

MOST IMMEDIATE/OUT TODAY

No.K.14011/40/85--NCRPB
Government of India
National Capital Region
Planning Board
'C' Wing, Nirman Bhavan

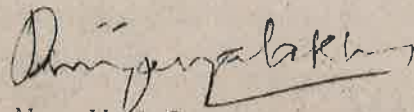
(61)

New Delhi, dated the 14th November, 1985.

Subject:- Second meeting of the National Capital Region Planning Board to be held at 11.00 AM on Wednesday the 20th November, 1985 at Committee Room No.50, Parliament House(main building), New Delhi.

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In continuation of the notice dated the 17th and 29th October, 1985, the undersigned is directed to forward the agenda papers for the meeting. Kindly confirm your participation.



(Mrs V.A. Sundaram)

Deputy Director
(for and on behalf of
Member-Secretary(NCR)

Tele:388709/387443

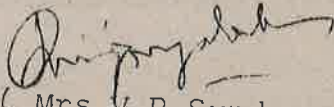
To

1. PS to Union Minister of Urban Development.
2. Secretary to the Chief Minister of Haryana, Chandigarh.
3. Secretary to the Chief Minister of Rajasthan, Jaipur.
4. Secretary to the Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh, Lucknow.
5. Secretary to the Chief Executive Councillor, Delhi Administration, Delhi.
6. Secretary to the Lt.Governor, Delhi.
7. Secretary, Ministry of Urban Development, N.Delhi.
8. Secretary, Department of Expenditure, Ministry of Finance, New Delhi.
9. Adviser(HUD), Planning Commission, New Delhi.
10. Chief Planner, Town and Country Planning Organisation, Vikas Bhavan, I.P.Estate, New Delhi.
11. Chairman, Railway Board, M/O Railways, New Delhi.
12. Secretary, Department of Industrial Development, Ministry of Industry, New Delhi.

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13. Secretary, Ministry of Shipping and Transport,
New Delhi.
14. Chief Secretary, Delhi Administration, N.Delhi-
15. Secretary to Minister of State in charge of Urban
Development, Government of U.P., Lucknow.
16. Chief Secretary, Government of U.P., Lucknow.
17. Secretary, Town and Country Planning Department,
Government of Haryana, Chandigarh.
18. Secretary to the Minister for Planning and Finance,
Government of Haryana, Chandigarh.
19. Secretary to the Minister for Urban Development,
Government of Rajasthan, Jaipur.
20. Chief Secretary, Government of Rajasthan, Jaipur.
21. PS to Member Secretary, NCR Planning Board.

Jones/


(Mrs V.R. Sundaram)
Deputy Director
Tele: 388709/387443

SECOND MEETING OF THE NATIONAL CAPITAL
REGION PLANNING BOARD AT 11 AM on 20.11.85

A G E N D A

1. Confirmation of the minutes of the first meeting of the Board held on 4.6.1985.
2. Note on action taken on the minutes of the first meeting of the Board held on 4.6.85.
3. Business transacted by the Planning Committee etc. for information of the Board.
4. Budget proposals for the year 1986-87 for the NCR Planning Board.
5. Modifications to the schedule to the NCR Planning Board Act, 1985.
6. Directions of the Board on the policy issues relating to the strategy to be adopted for the development of the National Capital Region.
7. Any other item with the approval of the Chair.

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12-40

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42-56

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AGENDA ITEM NO. 1

CONFIRMATION OF THE MINUTES OF THE FIRST
MEETING OF THE BOARD HELD ON 4TH JUNE, 1985

The minutes of the first meeting of the National Capital Region Planning Board held on 4th June, 1985 (copy enclosed for ready reference) were circulated on 24th June, 1985. The Board may kindly confirm the minutes of the meeting

MINUTES OF THE FIRST MEETING OF THE NATIONAL CAPITAL
REGION PLANNING BOARD HELD AT 11 A.M. ON TUESDAY THE
4TH JUNE, 1985, IN COMMITTEE ROOM NO: F, VIGYAN BHAVAN,
NEW DELHI.

The following members were present.

1. Shri Abdul Ghafoor, Union Minister for Works and Housing. ... Chairman.
2. Shri Haride Joshi, Chief Minister of Rajasthan. ... Member.
3. Shri N.D.Tewari, Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh. ... Member.
4. Shri M.M.K.Wali, Lt.Governor of Delhi. ... Member.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA:

5. Shri Ramesh Chandra, Secretary, Works and Housing. ... Member.
6. Shri Prakash Narain, Secretary, Shipping and Transport. ... Member.
7. Shri S.D.Srivastava, Secretary, Industry. ... Member.
8. Shri N.K.Seth, Adviser, Planning Commission. ... Member.
9. Shri E.F.N.Ribeiro, Chief Planner, Town and Country Planning Organisation. ... Member.

DELHI ADMINISTRATION:

10. Shri Jag Pravesh Chandra, Chief Executive Councillor Member.
11. Shri Virender Prakash, Chief Secretary. ... Member.

GOVERNMENT OF HARYANA:

12. Shri Sagar Ram Gupta, Minister of Planning and Finance. ... Member.
13. Shri M.C.Gupta, Secretary, Town and Country Planning. ... Member.

14. Shri M. Shankar, Member-Secretary,
National Capital Region Planning
Board.

Some of the Members were accompanied by their aides. A list of officers who participated in the meeting is at Annexure I.

AGENDA ITEM NO:1

Subject:- Constitution of the Planning Committee.

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The Board discussed the membership of the Planning Committee suggested in the note. A point was raised by the Chief Planner, Town and Country Planning Organisation that according to the spirit of the Act only the Chief Town Planner of the State should be the member of the Planning Committee.

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2. Member-Secretary explained that section 4 of the Act clearly mentions that the composition of the Planning Committee is to be prescribed by rules and while generally containing a certain composition, section 4 also states "Unless the rules made in this behalf otherwise provide". A discussion ensued in which Shri Prakash Narain, Secretary, Ministry of Shipping and Transport, and Shri M.C. Gupta, Commissioner and Secretary, Government of Haryana participated. After discussion it was decided / and it is for the State Government to decide on the nomination, the provision may stand as it is.

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3. The Secretary, Ministry of Shipping and Transport and the Adviser, Planning Commission felt that in this Committee there should be a representative each from the Ministry of Railways, Shipping and Transport and the Planning Commission, it was also suggested that the Ministries of Power and Communication should also be represented on the Planning Committee.

4. After discussion, the Board approved the proposal contained in para 2 of the agenda note with the modification that a representative each from the Ministries of Power, Communication, Shipping and Transport, Railways and the Planning Commission to be nominated by the respective Ministries and the Planning Commission may be coopted as members of the Planning Committee.

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AGENDA ITEM NO:2

Subject:- Regulations to be framed by the Board.

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The Board considered the draft of the National Capital Region Planning Board Regulations, 1985. These regulations mainly deal with the terms and conditions of the employees in the Board. It was explained by the Member-Secretary that as far as employment of people on deputation basis from Central and State Government Departments and other organisations of the Government was concerned the terms and conditions would be those decided at the time of the deputation by the loaning authority; that with reference to employees recruited by the Board from the open market the terms and conditions would as far as possible, be similar to those applicable to corresponding categories of officials in the Government of India except in regard to the grant of House Rent Allowance which is proposed at the rate of 30 per cent of basic pay. There was discussion whether the HRA should be 25 per cent or 30 per cent. Members also enquired whether the officers from State Government would be taken on deputation in the Board. It was clarified that officers from both the Central and State Government and their statutory bodies could be considered for appointment in the Board on deputation basis.

2. The Board approved the proposed regulations enclosed in the annexure to the agenda item and decided that these may be notified after obtaining the approval of the Central Government.

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AGENDA ITEM NO:3

Subject:- Delegation of powers by the National Capital Region Planning Board.

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The Board considered the proposals for delegation of powers relating to day to day administration and those relating to financial functions for establishing and running the Board to Member-Secretary and also powers proposed to be delegated to Project Sanctioning and Monitoring Group and Personnel Group. The Member-Secretary explained the agenda item.

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2. Shri N.K. Seth, Adviser, Planning Commission made a suggestion that the Chief Town Planner of the TCPO and the Town Planners of the States should also be made members of the Project Sanctioning and Monitoring Group. Shri Prakash Narain, Secretary, Shipping and Transport felt that in addition to the Chief Planner, TCPO, it may be necessary to co-opt as members, representatives from Ministries of Shipping and Transport, Railways, etc., especially when schemes concerning them are considered by this Group. Shri Srivastava, Secretary, Industrial Development was of the view that the Group should be small in nature since it has to perform certain executive functions.

3. Some members felt that the Finance Secretaries of the participating States and Delhi UT and a technical person should also be included in the Group- However, some members pointed out that as the Group will be empowered to sanction loans and grants for schemes identified and approved by the Board, those would have already been considered by the Finance Secretaries, etc., in the States even before they are submitted to the Board; therefore there was no need to include the Finance Secretaries. After discussion the suggestion to include a technical person was accepted. The Board approved the proposal contained in para 5 of the agenda note with the modification that the Chief Planner, TCPO will also be a member of this Group.

4. As regards the Personnel Group, there were suggestions that it should include a representative each from the concerned State Governments. This was agreed to. After discussion, the Board approved the proposal contained in para 6 of the agenda note with the modification that the Secretaries in charge of National Capital Region of the participating States would also be a member of this Group.

5. The Board also approved the proposed delegation of other powers to Member-Secretary as indicated in the annexure to the agenda note.

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AGENDA ITEM NOS. 4, 7 to 15:

(Discussion started on Item No. 4 sponsored by the Haryana Government. During the course of discussions the other item nos: from 7 to 15 which were also concerning the strategy

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for development of the NCR and the policies to be adopted with regard to it were discussed).

Shri M.C.Gupta, explained the contents of the Agenda Item No.4 sponsored by Haryana Government. He was of the view that the strategy for the National Capital Region should be to create disincentives to prevent more and more people from the rest of the country coming into Delhi and, side by side, to provide facilities and create conditions in the remaining part of the region other than Delhi so that people may move to those areas. In order to do this it will be necessary to upgrade the facilities, of both physical and social infrastructure, in the regional towns to the level and standard of Delhi.

Shri Prakash Narain, Secretary, Shipping and Transport cautioned against development of towns which are so near to Delhi that people may commute from these towns to Delhi daily. He explained that this kind of a commuter traffic with its peak hour loads and off-time under-utilisation make the transport system highly capital intensive in establishment and non-remunerative in its operation.

Shri Jag Pravesh Chandra, Chief Executive Councillor, Delhi was in favour of taking up totally new towns for development rather than trying to improve the existing towns. He felt that such a strategy would be more likely to be successful. He was also of the view that these ring towns should be 25 to 30 miles away and they should be self-contained with residential, industrial and commercial complexes located within. The Chief Executive Councillor was totally against the suggestion of removing all types of industries from Delhi. He felt it was like trying to put the clock back. He was of the view that the present disincentives which banned establishment of large and medium scale industries which require/ consume too much power or create pollution, are adequate. He was also against shifting of any commercial activities such as whole-sale business away from Delhi. He felt that the three tier industrial policy as suggested by the Delhi Administration in their agenda item where the large scale industries can be located in the periphery of National Capital Region, medium scale industries in the middle ring of the National Capital Region and high technology industries in Delhi will be the correct strategy. There was some discussion about the sales-tax rates in the region.

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Chairman felt that problems of disparity in the rates of taxes, etc., will be taken care of by the other appropriate forums such as the Zonal/Regional Council, etc.

2. Shri M.M.K.Wali, Lt.Governor, Delhi, felt that the Board should first address itself to the broad overall strategy and not get involved in matters of detail. The Lt.Governor felt that transportation and tele-communication were the most important issues in the region. He was of the view that self-contained townships were only possible in the case of industrial towns etc., but where such a basic economic factor of a single large scale employer was missing, the new towns cannot be self-contained.

3. The Chief Minister, Rajasthan, felt that the strategy being discussed for the National Capital Region was with regard to the prevention of congestion of Delhi in future. The question of location of industries, etc., has to be decided by the Delhi Administration but the important aspect was that towns in the region should be so developed as to remove the congestion which would otherwise take place in Delhi. He felt that unless such a strategy was adopted the concept of National Capital Region will not succeed.

4. The Chief Minister, Uttar Pradesh explained the background of the enactment of the National Capital Region Planning Board Act. He also touched upon the powers that have been delegated to this Board by the State Legislatures and also the functions that have to be performed by this Board. He felt that the proper development of Delhi is a national issue and the urban sprawl that is being witnessed in Delhi is similar to the happenings in the West such as in New York or Washington, London, Paris, etc. The strategy being discussed is with regard to the future growth of Delhi and not for what is already existing in Delhi. He said in so far as the tax structure is concerned the need was for taking combined action to prevent evasion of taxes. He felt that if not now in another 15-20 years' time, there will be need for a fiscal uniform structure for the entire National Capital Region. He also felt that we must identify the priority areas and take up their quick development. He stated that the views of the Uttar Pradesh Government were

similar to those of the Haryana Government with regard to the development of the Delhi Metropolitan Area (DMA). The proposal contained in Item 7 equating the DMA with the core urban area of Delhi was not correct. He felt that the DMA should qualify for positive incentives. He was also in favour of the three tier industrial policy proposed by Delhi Administration in Agenda Item No. 9. He also felt that the transportation was the key to decongesting Delhi. Unless quick and assured transportation was available from the region to the core congestion will in fact increase in Delhi. The Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh was of the view that the present provision of Rs. 4 crores in the annual plan for National Capital Region was totally inadequate and for the Seventh Five-Year Plan the provision for National Capital Region should be of the order of about Rs. 2,000 crores.

5. Summing up the discussions the Chairman said that there need be no apprehensions on the part of Delhi, etc., that the steps proposed under National Capital Region would in any way adversely affect Delhi. The intention behind the whole exercise is to see that Delhi remains as beautiful a city as it is, if not to make it even more beautiful. For Delhi to maintain its character as a beautiful city it is necessary that we have to plan ahead and adopt strategies for the future growth which will ensure that the quality of services in the city is not adversely affected and are befitting for the National Capital. The Board decided that the items that have been raised and discussed regarding the strategy for National Capital Region and various policy issues connected therewith should be remitted to the Planning Committee which should take note of the suggestions that have been made in the agenda items and also the points raised during discussion and should come up with concrete proposals before the Board.

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AGENDA ITEM NO:5

The Board considered the budget estimate and approved the proposals. However, the unanimous view of all the members was that the provision was too inadequate for the enormous task before the Board.

2. As regards the expenditure on salaries, etc., relating to the staff proposals contained in Item No.16, the Member Secretary was authorised to revise the budget proposal in this regard on the basis of the decision of the Chairman on the scale of staff.

AGENDA ITEM No.6

This item related to the pattern of financial assistance to be given by the Board to the participating States and the Union territory. It was explained that the proposal in the item was for continuing the existing pattern where loans are advanced on a matching basis that is 50% of the expenditure to be borne by the State or the beneficiary and 50% by the Central Government. Shri M.C.Gupta, Secretary Haryana Government, raised the issue regarding the quantum of expenditure that is taken up for financing. He pointed out that the formula under which the net expenditure is being financed is not correct. Member-Secretary stated that this matter will be taken care of and funding will be on the basis of total gross expenditure. The Haryana Government's proposal was that for National Capital Region schemes the State Government's liability should not exceed 25% and of the remaining 75%, 25% should be a grant from the Central Government and 50% should come as loan either by the Government of India itself or through financial institutions. In this connection Shri Sagar Ram Gupta, Minister for Planning and Finance, Haryana Government stated that more attention should be paid to institutional financing for the National Capital Region schemes. While looking for institutional financing care has to be taken to ensure that the rate of interest is not very high and if possible for the infrastructural development the banking sector should advance loans at a low rate of interest. He felt that even schemes could be posed to the World Bank for funding where the rate of interest is very low. The Uttar Pradesh Government's suggestion was

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that the Central Government's share should be 2/3rd and State Government's 1/3rd. The Rajasthan Government's proposal was that the infrastructural development should be funded entirely by the Central Government and only remunerative schemes should be funded on a matching basis.

2. Shri N.K. Seth, Adviser, Planning Commission, felt that before the pattern of financing is decided it would be necessary to know the total quantum of expenditure. He felt that atleast a tentative figure should be necessary before the States would be in a position to say whether they would be able to finance whatever may be the percentage that they have to find from their own resources. The Chief Minister of Rajasthan was also of the same view and it was felt that before the financing pattern is decided it would be necessary to quantify the total programme so that the financial commitment is known.

3. Chairman decided that for the on-going schemes the existing pattern may continue and for the new schemes the matter will have to be examined in consultation with the financial experts whether a different pattern may be adopted.

Agenda Item No.16

The Board considered the note and authorised the Chairman to decide on the size and pattern of the staff for the Board keeping in view the present requirements.

