHIFTING OF INDUSTRIES FROM DELHI TO NCR.

The Member Secretary explained the initiative being taken by the various constituents of the single window and the unified agency in assisting the shifting of industries. The Advisor to Governor U.P. requested that the land use change should be liberally allowed. The Minister for Urban Development, Rajasthan suggested that the powers of the change of land use should be given to the Planning Committee so that the cases can be dealt with expeditiously because normally the Board meetings are held after about 6 months. The Chairman agreed to examine this issue.

The Chief Minister of Haryana emphasised that all the shifting industries from Delhi would require special infrastructure in the form of power, roads, water, sewerage disposal etc. at their new locations in the States, for which additional funds should be allotted to the States.

17.6 Agenda Item No.6 APPROVAL OF REVISED BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR 1996-97 UNDER NON-PLAN (REVENUE) AND PLAN (CAPITAL) AND BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR 1997-98.

The items were noted by the Board.

**17.7 Agenda Item No.7. PRESENTATION OF AUDITED ACCOUNTS OF NCR
NCR PLANNING BOARD FOR THE YEAR 1995-96.**

The contents of the audited accounts were noted.

17.8 Agenda Item No.8 ANNUAL PLAN FOR THE YEAR 1997-98.

The Member Secretary explained the various sub-components of the Annual Plan for the NCR and emphasised the need for the states and the Central Ministries to make corresponding provisions in their annual plans. The representative of the Ministry of Railways pointed out that the provision of Rs.122 crores made as the railways sub components for the tracks improvement etc. can only be possible if the amount is provided over and above the Plan provision without dividend liability. He further said that it may not be possible for the railways to undertake the projects on the CIDCO approach of sharing of costs. It was pointed out by the Member Secretary, Shri Omesh Saigal that in the meeting with the Railway Minister it had been agreed to follow the CIDCO pattern. The representative of the railways said that this matter could be further discussed in detail in the next meeting of the Co-ordination Committee under the Chairman Railway Board wherein the actual cost would be known after the RITES had completed their study, being undertaken for the NCR Planning Board. It was emphasised by Shri N.P.Singh, Secretary Urban Development that the only way to facilitate dispersal of economic activities and population from Delhi was to implement the regional transport network i.e. the RRTS. He further intimated that the CIDCO pattern according to which 2/3 of the participation used to be from the State Govt. and 1/3 from the Ministry of Railways, had already undergone a change and now the sharing is being done on a 50:50 basis. In fact, it was the primary responsibility of the Railways to undertake the work and it would be very difficult for the States to shell out even the 50% contribution. As such unless railways decide to put in the suggested 1/3 of the funds, the NCR Plan will remain a non starter. It was pointed out by the Chief Minister, Delhi that in Calcutta the entire amount was borne by the Ministry of Railways and as such even in the case of Delhi the Ministry of Railways should spend entire amount out of their own resources. The Chief Minister of Haryana Shri Bansi Lal re-iterated this suggestion of Delhi Govt. It was decided that the Co-ordination Committee chaired by the Chairman Railway Board with the four Chief Secretaries as its members, would go into the matter in detail and decide the funding of the programme.

**17.9 Agenda Item No. 9. REVIEW OF MONITORING OF PHYSICAL
PROGRESS OF SCHEMES AND PROJECTS FOR
WHICH LOAN ASSISTANCE IS BEING PROVIDED
BY THE NCR PLANNING BOARD.**

The progress of the schemes was reviewed.

**17.10 Agenda Item No.10. RECRUITMENT RULES AND ASSESSMENT SCHEME
FOR NCR PLANNING BOARD EMPLOYEES.**

The proposal was approved.

17.11 Supplementary Agenda Item No.1. **FISCAL PLAN FOR THE NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION.**

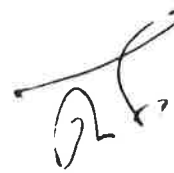
The contents of the Fiscal Plan were accepted and the Plan was approved.

17.12 Supplementary Agenda Item No.2. **PERSPECTIVE PLAN FOR CONSTRUCTION OF HOTELS OF INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS IN THE NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION.**

It was explained by the Member Secretary that detailed information from U.P. Govt. in respect of the hotel sites at Meerut, Ghaziabad, Noida, Greater NOIDA had been received. However, no information had been received from Haryana Govt. The Chief Secretary, Haryana assured that the necessary information would be sent immediately on his return to Chandigarh.