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

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No.K.14011/27/84-NCR
National Capital Region
Planning Board
C-Wing, Nirman Bhavan.

New Delhi, dated the 24.6.1985.

Copy forwarded for information and appropriate action to all the members of the Board.

(M.SHANKAR)
MEMBER SECRETARY(NCR)

Jones/

ANNEXURE I

FIRST MEETING OF THE NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION
PLANNING BOARD HELD ON 4.6.1985 - LIST OF
OFFICERS WHO ACCOMPANIED THE MEMBERS OF THE
BOARD

Government of Haryana

1. Shri B.S.Ojha, Principal Secretary to Chief Minister of Haryana.
2. Shri G.Madhavan, Director, Town Planning, Haryana.
3. Shri J.C.Chopra, Chief Town Planner.
4. Shri B.D.Gulati, Senior Town Planner.

Government of Rajasthan

1. Shri K.K.Saxena, Secretary, Urban Development.
2. Shri Parmesh Chandra, Special Secretary(Plan).
3. Shri H.S.Mathur, Chief Town Planner.
4. Shri Sudhir Bhargava, Director, NCR Projects.

Government of Uttar Pradesh

1. Shri R.S.Mathur, Secretary to Chief Minister.
2. Shri Kamal Pande, Secretary, Housing and Urban Development.
3. Shri N.S.Johri, Chief Town Planner.
4. Shri R.K.Bhargava, Resident Commissioner.

Delhi Administration

1. Shri S.C.Vejpeyi, Secretary(L&B).

Ministry of Works and Housing

1. Shri S.T.Veera Raghavan, Joint Secretary(Financo).
2. Shri R.L.Pardeep, Joint Secretary(UD).
3. Smt. Shashi Jain, Director(UD).

Town and Country Planning Organisation

1. Shri K.T.Gurumukhi, Town and Country Planner.

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Subject:- Note on action taken on the minutes of the first meeting of the Board held on 4.6.85.

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I.1 Constitution of the Planning Committee

An order constituting the Planning Committee has approved by the Board has been issued vide No. K.14011/8/85-NCR dated 8th July, 1985, copy of which is enclosed.

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Annex.II

I.2 Regulations to be framed by the Board

The regulations approved by the Board have been sent to the Government on 5.7.1985. The Government is yet to approve the Regulations whereafter it will be notified.

I.3 Delegation of Powers by the National Capital Region Planning Board

The Delegation of Powers as approved by the Board has been notified in the Gazette of India

Annex.III

A copy of the Gazette notification is enclosed.

page 19 - 24

In both the Groups (Personnel and Project Sanctioning and Monitoring Group), to which Delegations have been made, the Secretary (Expenditure) or his representative was a Member. On the request of the Secretary (Expenditure) the Financial Adviser, Ministry of Urban Development, has been nominated as a regular Member of both the Groups in place of the Secretary (Expenditure).

I.4 Adoption of moderate positive approach for the towns falling within the Delhi Metropolitan Area excluding Delhi.

I.7 Population assignments - NCR 2001 AD.

I.8 Effective measures for deflecting the rapid growth of population in the capital towards a large number of ring towns including setting up of altogether new urban centres at the NCR periphery.

I.9 Three-tier industrial policy for inter-dependent and harmonious industrial development of the region as a whole.

- I.10 . Development of physical and social infrastructure for the region as a whole aimed at removing impediments in the way of effective disposal of population and economic activity.
- I.11 Disposal of government, semi-government, autonomous, commercial offices and other employment generating activities away from the capital city
- I.12 Planned development of quick transportation net-work for the region
- I.13 Integrated land-use transport plan
- I.14 Need for overall guidelines, for the dispersal of population/offices economic Activities to reduce the pressure on Delhi.
- I.15 Dispersal of economic activities from Delhi Union territory to peripheral parts and other National Capital Region towns

The Board had discussed the above items and had remitted them to the Planning Committee for further detailed discussion and for formulating concrete proposals. The Planning Committee has held three meetings and discussed the above items and the following have emerged as a result of the discussion in the Planning Committee:-

- 1) For the preparation of the comprehensive regional plan a number of data and statistics would be required to be collected and also studies on various aspects of urban development that impinge on the growth of Delhi have to be carried out. This will be a time consuming process. It has been assessed that it will take atleast a period of two years for the final plan to be ready. It is, meanwhile, proposed that an interim plan may be drawn up within six months (by 31.3.86).

and publish it with the approval of the Board. The need for an interim plan has been keenly felt also on account of the large scale revision of the Delhi Master Plan 1962 for the revised perspective of 2001 which is currently under consideration with the Government. Since the proposals contained in the Plan for Delhi have to be in consonance with the regional plan, it is necessary that an interim plan is prepared before the large scale revision on the Delhi Master Plan is ~~established~~. *finalised*.

- 2) To help in the preparation of the regional plan 2001 and the interim plan, Study Groups have been constituted on the following subjects:
 - i) Demographic features of the region and the settlement pattern;
 - ii) Metropolitan Transport, Regional Roads and National Highways;
 - iii) Water supply and Sewerage;
 - iv) Power;
 - v) Industry;

Annex. IV

A copy of the order issued in this regard indicating the terms of reference and the composition of the Study Groups is enclosed. *pages 25-27*

Investment Plan: As was decided in the last meeting of the Board an Investment Plan for the Seventh Five Year Plan for the National Capital Region had been drawn up. Earlier all the three State Governments had sent their proposals. The total financial outlay proposed by the three States amounted to Rs.3596.05 crores of which Rs.2631.08 crores was proposed by Haryana, Rs.208.16 crores by Rajasthan and Rs.756.81 crores by Uttar-Pradesh for their respective sub-regions. The

Plan submitted by the State Governments proposed investments mainly on infrastructure at the regional urban and rural levels.

Taking certain elements of the above proposals sent by the State Governments an integrated plan for the three sub-regions of the National Capital Region proposing a total outlay of Rs.867 crores has been prepared. Out of Rs.867 crores proposed Rs.467 crores will fall in the central sector, Rs.90 crores for Railways, Rs.280 crores for tele-communications, Rs.97 crores for National Highways and the remaining Rs.400 crores will fall in the State sector, 50% of which is proposed to be funded under National Capital Region schemes by making provisions under the Ministry of Urban Development. A summary of the proposals contained in the integrated plan so prepared for the Seventh Five Year Plan is enclosed.

Annex.V
Page 28-29

At present there is only a provision of Rs.35 crores under the Urban Development sector for the National Capital Region schemes in the Seventh Five Year Plan. Since this is considered inadequate for bringing about the necessary development of the region the matter has been taken up by the Chairman with the Prime Minister, Finance Minister and the Planning Commission.

On the subjects of population assignment, strategy of industrial development, location of offices of the Government and Public sector undertakings, distributive and wholesale trades, the Study Groups and the Planning Committee had discussions and certain proposals made on the basis of these discussions are being put up before the Board as separate items.

The proposal to evolve a model ^{plan} integrating land-use ^{with} the transport ~~plan~~ so as to minimise transport demand, has been considered and it is proposed to assign a study to be carried out by the RITES (Rail India Technical and Economic Services) on the suggestion of the Planning Commission.

I.5 Budget of the Board for 1985-86

The Board has approved a budget of Rs.19 lakhs on the Non-plan side. Since the staffing pattern was also to be decided, the Board had authorised the Member Secretary to revise the budget proposals on the basis of the staffing pattern approved by the Chairman. Accordingly, the Non-plan budget has been revised to Rs. ~~17.50~~ 15 lakhs.

I.6 Financing pattern

As suggested by the Board, a comprehensive investment plan has been drawn up, details of which are already given under 'Action Taken Note' on item I.4 above.

I.16 Creation of posts in the Secretariat of National Capital Region Planning Board.

ex.VII The Chairman has approved the posts indicated in the ^{Appendix} ~~annex~~ to be created for the Secretariat of the National Capital Region Planning Board. Page 40

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ANNEXURE II

No.K-14011/8/85-NCR
 NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION
 PLANNING BOARD

New Delhi, dated the 8th July, 1985

O R D E R

Subject:- Constitution of the Planning Committee.

In exercise of powers conferred by section 4 of the NCR Planning Board Act, 1985 (2 of 1985) and in accordance with the provisions of rule 10 of the National Capital Region Planning Board Rules, 1985, the Board in its meeting held on 4th June, 1985 constituted the Planning Committee with the following composition:-

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|-----|--|-------------|
| 1. | Member Secretary, NCR Planning Board. | - Chairmen. |
| 2. | Joint Secretary in the Ministry of Works and Housing dealing with the works relating to NCR. | - Member. |
| 3. | Secretary-in-charges of NCR work in the State of Haryana. | - Member |
| 4. | Secretary-in-charge of NCR work in the State of Rajasthan. | - Member. |
| 5. | Secretary-in-charge of NCR work in the State of Uttar Pradesh. | - Member. |
| 6. | Secretary-in charge of NCR work in the Delhi Union Territory. | - Member. |
| 7. | Vice Chairman, Delhi Development Authority. | - Member. |
| 8. | Chief Planner, Town and Country Planning Organisation. | - Member. |
| 9. | Director, Twon Planning Department, Government of Haryana. | - Member. |
| 10. | Chief Town Planner, Government of Rajasthan. | - Member. |

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11. Chief Town Planner, Government of - Member.
Uttar Pradesh.

2. The Board further resolved that a representative each from the Planning Commission and the Ministries of Shipping and Transport, Energy, Railways and Communication may be co-opted as a Member in the Planning Committee.

Sd/-

(M.SHANKAR)

MEMBER SECRETARY(NCR)

Copy to all the Members of the Planning Committee/NCR
Planning Board.

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Published in the Gazette of India Part III-Section IV
(Pages 1709 to 1710) dated 10.8.85)

No.K.14011/13/85-NCR
NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION
PLANNING BOARD
'C' WING, NIRMAN BHAVAN

NEW DELHI, dated the 8th July, 1985.

N O T I F I C A T I O N

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 32 of the National Capital Region Planning Board Act, 1985 the National Capital Region Planning Board, (hereinafter called the Board) hereby makes the following delegations:

I. Functions, powers and duties under clauses (b), (c) & (e) of sub-section 2 of section 22:

To identify individual projects against schemes approved by the Board for funding by the Board, to release instalments for the same and for carrying out a constant review of the progress of the projects, the functions powers and duties of the Board are delegated to the following persons in the Group:-

PROJECT SANCTIONING AND MONITORING GROUP:

- | | | |
|------|--|-------------|
| i) | Secretary, Ministry of Works and Housing. | - Chairman. |
| ii) | Secretary (Expenditure) or his representative. | - Member. |
| iii) | Adviser, Planning Commission or his representative. | - Member. |
| iv) | Joint Secretary in charge of NCR in the Ministry of Works and Housing. | - Member. |
| v) | Secretaries-in-charge of the NCR work in the States and Delhi U.T. | - Member. |
| vi) | Chief Planner, TCPO, New Delhi. | - Member. |
| vii) | Member Secretary, NCR Planning Board. | - Convenor. |

1) The group is empowered to sanction loans and grants for the implementation of sub-regional plans and project plans and for the development of the counter-magnet area identified by the Board in accordance with the rules.

2) The group will also exercise the powers to commission surveys and studies on behalf of the Board.

II. Delegation of functions, powers and duties under Section 31 of the Act:

Subject to the limits and conditions mentioned below the Board delegates its powers to create posts and appoint persons against such posts to the following persons in the Group to be called the Personnel Group:-

PERSONNEL GROUP:

- | | |
|---|--------------|
| i) Secretary, Ministry of Works and Housing. | -- Chairman. |
| ii) Secretary (Expenditure) or his representative. | -- Member. |
| iii) Secretary in charge of NCR work in the State of Haryana. | -- Member. |
| iv) Secretary in charge of NCR work in the State of Rajasthan. | -- Member. |
| v) Secretary in charge of NCR work in the State of Uttar Pradesh. | -- Member. |
| vi) Member Secretary, NCR Planning Board. | -- Convenor. |

- a) The Group will have full powers to create posts in the Board.
- b) Selection of personnel for appointment against posts, the maximum of scale of pay of which exceeds Rs.1,600/- will be made by the Group and appointment of persons selected by the Group will be made after it is approved by the Chairman.
- c) Selection and appointment of posts the maximum of scale of pay of which is equal to or less than Rs.1,600/- will be made by the Member Secretary.

III. Delegation of powers under Sub-section 22(2)(a):

The functions, powers and duties of the Board (i) to incur administrative expenses of the Board under clause(a) of sub-section 2 of section 22, and (ii) to exercise administrative control and to administer the terms and conditions of employment of the officers and employees of the Board as stipulated in the regulations, is delegated to the Member Secretary as detailed below:-

Sl. No.	Nature of power	Extent of power.
1.	Operation of bank accounts	(a) power to open accounts for the Board in accordance with the rules.

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(b) to authorise any employee or employees of the Board to operate the account individually or jointly.

2. Purchase of office furniture and equipments.

Full powers for purchase, running and maintenance and repairs of machinery including office furniture and equipments.

3. Purchase of stationery.

Full power.

4. Telephone charges.

Full power. Full power to get new telephone connection, payment of rentals call charges, etc.

5. (a) creation of posts in the Board.

Full power to be exercised by the Personnel Group.

(b) selection of candidates for appointments in the Board.

(a) selection and appointment to posts the maximum of scale of pay of which is more than Rs.1600/- will be done by the Personnel Group and will be subject to approval by Chairman.

(c) appointments in the Board.

(b) selection to other posts to be made by the Member Secretary.

(a) All appointments to posts, the maximum of scale of pay of which exceeds Rs. 1600/- will be made in the name of Board.

(b) In respect of others the appointments will be made by the Member Secretary.

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|-----|---|---|
| 6. | Purchase and maintenance of staff car/vehicles. | Full power for purchase, running, maintenance and repair. |
| 7. | Printing charges. | Full power. |
| 8. | Contingency expenditure | Full power. |
| 9. | Power to grant conveyance allowances to employees of the Board. | Full power. The rate and condition of the allowance should be the same as are applicable to the Central Govt. servants. |
| 10. | To grant honorarium to persons working in the Board as also persons other than these working in the Board for services rendered by them to the Board. | Upto Rs.1000/- in each case. |
| 11. | To grant Earned leave and other kinds of leave to staff working in the Board. | Full power. |
| 12. | Grant of leave salary advance. | Full power. |
| 13. | To sanction advance of TA to the staff working in the Board including LTC as applicable under the Govt. rules. | To the extent admissible under the Central Govt. rules. |
| 14. | To exercise all powers of controlling officer for travelling allowance bills | Full power. |
| 15. | To incur expenditure on entertainment during: | |
| | (a) Meetings of the Board. | Full power. |
| | (b) Meeting of the Group. | Full power. |
| | (c) Meetings of the Committee. | Subject to a ceiling of Rs.2000/- in a quarter. |
| | (d) Other official meetings. | Subject to a ceiling of Rs.1000/- per month. The above ceilings will |

be subject to relaxation by the Chairman if the circumstances so warrant.

16. To sanction purchase of drawing stationery. Full power.
17. To advertise in newspapers and journals. Full power.
18. To sanction OTA to eligible staff. Full power.
19. Sanction of permanent advance of imprest. Full power.
20. Grant of advance to employees of the Board for the purchase of bicycle. Full power.
21. To incur expenditure on provision of liveries to Peons/Drivers. Full power.
22. Approval of tour of officers/employees of the Board
 i) through entitled class. Full power.
 ii) journey by air or by class higher than the entitled class. Full power.
 iii) reimbursement of actual expenditure of boarding/ lodging for officers/ employees while on tour in special cases subject to ceiling as prescribed in Govt- rules. Full power.
23. Non-interest bearing advance: Full power.
 Festival advance/Medical advance in special cases/ advances for natural calamities subject to rules as prescribed in G.R. 1963, FR/SR and other instructions issued by the Govt. of India from time to time.
24. Comprehensive insurance of vehicles. Full power.

any other administrative expenses, of the Board the power to incur which has not been included in the list above shall be incurred by the Member Secretary with the approval of the Chairman of the Board.

M. Shankar
(M. SHANKAR)
MEMBER SECRETARY(NCR)

To

The Manager,
Government of India Press,
Varidabad.

Jones/

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Planning Commission
(Housing, U.D & Water Supply Division)

Subject: - Location of Dry Port for North India and preparation of fresh traffic estimates.

8/22/3
1126-DW(10)
24/3
DE(NCR)

As the Ministry of Works and Housing is aware, in an inter-Ministerial meeting convened by the Union Minister for Works and Housing on 29.6.1984 to discuss the proposal of the Ministry of Commerce regarding location of the Dry Port to cater to the needs of northern region, it was decided that a Working Group may further study the issue in all its dimensions. Accordingly a Working Group was constituted under the Chairmanship of the Secretary, Ministry of Works and Housing. The Working Group in its meeting held on the 7th December, 1984 took the decision that the Report prepared by the Planning Commission in 1976 may be updated. Project appraisal Division of the Planning Commission which had prepared the paper in 1976 has stated that the Division has neither the information on traffic movement nor the resources or time to collect the data. The Adviser Transport Division of the Planning Commission has suggested this job may be entrusted to RITES.