18. The Chief Secretary, Haryana further requested that the loan of Rs.112.5 crores in respect of the IMT may be released immediately. The Member Secretary pointed out that since the Haryana Govt. had not come forward to take the loan last year, the amount reserved for them had been disbursed among RIICO and UPSIDC. For the current year the disbursement will depend upon the release of loan by HUDCO. It was pointed out by CMD, HUDCO Shri V.Suresh, that on the intervention of the Secretary, UD and the Additional Secretary UA&E, they have already conveyed their approval and were ready to place the entire 100 crores at the disposal of the Board by the end of 31st March, 1997. As such there should be no problem to Haryana in land acquisition. He further pointed out that in respect of this particular line of credit, a net 16% rate of interest was being charged and no front end fee was included.

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



(OMESH SAIGAL)
MEMBER SECRETARY

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

1. **Dr. U Venkateswarlu**
Minister of State for
Urban Affairs & Employment,
Govt. of India,
Nirman Bhawan,
New Delhi.
2. **Dr. S Venugopalachari**
Minister of State for Power,
Govt. of India,
Shram Shakti Bhawan,
New Delhi.
3. **Shri Bansi Lal**
Chief Minister
Govt. of Haryana,
Civil Secretariat,
Chandigarh.
4. **Shri Tejender Khanna**
Lt. Governor
Raj Niwas,
Govt. of NCT-Delhi.
5. **Shri Sahib Singh Verma**
Chief Minister
Old Secretariat,
Govt. of NCT-Delhi,
Delhi.
6. **Seth Siri Kishan Dass**
Minister of Town & Country Planning
Govt. of Haryana,
Civil Secretariat,
Chandigarh.

7. **Shri Charan Das Shorewala**
Finance Minister,
Govt. of Haryana,
Civil Secretariat,
Chandigarh
8. **Shri Bhanwar Lal Sharma**
Minister, Urban Development,
Govt. of Rajasthan,
Rajasthan Secretariat,
Jaipur.
9. **Shri Hazari Lal Raghuvanshi**
Minister of Urban Welfare,
Govt. of Madhya Pradesh,
Bhopal.
10. **Shri B N Swarup**
Advisor to Governor
In-Charge of Urban Development,
Govt. of Uttar Pradesh,
Lucknow.
11. **Shri N P Singh**
Secretary
Ministry of Urban Affairs & Employment,
Govt. of India,
Nirman Bhawan,
New Delhi.
12. **Shri Omesh Saigal**
Member Secretary,
NCR Planning Board,
New Delhi.
13. **Shri R S Varma**
Chief Secretary
Govt. of Haryana,
Civil Secretariat,
Chandigarh.

14. **Shri L. M. Jain**
Principal Secretary to Chief Minister, Haryana,
Civil Secretariat,
Chandigarh.

15. **Shri Bhaskar Chatterjee**
Commissioner & Secretary,
Town & Country Planning Deptt.
Govt. of Haryana,
Civil Secretariat,
Chandigarh.

16. **Shri N.K. Verma,**
Principal Secretary (Urban Development),
Govt. of Rajasthan,
Rajasthan Secretariat,
Jaipur.

17. **Shri V. Suresh,**
Chairman -cum-Managing Director,
HUDCO.
India Habitat Center,
Lodhi Road,
New Delhi.

18. **Shri P K Ghosh**
Vice Chairman
Delhi Development Authority,
Vikas Sadan,
New Delhi.

19. **Shri Hemendra Kumar**
Addl. Secretary
Ministry of Urban Affairs & Employment,
Govt. of India,
Nirman Bhawan,
New Delhi.

20. **Shri Vinod Dhall**
Addl. Secretary
Ministry of Finance,
Deptt. of Expenditure,
Govt of India,
Central Secretariat,
North Block,
New Delhi.
21. **Shri Biresh Kumar**
Special Secretary (Housing),
Govt. of Uttar Pradesh,
Secretariat,
Lucknow.
22. **Shri A D Narain**
DG (AD) & Addl. Secretary,
Ministry of Surface Transport,
Transport Bhawan,
Parliament Street,
New Delhi.
23. **Shri Sanat Kaul**
Secretary (L&B/PWD)
Govt. of NCT Delhi,
'B' Block, Vikas Bhawan,
I.P. Estate,
New Delhi.
24. **Shri S C Sud**
Commissioner (INDUS)
Ministry of Water Resources,
8th Floor, Block No.11,
CGO Complex, Lodhi Road,
New Delhi.
25. **Shri V.K. Duggal,**
Commissioner MCD,
Town Hall,
Delhi.

26. **Shri S. Suryanarayanan**
Additional Member (Planning),
Railway Board,
Rail Bhawan,
New Delhi.
27. **Shri K T Gurumukhi**
Addl. Chief Planner
Town & Country Planning Organisation,
'E' Block, Vikas Bhawan,
Indraprastha Estate,
New Delhi-110002.
28. **Shri V Risbud**
Commissioner (Planning)
Delhi Development Authority,
Vikas Minar,
New Delhi.
29. **Shri R. D. Aherwar**
Additional Secretary,
Housing & Environment Department,
Govt. of Madhya Pradesh,
Secretariat,
Bhopal (M.P.)
30. **Shri K P Singh**
Chief Town & Country Planner
Town & Country Plg. Deptt.
Govt. of Uttar Pradesh,
7, Bandaria Bagh,
Lucknow.
31. **Shri S S Dhillon**
Director,
Town & Country Planning Deptt.
Govt. of Haryana,
SCO, Sector 6,
Chief Administrator, HUDA, Panchkula,
Haryana.

32. **Shri R. N. Prasher**
Commissioner (Taxation)
Govt. of Haryana,
Civil Secretariat,
Chandigarh
33. **Shri K Sridhara**
DDG (LTP)
Deptt. of Telecommunications,
Sanchar Bhawan,
New Delhi.
34. **Shri J B Mathur**
Chief Engineer (Planning),
Ministry of Surface Transport,
Transport Bhawan,
Parliament Street,
New Delhi.
35. **Shri G. S. Sodhi**
Chief Engineer,
Punjab Urban Development Authority (PUDA)
Chandigarh.
36. **Shri R K Panicker**
Director (TPS),
Deptt. of Telecommunications,
Sanchar Bhawan,
New Delhi.
37. **Shri Dharam Paul**
Director,
Ministry of Power,
Govt. of India,
Shram Shakti Bhawan,
New Delhi.
38. **Shri N S Jain**
Suprintending Engineer (Planning),
Ministry of Surface Transport,
Transport Bhawan,
Parliament Street,
New Delhi.

39. **Shri Sanjib'Sarma,**
Regional Chief - NCR,
HUDCO,
India Habitat Center,
Lodhi Road,
New Delhi.
40. **Shir B D Gulati**
Chief Coordinator Planner
NCR Cell, SCO, Sector 6,
Chief Administrator, HUDA Office,
Panchkula, Haryana.
41. **Shri S K Jayaswal**
Deputy Secretary
Ministry of Power,
Govt. of India,
Shram Shakti Bhawan,
New Delhi.
42. **Shri S. P. S. Parihar**
Deputy Secretary,
Ministry of Urban Affairs & Employment,
Department of Urban Development,
Govt. of India,
Nirman Bhawan,
New Delhi.
43. **Shri C S Mehta**
Chief Town Planner
Town & County Planning Deptt.,
Govt. of Rajasthan,
Nagar Niyojan Bhawan,
J.L. Nehru Marg,
Jaipur.
44. **Smt. Kiran Bedi**
Special Secretary
to Lt. Governor,
Govt. of NCT-Delhi.

45. **Shri M P Aneja**
Senior Town Planner
Town & Country Plg. Deptt.
Govt. of Uttar Pradesh,
7, Bandaria Bagh,
Lucknow.
46. **Shri S. C. Jauhari**
Joint Director & CEO,
S.A.D.A.,
Counter Magnet,
Gwalior (M.P.)
47. **Shri B. L. Arya**
Deputy Secretary,
Finance (Taxation),
Govt. of Rajasthan,
Rajasthan Secretariat,
Jaipur.
48. **Shri P.K. Mathur,**
Addl. Chief Town Planner
Town & Country Planning Deptt.
Nagar Niyojan Bhawan
J.L. Nehru Marg,
Jaipur.
49. **Shri Seet Singh**
Town Planner,
Town & Country Planning Department,
Govt. of Punjab,
Chandigarh.
50. **Shri A K Bhatnagar**
Economic Planner
NCR Cell,
Town & Country Planning Deptt.
Govt. of U.P.,
IInd Floor, Navyug Market Shopping Complex,
Ghaziabad.

ANNEXURE

**Hon'ble Minister of State for Urban Affairs and Employment
Dr. U. Venkateswarlu, my distinguished colleagues, members of N.C.R.
Planning Board and friends.**

It gives me a great pleasure to be present here to take part in the 21st meeting of the N.C.R. Planning Board. In the last meeting of the Board held on 19th August, 1996 presided over by the Hon'ble Prime Minister, very fruitful deliberations were held on Delhi's existing problems with regard to traffic congestion, air pollution, shortage of power, drinking water etc. Some significant suggestions were made by me and my colleagues from other states in sorting out these problems and they were discussed in detail. Financial requirement for the development schemes for N.C.R. for the 9th and 10th Five Year Plans were also highlighted. I would request for speedy implementation of the decisions on which consensus has already been arrived at.