In the above background the Ministry is requested to entrust to RITES the work of preparation of the fresh traffic estimates so that they are made available to the Working Group within a month or so.

R. M. Shukla

(R.M. Shukla)
Deputy Adviser (H&H)
18.3.1985

Director (VNCR), Ministry of Works and Housing, Nirman Bhavan, N. Delhi
Planning Commission, U.O No. PC/UE/1/7/84 dated 18.3.1985

Ministry of Works & Housing

C. R. SECTION

for
9. DIV. Section... Dir. (VNCR)

Date... 25/2

Dy. No. 4085-A

कोडी प्रमाण.....

U.D. Division... 159-DW(1)

फायरी नं०.....

Dy. No. 1592

दिनांक.....

Dt. 21/3/85

No.K-14011/39/85-NCR
NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION
PLANNING BOARD
'C' WING, NIRMAN BHAVAN

NEW DELHI, dated the 23rd September, 1985

Subject: Preparation of the Regional Plan
2001-Constitution of Study Groups.

In connection with the preparation of the Regional Plan 2001 and the interim plan for the National Capital Region, Study Groups on the following subjects are constituted:

1. Demographic features of the region and the settlement pattern
2. Regional roads and national highways
3. Metropolitan transport
4. Water supply and sewerage
5. Power
6. Industry

The composition of the above Study Groups may be as follows:

1. Demographic features of the region & the settlement pattern
 - i) Assistant Registrar General, Census
 - ii) Chief Town Planners of Haryana, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh
 - iii) Director (PPW), D.D.A.
 - ix) Shri T.K.Chatterji,
Regional Planner,
NCR Planning Board ----- Convenor
2. Regional roads and national highways
 - i) Shri L.R. Kadiyali, Chief Engineer (Plng)
Ministry of Shipping & Transport
 - ii) Chief Engineers in-charge of Roads
in Haryana, Rajasthan & Uttar Pradesh
 - iii) Chief Engineer (Roads), Delhi Administration

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- iv) Shri R.P. Rastogi, Associate
Planner, NCR Planning Board
Planning Board

----- Convenor

3. Metropolitan Transport

- i) State Transport Controllers of State
Transport Corporation in Haryana,
Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh
ii) Managing Director, Delhi Transport Corporation
iii) Director, Railway Board
iv) Chief Engineer, Metropolitan Transport,
Ministry of Railways
v) Shri N. Ranganathan, Prof., School of Planning
and Architecture, New Delhi
vi) Sh. R.P. Rastogi, Asst. Plnr. NCR Board --- Convenor

4. Water supply & sewerage

- i) Adviser, C.P.H.E.E.O.
ii) Chief Engineer of Public Health
in Haryana, Rajasthan & Uttar Pradesh
iii) Chief Engineer, Water Supply &
Sewerage, Delhi Administration
iv) Shri J. Nagarajan, Research
Officer, NCR planning Board ----- Convenor

5. Power

- i) Chief Engineer, Central
Electricity Authority
ii) Chief Engineer (Planning) of the
Electricity Boards in Electricity
Boards in Haryana, Rajasthan and
Uttar Pradesh
iii) Chief Engineer, DESU
iv) Shri Manmohan Singh, Research
Assistant, NCR Planning Board ----- Convenor

6. Industry

- i) Directors of Industry of
Haryana, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh & Delhi.
ii) Representative of the rank of
Director/Deputy Secretary, Ministry
of Industrial Development
iii) Representative of the DCSSI
iv) Two representatives from the Punjab-
Haryana-Delhi Chamber of Commerce
v) Shri V.K. Thakore, Senior
Research Officer, NCR Board --- Convenor

-: 3 :-

TERMS OF REFERENCE OF THE GROUPS :

1. Demographic features of the region & the settlement pattern

This Group will, on the basis of the growth of population and the existing settlement pattern, project the population of the region, sub-regions, the core area and the important towns of above 20,000 population according to 1981 Census


2. Identification of priority towns.

The other Groups will take stock of the existing facilities, per-capita availability etc., and project the future requirement. They will also suggest the steps necessary for fulfilling the desired objectives, namely, that of providing per-capita availability according to norms or requirements.

REPORT

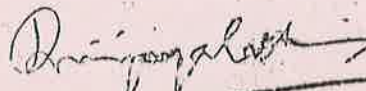
The Study Groups will submit their preliminary reports by 31st December, 1985.

Copies of all the notices for the meetings shall be sent to the Member-Secretary who will attend as many meetings as possible.


(M. Shankar)
Member-Secretary

Copy forwarded for necessary action to:-

1. Members of the Study Groups.
2. Secretary-in-charge of NCR work in the State Govt. of Uttar Pradesh/Rajasthan/Haryana.
3. Secretary (Land and Building) Delhi Admn. Vikas Bhavan New Delhi.


(V.R. Sundaram)
for MEMBER-SECRETARY

NOTE ON THE FINANCIAL OUT-LAYS FOR THE NATIONAL
CAPITAL REGION PLAN

The National Capital Region Planning Board has been set up under a Parliamentary Act, i.e., the National Capital Region Planning Board Act, 1985. The objective of setting up of the Board is to make an assessment of the needs and to prepare a plan for the development of the region. The Committee of Experts under the Board has prepared a regional plan for the integrated development of the region. A statement indicating the main schemes included in the regional plan with a brief write-up is attached.

2. It is evident that the development of National Capital Region would necessitate accelerated development of facilities in three spheres of development which fall in the Central sector viz., Railways, Tele-communications and National Highways. It has been found that the construction of railway lines between Khurja, Palwal, Rewari and Rohtak will deflect the traffic, both goods and passenger, from passing through Delhi thus removing congestion and reducing the pressure on the existing facilities in Delhi Metropolitan Area. It will also link up the satellite towns or growth centres of Khurja, Palwal, Rewari and Rohtak which are potential growth centres for satellite towns to prevent migration of population to Delhi. The total cost of this scheme has been assessed at Rs.90 crores.

One of the reasons for the industry and trade and Commerce not moving out of Delhi is lack of tele-communication facilities of a reasonable standard. The tele-communication department has assessed that an amount of Rs.350 crores would be needed to upgrade the tele-communication facilities in 17 priority towns in the National Capital Region. Out of the required amount they have indicated that an amount of Rs.70 crores could be made available from their existing provisions, thus the need for additionality in this sector would be Rs.280 crores.

Upgradation and improvement of the National Highways net-work in the region is considered absolutely essential. As the National Highways fall under the Central sector, an amount of additional financial in-put of Rs.97 crores has been estimated as the requirement for the purpose.

Thus, the total additional outlays necessary for the National Capital Region Plan for the schemes in the Central sector for the programmes under the Departments of Railways, Tele-communications and Surface Transport would come to Rs.467 crores.

3. An assessment has been made of the outlays required in the State sector for the implementation of the plan. Though the State Governments have requested for additional outlays for power generation and transmission and distribution facilities, it has been proposed that the requirement should be met out of the existing allocations in view of the resources constraints. However, certain essential parts of

the programme have to be financed by way of additionality of provision. For the development of regional roads to provide a proper linkage between the National Highways and the towns proposed to be developed in the National Capital Region, an additional amount of Rs.120 crores would be needed. It is also proposed to make provision for an amount of Rs.90 crores which could form the seed money for programmes of land acquisition and development in the peripheral and second ring towns in the National Capital Region.

For the upgradation of infrastructure facilities an amount of Rs.90 crores has been assessed as the additional requirement.

It is also necessary to generate economic activities in the region so as to provide increased employment opportunities to prevent migration of the population to Delhi in search of employment opportunities for which an amount of Rs.100 crores has been estimated as the requirement.

Thus, the total requirement for the State programmes would come to Rs.400 crores.

4. The requirement for the Central sector programmes may have to be provided by way of additionality to the outlays of the Central Ministries. According to the decision taken in the 1st meeting of the National Capital Region Planning Board, the requirement of funds for the State sector programmes may be met by way of 50% loans to the State Governments who would provide the remaining 50% out of their own resources.

On this basis the total requirement of funds would come to Rs.867 crores of which the break-up would be Rs.467 crores in the Central sector and Rs.400 crores in the State sector.

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SUMMARY OF THE PROPOSALS FOR SEVENTH FIVE YEAR
PLAN FOR THE HARYANA, RAJASTHAN AND UTTAR-
PRADESH SUB-REGION OF THE NATIONAL CAPITAL
REGION:

The proposals have been made on the basis of the proposals received from the State Governments of Haryana, Rajasthan and Uttar-Pradesh for their respective sub-regions. For facility of reference a brief summary of the proposals sent by the State Governments is enclosed to this note.

2. The Plan proposes a total investment of Rs.867 crores. The proposals are made only with regard to the following five sectors:

1. Railways.
2. Tele-communications.
3. Roads.
4. Power.
5. Housing & Urban Development.

1. RAILWAYS:

This is entirely in the Central sector. Apart from providing rapid transport connection between the core area(Delhi) and the peripheral towns, the main aim is to ensure that passenger and goods traffic not meant for Delhi should by-pass Delhi and for which proper railway linkages have to be provided in the region. One of the proposals that has been under consideration for a long time in the Railways is the construction of the Khurja-Palwal-Rewari-Rohtak-Panipat railway line. The Railways had indicated that the first phase of connecting Palwal-Rohtak would cost about Rs.90 crores. This railway line, if constructed, would open up the entire backward areas in the Haryana and Rajasthan sub-regions which are at present highly deficient in urbanisation.

2. TELE-COMMUNICATIONS:

This is also in the central sector. One of the impediments in the trade, commerce and industry from shifting from Delhi, is lack of proper telecommunication facilities in the identified priority towns. It has therefore been considered necessary that the telecommunication facilities should be upgraded in the priority towns, if not on par with Delhi, at least to such an extent that the trade, commerce and industries will have proper communication throughout the country.

The Ministry of Communication have indicated that for upgrading the telecommunication facilities in the 17 priority towns an amount of Rs.350 crores would be required and that Ministry will be able to find about 20% (Rupees seventy crores) only of the requirements from their funds. There is therefore need for providing an additional amount of Rs.280 crores in the central sector for this purpose.

3. ROADS:

National Highways; There are many National Highways passing through the sub-regions. National Highways are in the Central sector and the Ministry of Shipping and Transport (Roads wing) had proposed Rs.97 crores for upgrading the standard of these roads by providing them with four-lane express highways, etc.

Regional Roads: There is need for upgradation/strengthening of some of the

existing roads as well as construction of some new roads. It is felt that proposals relating to roads falling in the inner and outer grids need to be given top priority as these interlink the towns falling on the inner and outer rings. For construction of regional roads an amount of Rs.120 crores have been proposed. This will fall in the State sector.

4. POWER:

Power is an indispensable input for rapid economic development and there is a striking disparity in this regard between the core area viz., Delhi and the sub-regions. For improving the transmission and distribution facilities in the sub-regions an amount of Rs.200 crores has been proposed. This will be in the State sector but under the Ministry of Power. Since the Central Electricity Authority had indicated that this requirement would be met from out of the provisions already made, no additionality is being proposed.

5. HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT:

In the Plan that will be prepared, it is envisaged that some of the population that would otherwise have migrated to Delhi will have to be absorbed in the regional towns. For accommodating the extra population, it will be necessary to take up land acquisition and development programmes. Even though these programmes are self-sustaining in the long run, initially, they would require the investment of seed money - since 2 or 3 years will be taken for acquisition and development and the sale of the plots and realisation of income

would only start thereafter. It is estimated that about 20,000 hectares of land would be required to be developed in the various towns to accommodate the spill over of population from Delhi. For this purpose a seed money of Rs.90 crores is proposed to be provided.

Upgradation of infrastructural facilities:

The existing infrastructural facilities, especially the social services like hospitals, schools and water supply and sewerage, in the towns falling in the Delhi Metropolitan Area will have to be upgraded to bring them on par to the core area (Delhi). For this purpose a provision of Rs.90 crores is proposed.

DEVELOPMENT OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES:

It is proposed to allocate Rs.100 crores for various projects to be undertaken in the sub-regions of NCR to promote economic activities which would generate employment and provide an economic base to the towns that will be taken up for priority development. The types of projects will have to be decided on a case to case basis after identifying the potential and the resources of the area and the types of activities that are planned to be promoted there. However, the following types of projects would form part of the package:

- (a) The establishment of whole-sale trade and marketing in commodities which are at present concentrated at Delhi;
- (b) the promotion and centralisation of the production of various consumer needs of Delhi; and
- (c) setting up of industrial complexes.

Of the above total proposed allocation of Rs.867 crores, Rs.467 crores fall in the Central sector and Rs.400 crores fall in the State sector. In regard to State sector programmes (of Rs.400 crores), on the basis of 50-50 sharing of expenditure between the States and the Central Government, Rs.200 crores plus Rs.467 crores - totalling Rs.667 crores will be required to be provided under the Central sector for the Seventh Five Year Plan to be advanced through the National Capital Region Planning Board for funding these projects.

DETAILS OF FUNDS REQUIRED AT A GLANCE:

Central sector:

Railways	:	Rs.90 crores.
Tele-communication facilities	:	Rs.280 crores.
National Highways	:	<u>Rs.97 crores.</u>
Total	:	Rs.467 crores.

State sector:

Development of economic activities	:	Rs.100 crores.
Regional roads	:	Rs.120 crores.
Land acquisition and development	:	Rs. 90 crores.
Development of infra-structural facilities	:	<u>Rs. 90 crores.</u>
Total	:	Rs.400 crores.

Central Government's share (50% of Rs.400 crores)

:	Rs.200 crores.
Total :Rs.467+200	= Rs.667 crores.

DURING THE REMAINING FOUR YEARS OF THE SEVENTH
PLAN PERIOD, FUNDS WILL BE REQUIRED AS UNDER:

YEAR	FOR ITEMS ON CENTRAL SECTOR	+ FOR ITEMS ON STATE SECTOR - TO THE EX- TENT OF 50% SHARE TO BE PROVIDED IN THE CENTRAL SECTOR
1986-87	Rs.116.75 crores	Rs. 50 crores
1987-88	Rs.116.75 crores	Rs. 50 crores
1988-89	Rs.116.75 crores	Rs. 50 crores
1989-90	Rs.116.75 crores	Rs. 50 crores
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1986-90	Rs.467.00 crores	Rs.200 crores
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SUMMARY OF THE PROPOSED FIVE YEAR PLAN SENT BY THE STATE GOVERNMENTS:

HARYANA

TOTAL : Rs.2,631.53 crores.

A) REGIONAL INFRASTRUCTURE: TOTAL : Rs.1,202.00 crores.

a) Road net-work	Rs. 317.00 crores.
b) Power & electrification	Rs. 505.00 crores.
c) Industries	Rs. 200.00 crores.
d) Others	Rs. 180.00 crores.

B) URBAN INFRASTRUCTURE: TOTAL : Rs.1,014.00 crores.

a) Education	Rs. 220.00 crores
b) Health	Rs. 80.00 crores
c) Water supply	Rs. 144.00 crores
d) Sewerage	Rs. 53.00 crores
e) Land Development & Housing	Rs. 398.00 crores
f) Others	Rs. 122.00 crores

C) RURAL DEVELOPMENT TOTAL : Rs. 415.53 crores

a) Education	Rs. 112.10 crores
b) Health	Rs. 26.40 crores
c) Water supply	Rs. 78.00 crores
d) Land Development	Rs. 96.00 crores
e) Rural Housing	Rs. 58.00 crores
f) Others	Rs. 45.03 crores

RAJASTHAN

TOTAL : Rs. 208.16 crores

A) REGIONAL INFRASTRUCTURE TOTAL : Rs. 112.60 crores

a) Roads	Rs. 22.40 crores
b) Augmentation of power supply	Rs. 22.70 crores
c) Industry	Rs. 14.5 crores
d) Forest	Rs. 17.21 crores
e) Education	Rs. 6.00 crores
f) Medical	Rs. 5.00 crores
g) Others	Rs. 24.79 crores

B) URBAN INFRASTRUCTURE TOTAL : Rs. 95.56 crores

a) Water supply	Rs. 20.00 crores
b) Sewerage	Rs. 9.00 crores
c) Land acquisition and develop- ment	Rs. 66.56 crores

C) RURAL DEVELOPMENT

No separate provision has been made and is contained in the proposals for regional development.