The central idea behind the N.C.R. Board is to arrest migration of population to Delhi and bring about rapid development in the areas around Delhi in order to decongest the capital city by developing other satellite towns. Approximately 1/3rd of Haryana falls in N.C.R. which constitutes about 44% of the total area of the region. Haryana surrounds Delhi on three sides and most of the fast growing towns fall in the Haryana Region. It would therefore be logical that the N.C.R. Planning Board should allocate a major share of its resources to the Haryana region. In fact in order to bring about decongestion of Delhi, States like Haryana surrounding Delhi have to invest much larger amounts on creation of social infrastructure, maintenance of law and order and improvement and maintenance of existing facilities. Meeting this burden would be difficult for the State Government which has to take care of the other areas of the State which are more backward and remote. It is not realistic to expect the State to meet expenditure for major works like roads, electricity etc. and funding for these has to come from N.C.R.

The living environment of the N.C.R. towns needs to be brought at par with the facilities available in Delhi in order to induce people to go out of the national capital. Creation of more jobs and employment opportunities in these towns would put a halt to continuous migration of job seekers to Delhi. Unless this is done at an accelerated speed, the problems in Delhi are likely to go out of hand by the dawn of the next century.

An amount of Rs. 1468 crores has been proposed in the Investment Plan as Haryana's share for the 9th Five Year Plan period on the projects like New Townships, Infrastructure Development, Regional Roads, Transmission and Distribution of power etc. While we would try to accommodate some of these schemes in our State Plan during the 9th Five Year Plan, it would not be possible to provide for the full amount, because of paucity of resources. I would, therefore, suggest that the Planning Commission should make additional provision in the Five Year Plan for the N.C.R. and the money should be made available to the States in addition to the overall Plan allocation. The State Government owes a big responsibility for providing social infrastructure in the neglected and deprived areas of the State and cannot divert funds for the development of N.C.R. at their cost.

Delhi's growing problems of urbanisation are a national concern. Hence relief to the National Capital in the form of rail and road bypass should be taken care of by the concerned Ministries of the Central Government. I do not agree with the view that the concerned States should bear partially or wholly the cost of such bypasses only because they happen to pass through their States. Accordingly I would request that the financial outlay for N.C.R. for the 9th Five Year Plan should be recast in the light of above.

The Haryana Urban Development Authority (HUDA) is carrying out a very important function of urban development and improving infrastructure in the N.C.R. towns of Haryana. The role of HUDA has been lauded all over and has been cited as a model for similar development activities elsewhere. I would request the N.C.R. Planning Board to come out liberally in providing financial help to HUDA in the shape of soft loans repayable over a period of 20 to 30 years. Infrastructure development with institutional loan involving high rate of interest could be counter-productive. There is also a need to upgrade and redevelop the central areas of the old towns which are highly congested and thickly populated. The N.C.R. Board should make special provision for this purpose.

In the years to come power would be a very critical input for economic activities in the N.C.R. towns. Shortage in this regard has already been experienced in Delhi and in the neighbouring States. The prospect does not seem to be rosy in the near future. Haryana is trying its best with its limited resources to augment generation. I would request the Government of India to actively intervene in the matter and to set up more generation plants in the region so as to improve the quality of life and increase economic activity.

One of the incentives for the residents of Delhi to go to N.C.R. towns would be to give them the facility of rapid transport and communication system. Apart from rail and road links, telecommunication plays a very vital role in the economic activity and day to day life of the common citizen. I would suggest that the rate of telephone calls amongst all the N.C.R. towns should be fixed as local call. I understand the Ministry of Communication has already initiated steps in this regard. I would request immediate implementation of the decision.

National Highways passing through N.C.R. towns are getting crowded over the years as the vehicle population is increasing at an alarming rate. This calls for immediate four-laning of all such Highways and early completion of the ongoing works. I would particularly mention in this regard the traffic congestion at Ashram Chowk and Badarpur town in Delhi which needs urgent attention. I would request that a fly-over at Ashram Chowk and an elevated fly-over at Badarpur be constructed by the Ministry of Surface Transport at the earliest. Similar elevated fly-overs are badly needed at Panipat and Bahadurgarh in Haryana, since there is tremendous traffic congestion on National Highway on these points. We had also requested earlier that the roads on the inner grid and outer grid in the N.C.R. need immediate widening and strengthening so as to take some of the load from the National Highway as they can function as bye-passes for the National Capital. The N.C.R. Planning Board should immediately take up implementation of these projects. I would also request in this connection that the long pending work of Delhi-Panipat express-way should also be taken up simultaneously.