UTTAR PRADESH

TOTAL Rs. 756.81 crores

A) REGIONAL INFRASTRUCTURE: TOTAL Rs. 102.30 crores

a) Roads	Rs. 84.20 crores
b) Telecommunications	Rs. 15.40 crores
c) Others	Rs. 2.50 crores

B) URBAN INFRASTRUCTURE: TOTAL Rs. 504.60 crores

a) Housing	Rs. 181.26 crores
b) Education	Rs. 56.08 crores
c) Water supply	Rs. 18.32 crores
d) Sewerage & drainage	Rs. 89.40 crores
e) Others	Rs. 159.54 crores

C) RURAL DEVELOPMENT: TOTAL Rs. 149.91 crores

a) Housing	Rs. 13.00 crores
b) Education	Rs. 31.97 crores
c) Health & Family Welfare	Rs. 32.28 crores
d) Roads	Rs. 25.80 crores
e) Water supply	Rs. 9.40 crores
f) Others	Rs. 37.46 crores

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APPENDIX

<u>GROUP-I</u>	<u>POSTS</u>	<u>PAY SCALE</u>
1. Sr. Planner(Town & Country Planner)	1	1500-2000
2. Associate Planner(Associate Town and Country Planner)	1	1100-1600
3. Sr. Research Officer	1	1100-1600
4. Asstt.Town Planner(Asstt. Town and Country Planner)	2	700-1300
5. Research officer (Asstt. Economist)	1	600-1200
6. Planning Asstt.	2	550-900
7. Research Asstt.	1	550-900
8. Steno Gr.C(Sr.Steno)	1	425-700
9. Steno Gr.D(Jr.Steno)	1	330-560
10. Sr.PA	1	650-1040
11. Dy.Director	1	1200-1600
12. Jr.Accounts Officer (Accountant)	1	550-900
13. Assistant	1	425-800
14. Steno Gr.D	2	330-560
15. LDC	2	260-400
16. Peon	3	196-232
17. Staff Car Driver	1	260-350

23

<u>GROUP - II</u>		
1. Chief Regional Planner	1	2250-2500
2. Sr.Planner Engineer	1	1500-2000
3. Sr.PA	1	650 -1040
4. Steno Gr.C	1	425-800
5. F&AO	1	840-1200
6. Accounts Asstt.	2	425-800
7. LDC	1	260-400
8. Peon	2	196-232

AGENDA ITEM NO. 3

DETAILS OF BUSINESS TRANSACTED BY PLANNING COMMITTEE, PERSONNEL GROUP, PROJECT SANCTIONING AND MONITORING GROUP, ETC.

A copy each of the agenda and minutes of the meetings held by the Planning Committee, etc., as under, are submitted to the Board for kind perusal as a separate compilation :

(folder placed below)

1. First meeting of the Planning Committee held on 28.6.1985
2. Second meeting of the Planning Committee held on 24.8.1985
3. Third meeting of the Planning Committee held on 8.11.1985
4. First meeting of the Personnel Group held on 24.8.1985
5. First meeting of the Project Sanctioning and Monitoring Group held on 4.10.1985

AGENDA ITEM NO: 4

Subject: Budget proposals for the year 1986-87 for
the National Capital Region Planning Board.

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During 1985-86 the Board had approved the budget estimates as indicated below:-

1. <u>Plan:</u>		Rs.4 crores.
a) Loans to be granted to the States	-	Rs.3.70 crores.
b) Conducting surveys preliminary studies and drawing up of plan for NCR.	-	Rs.0.30 crores.
		<hr/> Rs.4.00 crores <hr/>

Out of the plan provision, a sum of Rs.3.75 crores has been sanctioned as loan assistance to the participating States of Haryana, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh during the current financial year. Proposals for undertaking studies at a cost of Rs.6.8 lakhs have been approved. It is anticipated that the balance provision will also be utilised during the current financial year for providing assistance to the States for implementing the identified NCR schemes.

On the basis of demands received from the participating States, a request has been made to the Government for a higher allocation (an additional amount of Rs.8 crores during the current financial year) but it is learnt that there is no likelihood of savings from other Heads which could be utilised for this purpose.

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2. NON-PLAN

The Board had approved a budget of Rs.19 lakhs as under:-

1. Salaries	-Rs. 8.4 lakhs.
2. Non-recurring Office equipments, furniture, Motor, vehicles.	-Rs. 6.6 lakhs.
3. Recurring office expenses	-Rs. 4 lakhs.

Rs. 19 lakhs.

However, the Government had made a budget provision of Rs.15 lakhs only as non-plan provision. A statement showing the Budget Estimate and Revised Estimates, for 1985-86 is annexed (Annexure I). The Board was constituted on 28th March, 1985 and posts were created in July, 1985. Therefore there are some differences in the budget estimates and the actual expenditure. However the revised estimates takes into account the actual position.

2. The budget proposals for the 1986-87 are shown in Annexure II. The figures indicated in the budget are based on estimated expenditure. The following is the abstract of the budget estimates for the year 1986-87.

1. PLAN

1. Loans granted to the States for implementing the identified the NCR schemes.	Rs. 7.75 crores.
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2. Conducting surveys, preliminary studies and other expenditure in connection with the preparation of the regional plan/sub-regional plans etc.	Rs. .25 lakhs.
	<hr/>
	Rs. 8.00 crores
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2. NON-PLAN

1. Salaries	Rs. 13 lakhs
2. Non-recurring office equipments furniture, Motor vehicles, etc.	Rs. 2.90 lakhs
3. Recurring office expenses	Rs. 7.10 lakhs
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Total	Rs. 23.00 lakhs
	<hr/>

3. As far as plan expenditure is considered a provision of Rs.8 crores is expected to be made on the basis of the present indications regarding allocations of funds during the Seventh Five Year Plan for NCR schemes. Rs.35 crores had been earmarked in the Seventh Plan. Out of this Rs.4 crores have been allotted during 1985-86. On the basis that the remaining Rs.31 crores will be made available during the remaining 4 years of the Seventh Five Year Plan period it is expected that a provision of Rs.8 crores will be available during 1986-87. However, on the basis of proposals submitted by the participating States, the Government have been requested to make a provision of Rs.200 crores in the Urban Development sector for the Seventh Plan for implementing NCR schemes. It has also

.....4/-

been requested that atleast Rs.50 crores may be made as Plan provision for 1986-87. The Plan Budget estimates may need revision depending upon the actual provision made during 1986-87.

In so far as the non-Plan expenditure is concerned, the salaries are based as the posts already created. No new posts are proposed to be created during the year. Other expenditure are based on the actual requirements of the Board.

The Board may kindly approve the above budget proposals, the details of which are given in the Annexures.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE REVISED ESTIMATES 1985-86 and BUDGET
ESTIMATES 1986-87 VIS-A-VIS THE ACTUAL EXPENDITURE

ANNEXURE I

Objects of Expenditure like Salaries, Travel Expenses, Office Expenses, Etc.	Actuals for the years 1982-83 1983-84 1984-85 (The NCR Planning Board started functioning on 28.3.1985)	Sanctioned Budget Grant 1985-86	Last 7 months actuals 1984-85	First 5 months actuals 1985-86 upto 30.9.85	Anticipated expenditure for the remaining 7 months of 1985-86	Revised Estimates 1985-86	Proposed Budget Estimates 1986-87	Reasons for variations between Col. 9 & 10
--	--	---------------------------------	-------------------------------	---	---	---------------------------	-----------------------------------	--

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.
-	-	-	-	15 Lakhs	-	1.65	13.35	15.00	23.00	(1) The Board has to establish a new office and all the expenses could not be visualised at the time of framing the Budget estimates for 1985-86.	

(2) The Board was constituted on 28.3.85 and the posts were sanctioned in the middle of July, 85. Recruitment has not been completed and all the sanctioned posts had not been filled up during 85-86. However, during 86-87 the expenditure will be for the whole year and the organisation is expected to function with full complement of staff and take up its activities in full swing.

- 6 -

BUDGET PROPOSALS FOR 1986-87
PLAN EXPENDITURE

ANNEXURE-II

(1)

(a) Loans to be granted to the participating states

3.70 crores

3.90 crores

7.75 crores

(b) Conducting surveys, preliminary studies and other expenditure in connection with the preparation of the Regional Plan etc.

.30 crores

0.10 crores

.25 crores

(II)

NON-PLAN EXPENDITURES

- 1. Salaries
- 2. Office Expense
 - (1) Non-recurring
 - (2) Recurring

B.E.
1985-86
*(8 months)
*8,40,000

R.E.
1985-86
6,03,000

B.E.
1986-87
13,00,000

6,60,000
4,00,000
19,00,000

6,60,000
2,37,000
15,00,000

2,90,000
7,10,000
23,00,000

... 7

48

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
10. House Rent allowance at enhanced rates	-	-	-	-	-	30,000
11. Licence fee to be paid to Director of Estates at enhanced rates.	-	-	-	-	-	40,000

8,40,000	63,600	5,39,400	6,03,000	12,81,000
say 13 lakh				

EXPLANATORY NOTES

1. The variation in the figures for BE 1985-86 and RE 1985-86 is due to the fact that the Budget was prepared on the basis of average cost of each post presented in the 1st meeting of the board. The actual vacancies were filled commencing from the month of July and August 1985. There are still a few vacant posts sanctioned and created by the Board and their appointment is in process. For all these vacant posts only 4 months provision has been made in the RE 1985-86.
2. The variation in the RE for 1985-86 and BE 1986-87 is due to the fact that the figures under the salaries had are shown for all the posts for the whole year whereas in 1985-86 BE were prepared for only 8 months period.
3. The employees of the Board are on foreign Service Deputation terms and Board has to pay Pension contribution and Leave Salary contribution to their respective account office.
4. As the Govt. of India has declared payment of bonus to its employees, the Govt. employees on deputation with the Board and other employees of the Board will also be eligible for payment of bonus. A provision of Rs.20,000/- has been included for meeting this contingent liability.
5. The Board may have to go in for certain Consultancy in connection with the preparation of the plan etc. To meet this contingency a provision of Rs.20,000/- has been made.

8

: 19 :

NON-RECURRING

Sl.No.	BE for 85-86	BE for 85-86	BE for 86-87
1. Duplicating machine.	15,000	20,000	-
2. Typewriters.	40,000	40,000	10,000
3. Photo-copier.	95,000	1,10,000	-
4. Electronic Typewriter.	75,000	25,000	-
5. Calculators	10,000	3,000	-
6. Room Coolers	10,000	-	20,000
7. Air Conditioners	48,000	35,000	30,000
8. Franking machine.	5,000	5,000	-
9. Ferro Printing machine.	16,000	-	35,000
10. Hindi Typewriter.	6,000	-	6,000
11. Drawing machine/ Equipment board.	50,000	80,000	24,000
12. Furniture and Telephone deposit.	90,000	1,42,000	25,000
13. Motor Vehicles	2,00,000	2,00,000	1,10,000
14. Inter-com telephone.	-	-	30,000
Total	6,60,000	6,60,000	2,90,000

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2.37

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BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR THE YEAR 1986-87
FOR THE NCR PLANNING BOARD

1. Salaries.	Rs.	13,00,000*
2. Expenditure on Non-recurring Office equipments, furniture, etc.	Rs.	2,90,000**
3. Recurring office expenses	Rs.	7,10,000***

2.37 RE

*. as per details in Statement 'A'

** as per details in Statement 'B'

*** as per details in Statement 'C'

STATEMENT ASALARIESPROPOSALS FOR BUDGET ESTIMATES

The posts created for the Board are indicated in the appendix. Most of the posts have been filled up and the remaining posts will be filled up shortly. Therefore, the proposed budget for the Salaries has been worked out on the basis on the assumption that all the posts will be filled up. Besides, the Salaries the Board being a statutory authority is required to pay leave salary and pension contribution with regard to employees on deputation. It has also to bear the other expenses of the staff such as LTC, reimbursement of tuition fee, children education allowance, medical charges and travel expenses of the officials on tours. The following are the estimates for the expenditure under the following Heads during the 1986-87:-

1. Salaries	Rs. 9,80,000
2. Leave salary and pension contribution -one tenth of pay plus DA plus interim relief.	Rs. 80,000
3. LTC	Rs. 30,000
4. Reimbursement of tuition fee.	Rs. 2,000
5. TAs.	Rs. 50,000
6. Medical charges to be paid to Director General Health services	Rs. 16,000
7. Reimbursement of medical expenses..	Rs. 13,000

8. Fee and Honorarium	Rs.	20,000
9. Bonus	Rs.	20,000
10. House Rent Allowance at enhanced rates	Rs.	30,000
11. Licence fee to be paid to Director of Estates at enhanced rates.	Rs.	40,000

The Government of India has announced payment of bonus to its employees. In case it is decided that all the deputationist and the employees of the Board will be eligible for bonus on the same pattern as adopted by the Govt. additional expenditure will be involved. To meet this contingent liability suitable budget provision has been proposed.

NON RECURRING - OFFICE EQUIPMENTS

For setting up of the office of the NCR Board certain essential office equipments like typewriters, duplicating machines, photocopying machine, franking machine, calculators, etc., are to be purchased. A few of them has been purchased during the current year. The remaining items will be purchased during the next financial year. Likewise certain expenditure on furniture items, new telephone connections, etc., will have to be incurred during 1986-87. A total provision of Rs.2.90 lakhs has been proposed to meet the expenditure on the following items:-

1. Duplicating machine.
2. Typewriters.
3. Photo-copier.
4. Electronic typewriter.
5. Calculators.
6. Room coolers.
7. Air-conditioners.
8. Postal Franking machine.
9. Ferro printing machine.
10. Hindi typewriter.
11. Drawing machines and boards.
12. Furniture and telephones deposit.
13. Motor vehicles.

STATEMENT C

RECURRING EXPENSES

The NCR Board office has to incur expenses on the following items of recurring nature for which a provision of Rs.7.10 lakhs may be provided:-

1. Telephone rental/calls.
2. Electricity charges.
3. Repair of furniture.
4. Repair of typewriters.
5. Repair of duplicating machine.
6. Repair of photo-copier.
7. Repair of room coolers/air-conditioners.
8. Postage and telegraphs.
9. Book binding.
10. Stationery.
11. Liveries.
12. Hot and cold weather charges.
13. Publications, books and newspapers.
14. Hospitality expenses.
15. Maintenance and fuel for motor vehicles.
16. Wages.
17. Other miscellaneous items.

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APPENDIX

<u>GROUP-I</u>	<u>POSTS</u>	<u>PAY SCALE</u>
1. Sr. Planner(Town & Country Planner)	1	1500-2000
2. Associate Planner(Associate Town and Country Planner)	1	1100-1600
3. Sr. Research Officer	1	1100-1600
4. Asstt.Town Planner(Asstt. Town and Country Planner)	2	700-1300
5. Research officer (Asstt. Economist)	1	600-1200
6. Planning Asstt.	2	550-900
7. Research Asstt.	1	550-900
8. Steno Gr.C(Sr.Steno)	1	425-700
9. Steno Gr.D(Jr.Steno)	1	330-560
10. Sr.PA	1	650-1040
11. Dy.Director	1	1200-1600
12. Jr.Accounts Officer (Accountant)	1	550-900
13. Assistant	1	425-800
14. Steno Gr.D	2	330-560
15. LDC	2	260-400
16. Peon	3	196-232
17. Staff Car Driver	1	260-350

23

<u>GROUP - II</u>		
1. Chief Regional Planner	1	2250-2500
2. Sr.Planner Engineer	1	1500-2000
3. Sr.PA	1	650-1040
4. Steno Gr.C	1	425-800
5. F&AO	1	840-1200
6. Accounts Asstt.	2	425-800
7. LDC	1	260-400
8. Peon	2	196-232

AGENDA ITEM NO.5

MODIFICATION TO THE SCHEDULE TO THE
NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION PLANNING BOARD ACT
1985

The area contained within the National Capital Region is given in the Schedule to the National Capital Planning Board Act. An extract of the Schedule is enclosed.

After the enactment of the above Act it was brought to the notice of the Govt. of India by the participating States that in the case of some of the districts which form part of the National Capital Region all the Tehsils have not been mentioned in the Schedule. In the Schedule the description of the districts in so far as the Tehsils that were comprised within it was concerned was not up-to-date as on 27th August, 1984 and certain new Tehsils which had been formed before 27th August, 1984 had not been mentioned. However, the area of the districts remains the same. In order to rectify this, Govt. of India with the consent of the State Govt proposes to include these Tehsils also by notification in the official gazette. As required under the Act the Board is to be consulted before the issue of such a notification. The names of the new Tehsils which have to be included in the Schedule are given below:

	<u>State</u>	<u>District</u>	<u>Tehsil</u>
1.	Haryana	i) Gurgaon ii) Sonapat	Pataudi Ganaur
2.	U.P.	Ghaziabad	Dadri and Garmukteshwar
3.	Rajasthan	Alwar	Alwar and Ramgarh; (item (ii) describing the boundaries will be deleted)

.....2/-

Apart from the above it is also proposed to include a small area of Alwar Tehsil which lies to the South of the Barah river in the National Capital Region. This is a small area and for administrative and statistical convenience it is necessary to have the Tehsil as unit in the National Capital Region. Hence, it is also proposed to include this area in the region.

2. According to the proviso to Section 2(f) of the National Capital Region Planning Board Act, 1985 the Central Govt. with the consent of the concerned participating States and in consultation with the Board may, by notification in the official Gazette, add any areas to the schedule or exclude any area therefrom. The modifications have been proposed only with the approval of the State Govts. of Haryana, U.P. and Rajasthan. The Central Govt. has referred the matter to the Board in accordance with provisions of the Act. A copy of the notification proposed to be issued is attached. The Board may kindly approve the addition of the areas as proposed.

THE SCHEDULE

[See section 2 (f)]

The National Capital Region shall comprise the following areas:—

1. Delhi

The whole of the Union-territory of Delhi.

2. Haryana

(i) The whole of District of Gurgaon comprising the Tehsils of Gurgaon, Nuh and Ferozepur-Jhirka;

(ii) The whole of District of Faridabad comprising the Tehsils of Ballabgarh, Palwal and Hathin;

(iii) The whole of District of Rohtak comprising the Tehsils of Rohtak, Jhajjar, Bahadurgarh, Meham and Kosli;

(iv) The whole of District of Sonapat comprising the Tehsils of Sonapat and Gohana; and

(v) Panipat Tehsil of District of Karnal and Rewari Tehsil of District of Mohindergarh.

3. Uttar Pradesh

(i) The whole of District of Bulandshahr comprising the Tehsils of Anupshahr, Bulandshahr, Khurja and Sikanderabad;

(ii) The whole of District of Meerut comprising the Tehsils of Meerut, Bagpat, Mawana and Sardhana; and

(iii) The whole of District of Ghaziabad comprising the Tehsils of Ghaziabad and Hapur.

4. Rajasthan

(i) The whole of the following Tehsils of Alwar District, namely, Behror, Mandawar, Kishangarh and Tijara; and

(ii) Part of Alwar Tehsil comprising the area bounded in the north by the Tehsil boundaries of Mandawar and Kishangarh; in the east of the boundaries of Tehsil Ferozepur-Jhirka of District Gurgaon, Haryana and Alwar Tehsil, in the south by the Barah river right up to Umran lake in the west, and then following the southern boundaries of Umran lake up to the junction of Umran lake and State Highway from Alwar to Bairat and from then on west by north-west across the ridge up to the junction of the Tehsil boundaries of Alwar and Bansur.

Explanation.—Save as otherwise provided, reference to any district or tehsil in this Schedule shall be construed as a reference to the areas comprised in that district or tehsil, as the case may be, on the 27th day of August, 1984, being the date on which the National Capital Region Planning Board Bill, 1984, was introduced in the House of the People.

ANNEXURE-II

(To be Published in Part I section 2
of the Gazette of India Extra-ordinary)

No.K.14011/33/84-NCR
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
BHARAT SARKAR
MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT
SHAHRI VIKAS MANTRALAYA

NEW DELHI, DATED the

N O T I F I C A T I O N

In exercise of the powers conferred by the proviso to clause (f) of section 2 of the National Capital Region Planning Board Act, 1985 (2 of 1985), the Central Government with the consent of the Government of the concerned participating state and in consultation with the Board hereby makes the following amendments in the description of the areas specified in the Schedule, namely:-

- (1) in the entries relating to Haryana, in item no.(i), the word "Pataudi" shall be added after the word 'Nuh';
- (2) in item no. (iv), the word "Ganaur" shall be added after the word 'Sonepat';
- (3) in the entries relating to Uttar Pradesh, in item no.(iii), for the words "and Hapur", the words Hapur, "Dadri and Garmukteshwar" shall be added after the word 'Ghaziabad';
- (4) in the entries relating to Rajasthan in item no.(i), for the words "and Tijara"; and "the words "Tijara, Alwar and Ramgarh" shall be added and the entries in item (ii) shall be omitted. Consequently the figure (i) shall also be deleted.

(R.L. PARDEEP)

Joint Secretary to the Govt. of India

To

The Manager, Government of India Press,
Mayapuri, Ring Road, NEW DELHI

Copy to:

1. All the Central Ministries/Departments
2. Members of the NCR Planning Board.

AGENDA ITEM NO.6

Directions of the Board on the policy issues relating to the strategy to be adopted for the development of the National Capital Region

1. In the first meeting of the Board held on 4th June 1985 certain important items had been sponsored by the State Governments and the Chief Planner, TCPO regarding strategies for the development of the region. The Board had decided after discussion that these would require detailed consideration and therefore remitted the items to the Planning Committee for detailed examination and for submitting concrete proposals to the Board. Planning Committee had detailed discussions on these items.

A. Preparation of an interim plan:

2. With regard to the preparation of the regional plan, it has been felt that it would have to be preceded by collection of primary and secondary data and by conducting studies on various important aspects of the factors responsible for the growth of Delhi and the region. This will be a time consuming process and it has been assessed that the whole exercise, including the preparation of the comprehensive regional plan will take atleast a period of two years. Pending the preparation of the comprehensive plan, in order to avoid a vacuum in the interim period and also in view of the fact that the large scale revision of the Master Plan for Delhi, which is the most important constituent of the Region is nearing finalisation, it has been proposed to prepare an interim plan with the approval of the Board.

B. Population assignments for Delhi, DMA
Towns and National Capital Region

3. For the preparation of the interim plan certain basic policy issues are to be decided by the Board. One of the most important aspect is the population assignments for Delhi, DMA and the rest of the region and based on that decision, other strategies will have to be worked out. With regard to population projections the Planning Committee had been assisted by a Study Group (in this connection, a reference is invited to the copy of the agenda for the third meeting of the Planning Committee held on 8.11.1985 and the minutes thereof -appended to agenda item No. 3)
4. The Planning Committee had discussed the proposals in regard to population assignments. Barring the dissenting views of Shri S.C.Vajpayee, Secretary, Land & Building, Delhi Administration, with regard to assignment of population for Delhi and by Shri E.F.N. Ribeiro, Chief Planner, ICPO, with regard to the assignment of population in the DMA towns-details of which are given further below- the Planning Committee has recommended that the following populations may be assigned to Delhi, the towns in the DMA and the rest of the region.

S.No.	AREA	<u>POPULATION 2001</u>					
		<u>Projected</u>			<u>Assigned</u>		
		Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural
1.	Region	325	234	91	325	234	91
2.	Delhi Sub-region	132	129	3	112	110	2
3.	Haryana Sub-region	72	38	34	77	34.5	42.5
4.	Rajasthan Sub-region	12	3.5	8.5	14	5	9

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POPULATION 2001

S.No.	AREA	<u>Projected</u>			<u>Assigned</u>		
		Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural
5.	U.P. Sub-region	109	63.5	45.5	122	76.5	45.5
6.	Delhi Metropolitan Area	-	-	-	-	-	-
	a) Total	170	166	4	150	147	3
	b) Delhi	-	-	-	112	110	2
	c) Haryana	-	-	-	21	20.5	0.5
	d) Uttar Pradesh	-	-	-	17	16.5	0.5
7.	D.M.A Towns	-	-	-	37 37	17 17	-
	a) Ghaziabad including Loni.	-	-	-	11	11	-
	b) NOIDA	-	-	-	5.5	5.5	-
	c) Faridabad	-	-	-	10	10	-
	d) Gurgaon	-	-	-	7	7	-
	e) Bahadurgarh	-	-	-	2	2	-
	f) Kundli	-	-	-	1.5	1.5	-
8.	Other towns outside DMA.						
	a) Haryana	17	17	-	22	22	-
	b) Rajasthan	4	4	-	5	5	-
	c) Uttar Pradesh	47	47	-	60	60	-

With reference to Delhi's population, Shri Vajpayee felt that the proposal to assign 112 lakh population to Delhi was not realistic and he felt that it should be kept at the same as 128 as proposed in the Large Scale revision of the Delhi Master Plan.

...4/-

5. With regard to DMA towns, Shri Ribeiro reiterated that the approach should be for all purposes to treat the DMA at par with Delhi and the DMA towns should attract the same kinds of dis-incentives as Delhi and even with regard to population the growth should be curbed. He emphasised that the population assignments as had been suggested in his note which formed part of the agenda in the last meeting of the Board and as given below, should be retained. He further recommended that the difference of 7 lakhs population (between his proposal and what is proposed by the Planning Committee above) should be absorbed in the region outside the DMA:-

Sl.No.	Name of town area	Population 1981 Census	Recomm- ended popula- tion by 2001	Net change proposed
A	Delhi Urban Area	57.68	110.00	52.32
1.	Faridabad Complex	3.27	8.00	4.13
2.	Bahadurgarh	0.37	2.00	1.63
3.	Gurgaon U A	1.01	5.90	3.99
4.	Kundli	-	2.00	2.00
5.	Ghaziabad	2.92	9.00	6.08
6.	NOIDA	-	4.00	4.00

6. The Board may kindly consider the recommendations of the Planning Committee (including the dissenting views) and approve the proposals contained in para 4 above.

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C. Location of Public sector offices

7. For curbing the rate of population in Delhi it is necessary to take such steps as would reduce the in-migration of people in search of employment opportunity to Delhi. The three most important sectors in this regard are public employment, the wholesale and distributive trades and manufacturing sector. The earlier plan of 1974 had also identified the same sectors and had suggested certain strategies.

8. In the public employment sector in consonance with the suggestion the Government of India had taken steps to restrict the opening of new Government offices in Delhi. It was made incumbent upon every new office of the Government Departments to obtain the approval of the Ministry of Urban Development for their location in Delhi. An official level Committee under the Chairmanship of the Secretary, Ministry of Urban Development was constituted to scrutinise all such proposals and to advise the Government on the desirability or otherwise of locating such offices. However, at present there is no such check on the location of public sector offices.

9. The following employment statistics for Delhi reveals how in the decade 1971-81 the growth of employment in Government offices has been considerably reduced. There is a phenomenal increase in the employment in public undertakings:

Sector	Employment			Increase in employment	
	1961	1971	1981	61-71	71-81
1. Central Government	94,440	2,12,448	2,49,470	1,18,008	36,822
2. Public Undertakings	6,397	47,895	1,16,444	41,496	68,551

1.

2.11

2.25

14,000

0.56

1.41

95,000

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Delhi & ...

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10. It is, therefore, necessary that opening of new public sector offices should be restricted and even among the existing public sector offices those which need not be located in Delhi should be identified and shifted out of Delhi preferably to one of the priority towns. The restriction has to be done at two levels:-

- a) for restricting the location of new public sector offices or expansion of public sector undertaking offices in Delhi, the proposals have to be examined with a view to restricting them to those which are absolutely essential to be located in Delhi.
- b) to review the existing public sector offices located in Delhi with a view to examining whether they could be located elsewhere.

11. For this purpose, the Board may like to recommend to Government that the scope of the present restriction may be extended to public sector offices also for location of future activities.

12. The Board may also like to consider proposing to Government the constitution of a Review Committee to review the public sector offices already located in Delhi with a view to see whether they could be located elsewhere.

D. Policy regarding location of industries and location of wholesale and distributive trades

13. The statistics on working force distribution show that there has been a phenomenal increase in the manufacturing sector in the decade 1971-81. Delhi, which was essentially an administrative town, is assuming more and more the character of a manufacturing town. The industrial policy hitherto adopted, ie., of restricting the growth of large and

medium scale industries alone has not been successful in restricting the growth in this sector to activities which primarily and directly serve the consumer or service needs of the population of Delhi. There has been a tremendous growth of small scale industries, service industries and other activities both in the formal and the informal sector. Another aspect is the growth of whole-sale and distributive trade.

14. The Planning Committee had considered this question and felt that further examination of the issues is necessary before concrete proposals could be framed for approval of the Board.

No.K.14011/22/85-NCR
NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION
PLANNING BOARD

New Delhi, dated the 21st June, 1985.

Subject:- First meeting of the Planning Committee of the
National Capital Region Board.

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In continuation of the notice dated 7/10.6.1985 for the meeting of the Planning Committee, I enclose a list of items included in the agenda for the meeting and also explanatory note thereon. Kindly acknowledge receipt of these papers.

2. Shri Ramesh Chandra, Secretary, Ministry of Works and Housing will address the members of the Committee before the items are taken up for consideration.

M. Shankar

(M. Shankar)
Member Secretary (NCR)
Tele: 385083.

To

1. Shri R.L. Pardeep, Joint Secretary (UD),
Ministry of Works & Housing, New Delhi.
2. Shri Kamal Pande, Secretary, Housing and Urban
Development, Government of Uttar Pradesh,
Lucknow.
3. Shri M.C. Gupta, Secretary, Town and Country
Planning, Government of Haryana, Chandigarh.
4. Shri Ramakrishnan, Secretary, Housing and Urban
Development, Government of Rajasthan, Jaipur.
5. Shri S.C. Vejpeyi, Secretary (L&B), Delhi
Administration, I.P. Estate, New Delhi.
6. Shri Prem Kumar, Vice Chairman, Delhi
Development Authority, Vikas Minar,
I.P. Estate, New Delhi.
7. Shri E.F.N. Ribeiro, Chief Planner, Town and
Country Planning Organisation, Vikas Bhavan,
I.P. Estate, New Delhi.

8. Shri G.Madhavan, Director, Town Planning Deptt., Government of Haryana, Chandigarh.
9. Shri H.S.Mathur, Chief Town Planner, Government of Rajasthan, Jaipur.
10. Shri N.S.Johri, Chief Town Planner, Government of Uttar Pradesh, Lucknow.
11. Shri V.A.Valiaparampil, Joint Adviser(Transport), Planning Commission, New Delhi(representative of the Planning Commission).
12. A representative of Ministry of Communication, Sanchar Bhavan, New Delhi.
13. A representative of Ministry of Shipping and Transport, Parivahan Bhavan, New Delhi.
14. A representative of Ministry of Railways, Rail Bhavan, New Delhi.
15. A representative of Ministry of Energy(Department of Power), Shram Shakti Bhavan, New Delhi.

Subject:- First meeting of the Planning Committee of the
National Capital Region Board.

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List of items included in the agenda for the
first meeting of the Planning Committee to be held on
28th June, 1985.

Sponsored by:

(1) Co-option of Members.

- Member Secretary
(NCR)

(2) Items remitted by the National Capital Region
Planning Board for consideration by the Planning
Committee:

(i) Adoption of moderate positive
approach for the towns falling
within the D.M.A. excluding
Delhi.

- Haryana
Government.

(ii) Augmentation of physical and
social infra-structure within
the towns of DMA as well as
NCR.

- Haryana
Government.

(iii) Grant of financial assistance
to implement the time bound
programme for the development
of the entire NCR.

- Haryana
Government.

(iv) Population assignments - NCR-
2001 AD.

- Chief
Planner,
T.C.P.O.

(v) Effective measures for deflecting-
the rapid growth of population in
the capital towards a large number
of ring towns including setting
up of altogether new urban centres
at the NCR periphery.

Chief
Secretary,
Delhi
Admini-
stration.

(vi) Three-tier industrial policy for -
inter-dependent and harmonious
industrial development of the
region as a whole.

Chief
Secretary,
Delhi
Admini-
stration.

(vii) Development of physical and social-
infrastructure for the region as a
whole aimed at removing impediments
in the way of effective disposal
of population and economic activity.

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- (viii) Disposal of Government, quasi-Government, autonomous, Commerical offices and other employment generating activities away from the Capital city. - Chief Secretary, Delhi Administration.
- (ix) Planned development of quick transportation net-work for the region. - -do-
- (x) Integrated land-use transport plan. - Secretary, Ministry of Shipping and Transport.
- (xi) Need for overall guidelines for the dispersal of population/offices/economic activities to reduce the pressure on Delhi. - Government of Rajasthan.
- (xii) Dispersal of economic activities from Delhi UT to peripheral parts and other NCR towns. - Government of Uttar-Pradesh.
- (3) Seventh Plan proposal for NCR - proposals received from Governments of Haryana, Rajasthan and Uttar-Pradesh. - Member-Secretary (NCR)
- (4) Norms for selection and identification of counter-magnet towns. - -do-
- (5) Preparation of regional plan - guidelines for. - -do-
- (6) Developmental activities in areas of Haryana State coming within the National Capital Region. - -do-
- (7) Any other items with the approval of the Chair.

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AGENDA ITEM NO:1

CO-OPTION OF THE MEMBERS

constitution
of the

While considering the/ Planning Committee in its first meeting, the Board decided that the following members may also be co-opted in the Planning Committee:-

1. A representative of Ministry of Power.
2. A representative of Ministry of Shipping & Transport.
3. A representative of Ministry of Communications.
4. A representative of Ministry of Railways; and
5. A representative of the Planning Commission.