I would like to inform this House about Haryana Govt's decision to set up an ultra-modern fruit and vegetable market at Kundli in Sonapat District. This would help in decongesting 'Subji Mandi' in Azadpur in Delhi which at present is unable to handle business of such a large magnitude. Government of Haryana is keen to complete this project at the earliest. We shall be approaching the N.C.R. Planning Board for financial assistance for the execution of the project which would be of international standard.

The lower tax structure induces movement of goods into highly congested whole-sale market of Delhi. We have been insisting not only for the rationalisation of tax structure in the northern States, but also raising taxes on certain commodities in Delhi so as to prevent movement of goods from periphery towns to Delhi for their further export. Levy of consignment tax at

the point of manufacture would serve the purpose and our demand in this regard is pending with the Government of India for long. I would request an early decision in this regard not only to save us from financial loss but also for decongesting Delhi.

The Regional Rapid Transport System, as approved by the N.C.R. Planning Board, should be taken up simultaneously with the Mass Rapid Transport System so that these two systems get integrated with each other. I am grateful to the Chairman, Railway Board for having agreed to undertake the R.R.T.S. as a part of the project of the Ministry of Railways. I would, therefore, request the Planning Commission and the Ministry of Railways to allocate sufficient funds for these projects so that they can be started at the earliest.

I am of the considered view that the Railway Board should electrify radial rail corridors upto a distance of 150 kms. on all sides of Delhi and run high frequency E.M.U.S./D.M.U.S. for fast and easy movement of commuters in the region, as per master plan of Delhi. In order to complete the rail corridor covering the towns of Khurja, Palwal, Dharuhera, Rewari, Jhajjar and Rohtak, the stretch between Rohtak and Sonapat should also be included. Inner rail corridor connecting Faridabad, Gurgaon, Jhajjar, Sampla, Kharkhoda, Sonapat should also be included in the N.C.R. Plan.

As a response to our request for inclusion of some more areas of Haryana in the N.C.R., we have been informed that a Steering Committee has been set up to make a mid term review of the N.C.R. Plan-2001. We would request this Committee to submit its recommendations within a short period after considering our request and that of the other States. Addition of more potential areas in the N.C.R. would provide wider diversification of economic activities. We have already sent our proposal for inclusion of additional areas namely Karnal, Bhiwani, Hansi and Jind. We would welcome an early decision in this regard.

During his last visit to Mewat, the Hon'ble Prime Minister had announced that a provision would be made in the Railway budget of 1997-98 for Palwal-Pinangwa-Ferozepur Jhirka-Alwar railway line. I would request that the same provision be made in the budget of the Ministry of Railways so as to implement the project.

As a consequence to the recent Supreme Court judgement on relocating polluting and non-conforming industries outside Delhi, Haryana has already initiated steps to accept some of them in the Industrial Estates in and around the N.C.R. For this purpose, a high level committee has been constituted to examine the requests of such industries. I would request the N.C.R. Planning Board to extend suitable financial help to make this effort a success.

I would like to focus attention on some of our pending issues with the different Ministries in the Central Government, the clearance of which would facilitate diversification of economic activities away from Delhi.

- (1) The existing International Airport at Palam in Delhi is getting overcrowded. To relieve congestion at Palam we had earlier suggested setting up of a second International Airport at Kundli in Sonapat district. I understand the same is not found to be feasible on examination from technical point of view. Accordingly, I suggest that the proposed airport may be set up near Loharu in Bhiwani district, where adequate land can be acquired for the project.
- (2) Rail link for Manesar from main Delhi-Rewari railway line.
- (3) Electric rail link connecting Delhi-Rohtak-Hissar via Bhiwani.

In order to give a boost to the ongoing activities in the N.C.R. I would emphasise that the Investment Plan of N.C.R. Planning Board should be reflected separately in the Union budget and various Central Ministries should be allocated separate funds for the development works in the N.C.R. It is imperative that the Government of India makes sufficient budgetary provision and provides sectoral allocation for different activities in the N.C.R.

I am grateful for having been given an opportunity to participate in this meeting and express my views on some of the important issues on which N.C.R. Planning Board is deliberating at present.

— JAI HIND.