Section 5 of the National Capital Region ^{empowers}

Planning Board Act, 1985/ the Planning

Committee to co-opt any person or persons as a member or members of the Committee

at any time and for such period as it thinks fit.

2. The Planning Committee may kindly approve the co-option of the members mentioned in para 1 above.

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ITEMS REMITTED BY THE NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION
PLANNING BOARD FOR CONSIDERATION BY THE PLAN-
NING COMMITTEE

The Board in its first meeting on the 4th June, 1985 considered certain items sponsored by the Governments of Haryana, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh, Chief Planner, Town and Country Planning Organisation and Secretary, Shipping and Transport and decided that these matters, involving the strategy for the development of the National Capital Region and also the policies to be adopted, may be considered in detail by the Planning Committee and Planning Committee may come up with concrete proposals to the Board. Explanatory notes on the agenda items are enclosed.

2. During the discussion in the Board the following views were expressed by the various members:-

- (a) Shri M.C.Gupta was of the view that the strategy for the NCR should be to create disincentives to prevent more and more people from the rest of the country coming into Delhi and, side by side, to provide facilities and create conditions in the remaining part of the region other than Delhi so that people

may move to those areas. In order to do this it will be necessary to upgrade the facilities of both physical and social infrastructure, in the regional towns to the level and standard of Delhi.

- (b) Shri Prakash Narain cautioned against development of towns which are so near to Delhi that people may commute from these towns to Delhi daily. He explained that this kind of a commuter traffic with its peak hour loads and off time under-utilisation make the transport system highly capital intensive in establishment and non-remunerative in its operation.

- (c) The Chief Executive Councillor was in favour of taking up totally new towns for development rather than trying to improve the existing towns. He felt that such a strategy would be more likely to be successful. He was also of the view that these ring towns should be 25 to 30 miles away and they should be self-contained with residential, industrial and commercial complexes located within.

The C.M.C. was totally against the suggestion of removing all types of industries from Delhi. He felt it was like trying to put the clock back. He was of the view that the present dis-incentives, which banned establishment of large and medium scale industries, industries which require lot of land, industries which consume too much power or create pollution, are adequate. He was also against shifting of any commercial activities such as wholesale business. He felt that the three-tier industrial policy as suggested by the Delhi Administration in their agenda item where the large scale industries can be located in the periphery of NCR, medium scale industries in the middle ring of the NCR and high technology industries in Delhi will be correct strategy.

(d)

There was some discussion about the sales tax rates in the region. Chairman felt that problems of disparity in the rates of taxes etc., will be taken care of by the other appropriate forums such as the Zonal/Regional Council etc.,

- (e) The Lt. Governor, Delhi, felt that the Board should first address itself to the broad overall strategy and not get involved in matters of detail. The Lt. Governor felt that transportation and telecommunication were the most important issues in the region. He was of the view that self-contained townships were only possible in the case of industrial towns etc., but where such a basic economic factor of a single employer was missing, the new towns cannot be self-contained.
- (f) The Chief Minister, Rajasthan felt that the strategy being discussed for the NCR was with regard to the prevention of congestion of Delhi in future. The question of location of industries etc., has to be decided by the Delhi Administration but the important aspect was that towns in the region should be so developed as to remove the congestion which will otherwise result in Delhi. He felt that unless such a strategy was adopted the concept will fail.

(g) The Chief Minister, Uttar Pradesh explained the background of the enactment of the NCR Planning Board Act. He also touched upon the powers that have been delegated to this Board by the State Legislatures and also the functions that have to be performed by this Board. He felt that the proper development of Delhi is a national issue and the urban sprawl that is being witnessed in Delhi is similar to the happenings in the West such as in New York or Washington, London, Paris, etc. The strategy being discussed is with regard to the future growth of Delhi and not for what is already existing in Delhi. He said that in so far as the tax structure is concerned the need was for taking combined action to prevent evasion of taxes. He felt that if not now in another 15-20 years' time, there will be need for a uniform fiscal structure for the entire NCR. He also felt that priority areas must be identified and their quick development taken up.

He stated that the views of the Uttar Pradesh Government were similiar to those of the Haryana Government with regard to the development of the Delhi Metropolitan Area(DMA). The proposal contained in item 7 equating the DMA with the core urban area of Delhi was not correct. He felt that the DMA should qualify for positive incentives. He was also in favour of the three tier industrial policy proposed by Delhi Administration in Agenda Item No.9. He also felt that the transportation was the key to decongesting Delhi. Unless quick and assured transportation was available from the region to the core, congestion will in fact increase in Delhi. The Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh was of the view that the present provision of Rs.4 crores in the annual plan for NCR was totally inadequate and, for the Seventh Five-Year Plan the provision for NCR should be of the same order as of Delhi which has a plan of about Rs.2,000 crores.

(h) Summing up the discussions the Chairman said that there need be no apprehensions on the part of Delhi, etc., that the steps proposed under NCR would in any way adversely affect Delhi. The intention behind the whole exercise is to see that Delhi remains as beautiful a city as it is, if not to make it even more beautiful. For Delhi to maintain its character as a beautiful city it is necessary to plan ahead and adopt strategies for the future growth which will ensure that the quality of services in the city is not adversely affected and are befitting that of the National Capital.

3. The Planning Committee may consider the above items and the views expressed on the items and decide on the following:-

- (a) Population projections for the various towns of NCR;
- (b) The industrial policy to be adopted;
- (c) The policies regarding shifting of wholesale trades, etc.,;
- (d) Policies regarding location of Government offices;
- (e) Whether the Delhi Metropolitan Area is to be treated at par with the core Urban Delhi.

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Item No.I: Adoption of moderate positive approach for the towns falling within the Delhi Metropolitan Area excluding Delhi.

The policy of adopting dis-incentive approach in the entire Delhi Metropolitan Area needs re-thinking especially when the areas of U.P. and Haryana falling in the Delhi Metropolitan Area are still in the initial stages of development and yet to realise their full potential for development. Though in the first NCR Plan finalised in 1973, the policy adopted for the towns of DMA was incentive oriented but due to lack of enforcement hardly any economic activity especially the government offices as well as wholesale trade had shifted from Delhi to these towns with the result that even today these towns have great potentiality for development. Further, it will be appreciated that the first impact of shifting of industries, wholesale trade or government offices from Delhi will naturally be on the surrounding towns falling in the State of Haryana and U.P. Therefore, the policy being framed by Ministry of Works & Housing of adopting dis-incentive approach for the DMA towns at par with Delhi urban area will need to be reviewed. Atleast for the decade 1985-95 i.e. for the first phase of development for the NCR it may be desirable to adopt dis-incentive approach for Delhi area and moderate positive incentive approach for the towns falling in the D.M.A. and positive induced development within other towns of the N.C.R. and in the counter magnets outside N.C.R. In order to achieve this objective the taxation structure within Delhi and rest of the N.C.R. will have to be examined in depth as low taxation in Delhi was perhaps

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the single biggest incentive for trade and industrial activities to be located within Delhi. In addition it will be necessary to enforce strictly a policy of dis-incentives in the Delhi urban area to arrest further growth of industry, trade and commerce in this area. Unless this is done in right earnest atleast now, there is very little prospect of the development of the towns in the N.C.R. as envisaged by the Government of India and the N.C.R. Plan. The Haryana Government had made a few suggestions in this regard vide their communication dated 11.1.1985 a copy of which is enclosed as annexure. We would strongly advocate that these dis-incentives should be considered for adoption to make the efforts of shifting further economic activity away from Delhi area really meaningful.

Item No.2: Augmentation of physical and social infrastructure within the towns of D.M.A. as well as N.C.R.

The infrastructure at present within the area of D.M.A. and the N.C.R. is of not of the desired standard with the result that this is acting as one of the constraints in attracting the migration away from Delhi. As the basic concept is to shift such activities for which Delhi is acting as a distributing centre to the N.C.R. region, it is very much necessary that the standard of infrastructure in these towns is at par with Delhi, if not better. The important ingredients which will help in the dispersal of economic activities away from Delhi are :-

- i) Establishment of a good tele-communication and transport system.
- ii) Availability of power.

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- iii) Creation of a social and physical infrastructure comparable to Delhi.

Therefore, in order to encourage the dispersal policy it is very much necessary that the entire NCR area is treated as one single entity and for the entire NCR area a comprehensive and integrated power grid system as well as tele-communication system should be developed.

Item No.3 : Grant of financial assistance to implement the time bound programme for the development of the entire National Capital Region.

Adoption of integrated time bound programme for the development of the NCR within Delhi as well as in the State of Haryana, U.P. and Rajasthan is of prime importance. As the Board is aware the maximum stake within the NCR is of the Haryana State as 49% of the total area of the NCR would be falling in the Haryana State area which infact is 1/3rd of the State area. Most of the areas of Haryana falling in the NCR have immense potential for development and the same applies to areas of NCR falling in U.P. and Rajasthan. Priorities of the State are naturally towards more development of its backward areas and due to the constraints on financial resources of the State it may not be possible to accord the level of priority as required in the NCR area. The creation of physical and social infrastructure in these areas on the scale prevalent in Delhi urban area would require investment of financial resources on an enormous scale in the short period of time. Many of these investments would not bring in any appreciable commensurate return or the return would come over a long period of time. Hence greater need for a more liberal

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financial involvement of Government of India. It is, therefore, necessary that Government of India should give liberal grants as well as long term soft loans to the State Government for implementing the time bound programme. The State Government contribution could be 25% and equal matching contribution in the form of grant should be from the Centre and the remaining 50% could be made available by Government of India through financial institutions as long term soft loans. Unless this is done the State Governments would not be able to develop these areas and create the necessary infrastructure which will enable the migration of population away from Delhi.

Detailed project reports for urban infrastructural development of major towns and other areas in the Haryana sub-region are being finalised and even for the 10 priority towns a total outlay of Rs.2000/- crores will be required. Detailed schemes will be submitted by the State Government very shortly to the Board.

P.P.Caprihan.

January 3/11, 1985.

Dear

Haryana Government is quite appreciative of the steps being initiated to achieve the co-ordinated development of National Capital Region - so as to contain the growth of Union Territory of Delhi within manageable limits and its holding capacity and assures its full support and participation to achieve the prescribed goals. However, it feels that the proposal to refer every major project scheme for the locational decision to High Powered Board at this stage when even the consensus on population distribution pattern within National Capital Region and certain other similar basic issues has not been arrived at, shall hamper the pace of development activity and implementation of plan/schemes already in progress in the National Capital Region towns of Haryana region.

Obviously, in the absence of any broad framework, and policy decision in National Capital Region concept, it will be rather difficult for the Board to even examine and scrutinize the projects/schemes. Therefore, it is suggested that the first and foremost task of the Board should be, to evolve concrete guidelines and proposals in consonance with the National Capital Region concept on the basic planning aspects, viz. population distribution pattern, pattern of distribution of various commercial and economical activities, traffic and transport network etc., so that the states may formulate their planning proposals within the framework of the prescribed guidelines. This will obviate the necessity of referring each project to the High Powered Board and the State Government can implement their schemes with the desired speed. It will not be out of place to mention that even otherwise also most of the major projects (for instance Maruti Ltd.) are located and established with the approval and assistance of the Central Government.

As regards, the re-location of wholesale trade and shifting of major congestion generating activities away from Delhi, a note containing suggestions on the subject is enclosed, which, it is felt, shall be useful in formulating the requisite guidelines. To retain Delhi as a livable city, it will be necessary not only

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to provide incentives for movement away from Delhi it will also be advisable to provide disincentives for continuance of some activities in Delhi. One major step which should be contemplated is to raise the rate of sales tax in Delhi to assure decongestion.

With regards,

Yours sincerely,

Sd/-
(P.P.Caprihan)

Shri Ramesh Chandra,
Secretary, Govt. of India,
Ministry of Works & Housing,
New Delhi.

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Brief about the suggestions regarding
the de-congestion in Delhi by re-locating
the wholesale trade and shifting of
congestion generating activities.

To achieve the objectives of de-centralisation of wholesale trade and major congestion generating activities from Delhi, it is essential that there should be strong dis-incentives for setting up of industries and other employment generating centres at Delhi and at the same time positive incentives should be given for setting up of these activities in the National Capital Region. To implement this policy, the towns around Delhi falling in the NCR are to be developed in this regard.

Haryana State being in the close proximity of the National Capital has to share the burden of this policy to a greater extent and towns like Faridabad, Ballabgarh Complex, Gurgaon and Kundli etc. may be developed as counter magnets for the said purpose.

The towns adjoining National Capital stated above are fully equipped to cater to the needs of industrial growth and wholesale trades which are to be decentralised from Delhi. De-congestion of Delhi involves two parameters:

- (a) Decentralisation/shifting of existing wholesale trades/industrial activities to places outside Delhi.
- (b) To discourage setting up of new such activity in Delhi.

For (a) above it is suggested that a phased programme over a period of five years should be drawn up for shifting of all such activities away from Delhi

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and in the National Capital Region. To begin with large and medium industrial units should be asked to shift from Delhi and gradually even the small scale units can be asked to shift. For this purpose a package of incentives would have to be drawn up so that these units find it more attractive to work outside Delhi and thus de-congesting Delhi.

For (b) above, it is suggested that no new unit whether in large, medium or small scale sector should be allowed to be set up in Delhi. As stated above there should be strong dis-incentives for setting up industries in Delhi and at the same time positive incentives should be drawn for helping new units to come up in the National Capital Region. To enforce this policy, it would be desirable that no new industrial area is carved out in the Capital. As a measure no financial or fiscal assistance should be given to any such unit located in Delhi. Financial institutions/banks can be asked to issue necessary instructions in this regard. In addition to this some more measures in the form of no power connection, no quota for scarce raw material etc. should also be enforced to these units to achieve the objective of this policy.

National Capital Region of Haryana provides ample opportunities/incentives and other infrastructure support in terms of developed industrial area etc. However, because of some shortage of power in Haryana, new industrial units normally tend to be located in the

Capital. In case adequate power is made available in Haryana particularly in the NCR, not only the new industrial units would find it convenient to be located in Delhi but even the existing units may like to shift to NCR on their own. As the power requirement in the NCR region of Haryana would increase because of shifting of existing units from Delhi and also because of setting up of newer units, it is suggested that power which is being utilised in these industries in Delhi should be given to Haryana out of the share of DESU so that this bottleneck is avoided in the growth of industries in this region.

A large number of companies are having their registered offices in Delhi while their industrial undertakings are located elsewhere. These companies carry on their commercial transactions like sale, purchase etc. thereby adding to the congestion of Delhi. Suitable legislation should be drawn up to ban setting up of such offices in Delhi and the existing such offices can be asked to shift to any town in the NCR.

To facilitate the trans-shipment of goods, it is also suggested that the dry port may be located somewhere either in Ballabgarh or Palwal in the State of Haryana which will definitely help in removing the congestion from the National Capital.

The Government of India may be approached for setting up a free trade zone at Udyog Vihar, Gurgaon, it will be a great incentive for the development of this region and a step towards decongestion of capital.

The Government of Haryana has already proposed to

Ministry of Commerce, Government of India that two integrated export cargo complexes be set up at Faridabad and Panipet to facilitate customs clearance trans-shipment to gateway.

While relocating the wholesale trade in this region it is desirable to establish special markets at the nodal points in this region where the movement of consignment to the core of City (Delhi) could be avoided. For example the commodities coming from Rajasthan District Mohindergarh can easily be marketed at a nodal point located in Gurgaon or around Gurgaon by way of a special market for the particular trade. Similarly the consignment coming from H.P. and J.K. Punjab can be marketed at a nodal point somewhere near Kundli or Murthal. By doing so a lot of inward traffic can be diverted from these nodal points to their respective places and at the same time the problem of idle parking, movement of traffic within the towns can easily be avoided.

To implement this proposal it is desirable that in consultation with the Government of India these nodal points can be identified and be developed in the form of wholesale trade markets.

In addition to the above, it is also suggested that under specialised markets or trade some complexes like Electronic Complex, Chemical Complex, 100% Export Oriented Complex, Perishable Goods Complex can be developed in NCR which would be a great attraction for the buyer and seller due to competition in the market.

POPULATION ASSIGNMENTS-N.C.R-2001 A.D.

The Master Plan for Delhi, approved by the Government of India in 1962 had recommended setting up of a statutory National Capital Planning Board and development of the region around Delhi in accordance with a Regional Plan. Taking cognizance of this recommendation even in the draft Delhi Master Plan, which was published in 1959, the Government of India had set up a High Powered Board in 1961 in the nature of an Advisory Body. The High Power Board was entrusted with the co-ordinated development of the region based on a regional plan to be formulated by the Board. On the direction of the High Power Board, the Town and Country Planning Organisation delineated an area for the National Capital Region and prepared an interim report on the planning of NCR in 1967. Subsequently, the TCPO in collaboration with Town Planning Departments of the concerned State Governments carried out a number of studies and formulated a draft Regional Plan for NCR. The High Power Board in its meeting held on 17 September, 1973 approved the NCR Plan. This Plan is now the basis for future action by the statutory NCR Board.

2. The first refinement towards the balanced development of NCR is through a co-ordinated and synchronised planning exercise at four levels as implied on the NCR Board Act - 1985.

- (i) Urban Delhi, existing (447 sq.kms.) and as being planned for 2001 (approx.687 sq.kms.) within the Union territory of Delhi(1485 sq.kms.),
- (ii) Delhi Metropolitan Area as proposed (3182 sq.kms.) with Urban Delhi as the core and the six first tier ring towns of Faridabad Complex, Gurgaon, Bahadurgarh, Kundli, Ghaziabad and NOIDA.
- (iii) National Capital Region(30243 sq.kms.) with the Union territory of Delhi; 4 districts(Faridabad, Gurgaon, Rohtak and Sonapat) and two tehsils (Rewari and Panipat) of Haryana; 3 districts(Meerut, Ghaziabad and Bulandshahr) of Uttar Pradesh and five tehsils(Alwar, Behroor, Mandawar, Kishangarh and Tijara) of Rajasthan.
- (iv) Courtor-magnets of three lakhs population and above with potential for growth and scope for higher level infrastructure identified after

careful study outside the region beyond a commutable distance of approximate of 160 kms. from the National Capital, for their planning and development in coordination with that of NCR.

3. The four levels indicated above becomes necessary as a quick study of population projections for 2001 by TCPO based on current trends and certain adhoc projections under active consideration with NCR has revealed certain disturbing prospects. If no corrective measures are taken, Delhi Urban Area will have an unmanageable population of 140.22 lakhs by the year 2001. The six towns of Delhi Metropolitan Area (Faridabad Complex, Bahadurgarh, Gurgaon, Kundli, Ghaziabad and NOIDA) which for all purposes constitute a continuous agglomeration with Urban Delhi as the core would contribute another 40.23 lakhs. Together, this would constitute a continuous city structure of 180.43 lakhs. For the projects level of national development by the year 2001, a continuous urban agglomeration of over 18 million could be unmanageable; be it from the point of enormity of cost of development, insoluble problems of management, or expectations with regard to patterns of

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living and quality of environment.

4. For a balanced development of the NCR - 2001, therefore decentralisation of economic activities and concomitant dispersal of population is absolutely necessary. Not only growth of Delhi needs to be restricted but also that of the first tier ring town of DMA while growth in the other NCR towns and counter-magnets outside the NCR needs to be accelerated. The Board may wish to endorse this inevitable strategy so as to enable further follow-up action in the N.C.R. which would imply (i) disincentive to new employment generators in Delhi and in D.M.A. towns and major incentives in towns and NCR and counter-magnets (ii) rationalisation of tax structure to enable NCR to function as one common economic market system, (iii) development of both physical and social infrastructure at regional level (iv) development of a restructured regional transportation system (v) provision of a high level of tele-communication service within the region and (vi) judicious location of large employment generators away from Delhi and DMA towns.

5. With the above proposal endorsed, it would be necessary to assign populations to urban and rural areas within the NCR by 2001 A.D.

and development plans at different levels prepared/reorganised accordingly.

6. In 1981, the total population of the NCR was 189.80 lakhs of which 90.90 lakhs were urban in 93 urban settlements. The total projected population for 2001 is 322.10 lakhs with an urban component of 220.25 lakhs in 93 settlements and a few more villages with prospects to be urbanised by that period.

7. It is important that the population of 322.10 lakhs is not exceeded through promotional investments within the NCR over and above that required for normal growth. Promotional growth should instead be in counter-magnets which in the first instance could be identified as Ambala, Mathura, Agra and Gwalior.

8. Endorsement is now required on the distribution of 220.75 lakhs urban population projected for the NCR 2001 AD as below:

IN LAKHS			
Sl.No.	Name of town area	Population 1981 Census	Recomm- ended popula- tion by 2001.
			Net change proposed
A	Delhi Urban Area	57.68	110.00
			52.32
1.	Faridabad Complex	3.27	8.00
2.	Bahadurgarh	0.37	2.00
3.	Gurgaon UA	1.01	5.90
4.	Kundli	-	2.00
5.	Ghaziabad	2.92	9.00
6.	NOIDA	-	4.00

Sl.No.	Name of town area	Population 1981 Census	Recommended population by 2001.	Net change proposed.
B	DMA Town	7.57	30.00	22.43
1.	Meerut U. A.	5.38	12.75	
2.	Hapur	1.03	3.00	
3.	Bulandshahr	1.03	3.00	
4.	Khurja	0.63	2.00	
5.	Sikendrabad	0.43	1.75	
6.	Modinagar	0.87	2.75	
7.	Rohtak	1.67	4.00	
8.	Panipat	1.38	5.00	
9.	Sonepat	1.09	3.75	
10.	Rewari	0.52	2.00	
11.	Palwal	0.67	3.00	
12.	Alwar	1.40	4.00	
13.	Khairthal	0.16	1.00	
C	Priority Towns excluding DMA towns.	16.11	48.00	31.89
D	Other regional Towns of NCR.	9.53	28.00	18.47
E	Village likely to become urban by 2001 urban growth centres.	-	4.75	4.75
TOTAL		90.89	220.75	129.86

9. The above table shows that the urban population should increase from 90.89 lakh in 1981 to 220.75 lakh in 2001 AD i.e., an increase of 129.36 lakhs through incentives away from the D.M.A. The rural population on the other hand would be static i.e. from 98.91 lakh in 1981 to 101.35 lakh in 2001. Employment and other policies primarily

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aimed at higher investments away from the IMA would emanate from these population assignments.

It may be stated that there are broad parameters of population projections work-out as out-lines of a total perspective and actual achievements would depend on the successful implementation of a well considered package of strategy in this regard. The Board may consider and accord general approval to the indicated parameters after which detailed strategy will be worked out.

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EFFECTIVE MEASURES FOR DEFLECTING THE
RAPID GROWTH OF POPULATION IN THE CAPITAL
TOWARDS A LARGE NUMBER OF RING TOWNS
INCLUDING SETTING UP OF ALTOGETHER NEW
URBAN CENTRES AT THE NCR PERIPHERY.

The increasing pull of the Metropolitan Delhi and push from the areas in the adjoining and other States is resulting in large scale migration and thus in very high rate of population growth for the Metropolitan Delhi. As per 1981 census, urban Delhi has emerged as most rapidly growing (about 58% decennial growth rate population) among four large metropolis i.e. Calcutta, Madras, Bombay and Delhi. The rapid growth of population is creating problem of Housing, Traffic and Transportation, Social, Ecological imbalances and problems of urban management.

2. Total area of Union territory of Delhi is 148639 hect. and out of this rural area comes to 103,862 hec. The urbanisable limits prescribed in the Master Plan for Delhi(1962) cover an area of 44,777 hect. This area, at present accommodates about 54.5 lakhs population. The balance of urban population of 3.5 lakhs resides within different 17 settlements declared as town in the 1981 census and Najafgarh and Narela.

3. The perspective Development Plan for Delhi-2001 has projected that by the year 2001 the population of Delhi Union territory will be 128 lakhs, of which 122 lakhs will be urban and 6 lakhs will be rural.

There will be an addition of 68 lakhs in the urban population in the two decades, 1981-2001. To habitate the increase in population three point strategy has been evolved:

- i) to increase the population holding capacity of the area within the Master Plan of Delhi 1962, urbanisable limits;
- ii) extension of the present urbanisable limits to the extent necessary; and
- iii) NCR is expected to absorb the excess Delhi population pressure estimated variously between 10-20 lakhs.

Studies undertaken by the DDA have revealed that Master Plan for Delhi, 1962 urbanisable limits would be able to accommodate about 82 lakh population by judicious infill and selected modifications of densities. This proposed re-densification of the existing urban limits would amount to maximum compromise

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of land for social and physical infrastructure particularly in terms of health, education and recreation leaving no scope for any further densification.

4. To accommodate balance of 40 lakh population the present urban limits will need be extended by about 24,000 hect. to meet the land requirements. Uptill now, approximately 4000 hectares have been added to Delhi urban limits. Thus, the additional requirements of land would be of the order of about 20,000 hectares. This additional land will have to be acquired from the agricultural green belt and rural zone of the Union territory. It is obvious that some of the villages may get squeezed of their agricultural land as a consequence.

5. According to the recently published document by the Census of India, the population of Delhi would reach 13.3 million with an urban component of 12.6 million. There are also other varying estimates placing the population from 13 to 15 millions for the year 2001. The Delhi Perspective Plan, 2001 has been programmed for a lower estimates of 12.2 million urban population. To keep the population within this range will require

curbs on employment generating activities.

6. Thus by all accounts, the inflow into the National Capital is going to be of a massive dimension. It is of the utmost importance that as much of this migration towards Delhi is retained at the periphery of the National Capital Region as possible. At present there has been a noticeable trend for people to live in Delhi and to go back and forth to their work places outside Delhi in the neighbouring towns. It is because Delhi offers a wide-range of facilities for living a good and comfortable life. If towns removed at some distance from the Capital could be provided facilities of a comparable quality, many of such families would have found it more convenient to stay where they work. It is accordingly suggested that efforts should be made, in a planned and efficient manner to make the ring towns so attractive as to deflect a large part of this population away from Delhi, into those towns. In particular, it is suggested that altogether new urban centres must be set up in a well planned manner at the National Capital Region periphery.

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THREE-TIER INDUSTRIAL POLICY FOR INTER-DEPENDENT AND HARMONIOUS INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE REGION AS A WHOLE.

Though the planned development of National Capital Region would include educational, health, energy, irrigation, commerce, industry and several other sectors, Industrial Policy would be amongst the most critical factors, as the whole concept of NCR arises out of de-congestion of Delhi's industries and commercial establishments including the wholesale trade. When we plan for such a de-congestion we should take stock of the realities on the ground. The realities in the industrial sphere are that Delhi has already 55,000 or so small-scale industries with an investment of nearly 1100 crores and a turn over of more than 3,000 crores, providing employment to more than 5 lakhs people. According to the projections made in the Second Master Plan, by the turn of century, Delhi should add 70,000 more industrial units with total industrial employment exceeding 11 lakhs.

2. All that we can do is to channelise our industrial growth potential in the desirable directions. Therefore, it is suggested that instead of putting an embargo on Delhi's industrial growth, we must plan for giving a boost to the right

type of industries necessary for a metropolitan city like Delhi. Industrial Policy for the National Capital Region should be a three-tier system, with Delhi at the epicentre. This would mean that Delhi's industrial growth must be confined to such industries that require less amount of land, consume minimal electricity, rely on high technology, are sophisticated, are high value added, are non-pollutant and non-hazardous, employ skilled or semi-skilled labour and have a quick gestation period. Industrial growth of this type would enable us to maintain and foster Delhi's character as a modern city.

3. The second tier can come up in the Delhi Metropolitan Area with the third tier in the periphery of the National Capital Region. Industries in the second-tier should have medium grade technology requiring somewhat higher-degree of infrastructural facilities. In the third tier, i.e., in the periphery of the NCR the industries could be large/medium with higher requirement of infrastructural facilities and more labour intensive so that the employment opportunities are adequately created for the rural folk.

A policy of this type would only ensure that rural people from these areas do not migrate into Delhi.

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DEVELOPMENT OF PHYSICAL AND SOCIAL INFRA-
STRUCTURE FOR THE REGION AS A WHOLE AIMED
AT REMOVING IMPEDIMENTS IN THE WAY OF
EFFECTIVE DISPOSAL OF POPULATION AND
ECONOMIC ACTIVITY.

Water supply, power distribution, drainage and flood control cannot be worked out for Delhi and also for the settlement in the National Capital Region in isolation. These three aspects worked out as an integrated system within NCR. It may be noted that (i) Delhi water supply to be integrated with Haryana, out of total water supply in Delhi only 20% is used and 80% is let out into Yamuna River to go down stream into Haryana (ii) any pollution in Yamuna river would affect the water supply system in the down stream state (iii) presently major part of Delhi and some part of Haryana is being drained up system through Najafgarh drain. For these inter-state drainage basins, there is possibility of economical and inter-state drainage system, and part of Haryana is being drained upstream through Najafgarh drain.

2. The infrastructure in terms of water supply, power tele-communication and also facilities for health education in the town of the NCR should be raised. To ensure viability of the disposal of population and distribution of economic

activities suitable transportation system is needed which should facilitate by-passing of long distance traffic to reduce the congestion in Delhi area and also to provide suitable linkages to the potential small and medium size town in the region.

3. Rural hinter land situation in the adjoining States has special relationship to Delhi, to provide day-to-day needs of vegetable, milk and other agricultural products. This needs a very well worked out transportation and marketing system for these products.

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DISPOSAL OF GOVERNMENT, SEMI-GOVERNMENT,
AUTONOMOUS, COMMERCIAL OFFICES AND OTHER
EMPLOYMENT GENERATING ACTIVITIES AWAY
FROM THE CAPITAL CITY:

The public sector undertakings are growing at very fast pace. The average annual growth rate in the last two decades is 9.37% compared to about 4.7% of the population growth rate. But the growth in the last decade 1971-81 is alarming, it is on an average of 20%. Presently about 25% of the Central Government undertakings have head offices and about 23% have liaison offices in Delhi. The first most important decision required is to restrict growth of quasi-government employment. The existing offices of the public sector undertakings within Delhi should be encouraged to shift, while the new offices of public sector undertakings to the extent these are possibly outside Delhi. Public Sector Undertaking offices as far as possible should be set up outside the Union territory of Delhi.

/ within their
operational
areas should
be set-up

2. The Central Government employment in Delhi though has not increased at very fast pace. Average annual growth rate during 1961-81 being 2.77%, still Delhi's share has increased from 6.8% of the total Central Government

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employment in 1961 to 7.14% in 1981. Some restrictions on Central Government offices are also necessary. Only such offices which directly serve the Ministries of Government of India be located in Delhi.

3. In the past efforts to shift Government offices out of Delhi have been resisted tooth and nail by the employees reluctant to move out of Delhi. There are a number of reasons for this re-action of the employees. But if such shifting could be made attractive in terms of provision of proper accommodation, medical and educational facilities, etc., much of the opposition could be nullified. For the rest, an exercise of will on the part of the concerned department and the government would be necessary for the offices to be relocated. It has been suggested earlier that new urban centres may be set up at NCR periphery. It must be considered whether a city to house selected Central Government offices and Public Sector Undertakings should not be set up at a suitable location on the NCR periphery.

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PLANNED DEVELOPMENT OF QUICK TRANSPORTATION
NET-WORK FOR THE REGION:

At present, the travel from neighbouring urban centres to Delhi is so difficult and time consuming that people who are living there and come to work to Delhi have to spend a lot of time and energy to get to work in Delhi. If the transportation system could be thoroughly overhauled so as to bring people in with average speeds of 80 to 90 km. per hour, many families, particularly those belonging to lower income groups, would find it worthwhile to stay in towns even 100 kms. or more away from Delhi and to commute to the Capital for work. The development of a well-planned net-work providing rapid transportation within the region is thus an essential requirement of making the National Capital Region serve its basic objective.

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INTEGRATED LAND-USE TRANSPORT PLAN:

It is well recognised that land-use and transport are mutually dependent. The integration of the land-use plan and the transport plan will help in achieving the optimal allocation of activities in the National Capital Region and to minimise transport demand itself. Since the NCR Plan is now proposed to be formulated, the opportunity should be availed of to evolve an integrated land-use and transport plan for the region. By a clever manipulation of land-use patterns, travel demands can be held to a minimum and simultaneously by exploitation of the transportation network already existing or planned for the future, a good land-use plan and settlement pattern can be evolved. A model can be formulated which can evaluate a number of strategies and options in respect of dispersal of activities, location of settlement and provision of transport network.

The NCR Planning Board may entrust this work to a specialised agency which will collect the data, analyse the same and formulate the integrated land-use transport model. The alternative solutions generated by the model can then be evaluated by experts and the most attractive solution selected for implementation.

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AGENDA ITEM NO:14
(Sponsored by Government of Rajasthan)

Need for overall guidelines, for the dispersal of population/offices/economic activities to reduce the pressure on Delhi.

There are different projections about the population of Delhi Metropolitan Area by 2001 A.D. A clear decision is needed for providing disincentives in Delhi and adjacent areas and incentives in the other National Capital Region areas, after leaving a clear belt. Any over-crowding in the areas adjacent to Delhi needs to be prevented. It is desirable there should be a clear belt, of atleast 100 Kms. around Delhi and any future dispersal of economic activities, should be beyond this belt area.

2. Depending upon the kind of economic activities to be transferred to the participating States, infrastructural facilities, in participating States, will need to be built up. Rajasthan Government has already sent its projections for the VII Plan period. Infrastructural developments which do not yield any return to the State Government, should be financed under the Central Sector, otherwise the State Government may not be able to take up those works, in the National Capital Region areas.

3. The National Capital Region Plan outlay for the VII Plan period should be finalised

urgently and should provide for full Central
funding for the State proposals.

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AGENDA ITEM No.15

(Sponsored by Uttar Pradesh Government)

1. Dispersal of economic activities from Delhi Union territory to peripheral parts and other NCR towns:

Decentralisation and dispersal of economic activities from Delhi and locating them in peripheral identified priority towns has been the policy objective of the National Capital Region Plan. In order to facilitate such dispersal induced growth of identified towns was undertaken as a centrally sponsored scheme during the last decade (1970-80). On account of inadequate funding and other procedural delays, seemingly little has been done towards the development of these satellite towns. The other important constraint had been the lack of will to shift Central Government offices and organisations to these areas.

With a view to ensure planned realisation of the concept of National Capital Region in a given policy frame, we need to set targets for phased dispersal of economic activities in the selected towns. Development projects be undertaken in line with the quantified additional requirement. This will facilitate smooth dispersal as contemplated.

2. Pattern of Central assistance under the NCR programme during the Seventh Five Year Plan:

The State Government have prepared the broad outlines of a Regional Development Programme (1985-90) for Uttar Pradesh Sub-Region under the NCR Plan at estimated cost of Rs.748.41 crores. The proposals include development of Regional infrastructure (Rs.102.30 crores), development of urban infrastructure (Rs.496.20 crores) and development of rural infrastructure (Rs.149.91 crores).

Pending the finalisation of the plan and its allocations, a decision may be taken on commitment of funds by the Government of India as also on the pattern of funding that would be followed vis-a-vis the Central and State Government. The pattern of Central assistance under the NCR programme has so far been on 50% matching basis. In view of the major investments now required to be made in the region, the share of Central Government may kindly be increased from 50% to 66⅔%.

3. Preparation of Master Plans of the NCR towns:

Financial assistance may also be provided for undertaking work of preparation of Master Plan of 14 priority towns included under the U.P. Sub-region plan within the framework of the NCR Plan-2001.

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AGENDA ITEM No.3SEVENTH PLAN PROPOSALS FOR NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION - PROPOSALS RECEIVED FROM GOVERNMENT OF HARYANA RAJASTHAN AND UTTAR PRADESH.

I. A copy of the Report on development of Haryana Region of National Capital Region is enclosed. The plan envisages a total expenditure of Rs. _____ crores under the different heads.

II. A copy of the programme for Seventh Five-Year Plan - for the Rajasthan sub-region of NCR - is enclosed. The Plan envisages a total expenditure of Rs. 215.16 crores in the State sector as under:-

	(in crores)
(i) Urban Development	-Rs. 102.56
(ii) Regional infrastructure	-Rs. 112.60

III. A copy of the Regional Development programme 1985-90 - for U.P. Sub-region of NCR is enclosed. The Plan envisages a total expenditure of Rs. 748.21 crores as under:-

	(in crores)
(i) Regional infrastructure.	-Rs. 102.30
(ii) Urban infrastructure.	-Rs. 496.00
(iii) Rural infrastructure.	-Rs. 149.91

2. The Planning Committee may kindly examine these proposals and assess the requirements and funds for executing the schemes in the National Capital Region

during the Seventh Plan period. There-
after the consolidated requirements
could be submitted to the Planning
Commission for considering allocation
of adequate funds for National Capital
Region schemes.

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AGENDA ITEM No.4NORMS FOR SELECTION AND IDENTIFICATION OF
OF COUNTER-MAGNET TOWNS

Under clause (f) of section 8 of the National Capital Region Planning Board Act, 1985, the Board is empowered to having regard to its location, population and potential of growth to be developed as counter-magnet area in order to achieve the objectives of the regional plan. The Government of Madhya Pradesh have been advocating the case of Gwalior to be identified as a counter-magnet area. A copy of the note recorded by the Chief Planner, Town and Country Planning Organisation on the proposal of the Madhya Pradesh Government is enclosed. The Committee may consider the views expressed and decide the criteria to be adopted in selecting the counter-magnet area. It will be necessary to short-list a number of towns/which qualify under the norms fixed by the Planning Committee could be taken up for deeper study and recommendation made to the Board.

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those towns

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Comments of Chief Planner, Town and Country Planning Organisation regarding development of Gwalior as a counter-magnet town.

Gwalior is one of the largest cities of Madhya Pradesh and is already an important regional centre in terms of Government offices and marketing facilities. It is well connected by rail and road to various parts of India. It has an important role to play in the re-development and updating of the Chambal Valley and where marketing facilities are at a low ebb and needs to be improved through linkages with Gwalior as a major distribution centre.

The advantage of updating Gwalior as a counter-magnet would be that it is right for growth for achieving metropolitan status. There appears to be sufficient land for activities like Central and State Government offices, Central/State Government undertakings, sub-regional and regional and even national level distribution and variety of industries all of which would help in not only attracting population to Gwalior from different parts of the country but in preventing migration to Delhi and its vicinity.

The linkages of Gwalior are fairly stable. Its link to Western Rajasthan however, may have to be strengthened. Its social infrastructure is also strong and it has some of the nation's quality schools. Many more can be added as also good city and regional level health facilities all of which would make the place attractive for skilled personnel desiring metropolitan living. In particular, higher education can be fostered in Gwalior.

PREPARATION OF REGIONAL PLAN - GUIDELINES FOR:

According to section 7 of the National Capital Region Planning Board Act, 1985, one of the functions of the Board is to prepare the regional plan and the functional plans. Section 9 of the Act provides that the functions of the Planning Committee shall be to assist the Board in the preparation and coordinated implementation of the regional plan and the functional plans.

2. The regional plan shall indicate the manner in which the land in National Capital Region shall be used, whether by carrying out development thereon or by conservation or otherwise, and such other matters as are likely to have any important influence on the development of the NCR and every such plan shall include the following elements needed to promote growth and balanced development of the NCR, namely:-

- (a) the policy in relation to land-use and the allocation of land for different uses;
- (b) the proposals for major urban settlement pattern;
- (c) the proposals for providing suitable economic base for future growth;

- (d) the proposals regarding transport and communication including railways and arterial roads serving the NCR;
- (e) the proposals for the supply of drinking water and for drainage;
- (f) indication of the areas which require immediate development as 'priority areas'; and
- (g) such other matters as may be included by the Board with the concurrence of the participating States and the Union territory for the proper planning of the growth and balanced development of the NCR.

3. Though a regional plan was prepared in 1973, it is out-dated and needs to be revised keeping in view the developments which have taken place in the meantime and in order to meet the present and future requirements. For preparation of the regional plan afresh several preliminary studies will have to be undertaken and surveys conducted. The Planning Committee may like to discuss the steps to be taken for the preparation of the regional plan.

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DEVELOPMENTAL ACTIVITIES IN AREAS OF HARYANA
STATE COMING WITHIN THE NATIONAL CAPITAL
REGION:

In regard to an advertisement in the Indian Express of 27th January, 1984 announcing the allotment of free-hold industrial plots in Kundli, Phase II, by Haryana State Industrial Development Corporation Limited, Secretary, Ministry of Works and Housing wrote to the Chief Secretary, Haryana and a copy of his DO letter No.K.14011/12/83-UDIV 4, dated 12th June, 1984 is enclosed. A copy of DO letter No.HSIDC/IA/84-3947, dated 18.7.1984 from the Chief Secretary, Haryana to the Secretary, Ministry of Works and Housing requesting for guidelines for implementation of the schemes is also enclosed. Secretary, Ministry of Works and Housing informed the Chief Secretary on 15th May, 1985(copy enclosed) that the points raised in these letters would be considered by the statutory NCR Board or the Planning Committee.

2. The Planning Committee may consider the points raised by Haryana Government and indicate the policy to be followed in regard to developmental activities in Kundli, etc.

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DO letter No.K.14011/12/83-UDIVA, dated 18.6.84 from Shri Ramesh Chandra, Secretary, Ministry of Works and Housing to Shri P.F.Caprihan, Chief Secretary, Government of Haryana.

Dear Shri Caprihan,

We have come across a newspaper advertisement in the Indian Express of 27th January, 1984 announcing the allotment of free hold industrial plots at Kundli, Phase II, by Haryana State Industrial Development Corporation Ltd. In this connection, I wish to bring to your notice certain developments in regard to the NCR area. A standing committee has been constituted under the Chairmanship of Secretary, Ministry of Works and Housing, to consider the issues on the future growth of the NCR and in particular that of Delhi and its ring towns, now designated as DMA. This Committee has appointed sub-groups on DMA and on NCR to examine the various related issues and to come forward with suitable recommendations. One of the important issues yet to be decided is the holding capacity of the DMA, its population, employment policies, broad land use structures, rail and road linkages and basic physical infrastructures for each of the settlements within this area. For this purpose some restructuring of the proposed development plans would be necessary and no final view has been taken on the plans for Delhi, Gurgaon, Faridabad, Ballabhgarh and Bahadurgarh as also the proposed township at Kundli, NOIDA and Ghaziabad. Earlier, in regard to the draft development plans for Faridabad, Ballabhgarh and Gurgaon, we had conveyed our comments and requested the Haryana Government to reconsider the proposals in the light of recommendations of the sub-groups on DMA and NCR appointed by the Standing Committee. You will agree with me that a coordinated view would be necessary and no decision in regard to Faridabad and Gurgaon could be taken in isolation.

2. Our attention has been drawn to the advertisement issued by the Haryana State Industrial Development Corporation Limited inviting applications for industrial lands in Kundli on Delhi's doorstep mentioning the types of activities proposed there. The advertisement highlights the fact that the area is very close to Delhi and thereby it is attractive. It is felt that this is

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not in accordance with the concept of the National Capital Region which aims at projecting the attractiveness of 12 identified centres in the NCR but outside the DMA for purposes of employment generation, particularly industries and accelerated Central and State funding thereof. I would, therefore, suggest that till such time as these broad issues are sorted out mutually and through the committee constituted by the Cabinet Secretary, various departments under your control, particularly HSIDC and HUDA may be advised not to issue such advertisements and to project proposals which may have implications affecting NCR Plan.

3. In accordance with decision taken in a meeting held on 16th January, 1984 under the Chairmanship of Union Minister of Works and Housing and Parliamentary Affairs, till such time the proposed statutory body for the NCR come into being, the High Powered Board is being revived which would be entrusted with the task of examining current land use proposals and development plans of Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan and Delhi, etc.

4. I look forward to your cooperation in the successful implementation of the development programmes in accordance with the NCR Plan.

With kind regards,

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DO letter No. HSIDC/14/84/3947, dated 20.7.85 from Shri F.F. Caprihan, Chief Secretary, Government of Haryana to Shri Ramesh Chandra, Secretary, Ministry of Works and Housing.

My Dear Ramesh Chandra,

Please refer to your DO letter No. K.14011/12/83-UDIVA, dated 18.6.1984 regarding the advertisement put up by Haryana State Industrial Development Corporation, for allotment of Industrial Plots at Kundli Phase II. We very much appreciate the NCR scheme and the steps being taken for its implementation.

2. We would, however, mention that the Industrial Complex Kundli, Phase II, a bout which the Haryana State Industrial Development

Corporation had inserted an advertisement in the newspaper is only an expansion programme of the existing Industrial Complex. Only a small acreage of land measuring 32 acres is being utilised in this expansion programme, wherein small plots varying in sizes from $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ acre are proposed to be allotted. This area is joining the land in Phase I. Not more than 100 plots of the sizes mentioned above would be available in Phase II. This small expansion programme should not be an hindrance in the planning of a township at Kundli under the NCR scheme.

3. It would also be worthwhile be mention that the interviews of the applicants for Phase II, Industrial Estate Kundli, are already in progress. At this stage when the development process of Phase II has already been undertaken, it may not be feasible to put a stop to the scheme without affecting the credibility of the concerned institutions.

4. As stated earlier, the objectives of NCR scheme are indeed laudable. The State Government will also be happy to implement the scheme in letter and spirit. In our view, it would be worthwhile if the State Government may be conveyed the guidelines for implementation of the scheme so that different schemes can be implemented at our level accordingly. This will ensure the implementation of the NCR scheme as well as the speedy implementation of the State Government plans within the NCR frame-work.

5. We do hope that it finds your approval especially with reference to those areas which have been already notified for development under Industrial and Residential schemes.

With kind regards.

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DO.letter No.K.14011/12/83-UDIV 4/NCR, dated the 15th May, 1985 from Shri Ramesh Chandra, Secretary, Ministry of Works and Housing to Shri P.P.Caprihan, Chief Secretary, Government of Haryana.

My dear Caprihan,

Kindly refer to correspondence resting with your letter No. HSIDQ/1A/84-3947, dated the 20th July, 1984 regarding

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developmental activities in areas in your State coming within the NCR. As you may be aware, as decided by the High Powered NCR Board in its meeting held on 28th June, 1984, an Official Committee has been constituted for framing guidelines, etc. under the National Capital Region Plan. The statutory NCR Planning Board has since been constituted. Therefore, the points raised in your letter will now be considered by the statutory Board or the Planning Committee that will be constituted, by the Board in accordance with Section 4 of the National Capital Region Planning Board Act, 1985.

With regards.

Yours sincerely,
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Minutes of the first meeting of the
Planning Committee of the National
Capital Region Planning Board held
on the 28th June, 1985 in Nirman
Bhavan, New Delhi

A list of Members of the Committee and other officers who attended the meeting is annexed.

2. Before the items on the agenda were discussed, Secretary, Ministry of Works and Housing addressed the Planning Committee since this was the first meeting of the Planning Committee. In his introductory remarks the Secretary emphasised the urgency for the preparation of the economic plan since the Planning Commission has almost completed its deliberations on the Seventh Five Year Plan. Even though certain decisions have already been taken by the Planning Commission with regard to the investments in the National Capital Region for the Seventh Five Year Plan it would be necessary to draw up the requirements so that a proper case may be presented to the Planning Commission for allocation of adequate funds in spite of the resource constraints.

Regarding the agenda items before the Committee, Secretary mentioned that the important items were those that have been remitted to the Committee by the Board. These contain certain basic issues which had provoked a lot of discussion in the Board and since it was felt by the Board that such matters of detail are to be discussed in a smaller forum, they had been remitted to the Planning Committee. He mentioned that some of these items were sensitive having political and semi-political overtones. He desired that the Committee should deliberate on these items and arrive at a consensus which could be further discussed by the Board. With regard to the question of population assignment to various towns coming within the National Capital Region, Secretary felt that it may not be necessary to take a rigid view and pick a particular figure as the projected population. Secretary pointed out that such projections are mutually dependant on the level and shape of investment and various other factors. He suggested that the Committee should lay down broad parameters for preparation of an action plan.

Secretary also stressed the need for the preparation of a component plan for the National Capital Region both by the Central Ministries concerned and the participating State Governments. This would ensure the continuous implementation of the National Capital Region plan over the years. He requested the participating States to start an exercise in this regard taking the funds available in the State Plans and also in the various sectors in the Central Government. He also suggested that the participating

State Governments may consider placing at the disposal of the National Capital Region Planning Board the funds earmarked for executing National Capital Region schemes so that the National Capital Region Planning Board could take a view on the totality of the development of the region in the area. This would also ensure close co-ordination between the concerned central ministries and the participating States.

3. After the above remarks by the Secretary, the agenda items were taken up for consideration.

Item No. 1 : Co-option of the Members

The Planning Committee considered the note on the question of co-option of members nominated by the Ministries of Power, Shipping and Transport, Communications, Railways and the Planning Commission and approved the co-option of their representatives as Members of the Planning Committee.

Item No. 2 : Items remitted by the NCR Planning Board for consideration by the Planning Committee

The Chairman explained the background of the items under this head. He mentioned that these were different items sponsored by different State Governments, Delhi UT Administration and the Chief Planner, Town & Country Planning Organisation and suggested that the Committee could discuss all the sub-items under the following heads :

- i) population projections for the various towns of NCR;
- ii) industrial policy to be adopted;
- iii) policies regarding shifting of wholesale trades, etc;
- iv) policies regarding location of government offices;
- v) whether Delhi Metropolitan Area is to be treated at par with the core Urban Delhi.

(Before the issues under this item were discussed, Shri B.M. Khanna, representing the Communication Ministry, had made certain suggestions regarding the investment plan. The discussions and decisions in this regard appear under agenda item No. 3)

On the population projections Shri Ribeiro referred to his item. He was of the view that the recommended populations in that item should be adhered to if there is to be a plan for the National Capital Region. Otherwise the proposed population for Delhi and the metropolitan area together will itself absorb the entire increase in population and the need for the development of the third tier may not arise. He was of the view that the industrial policy of Delhi was highly promotional and the strategy outlined for promoting small industries and cottage industries with emphasis on sophisticated technologies would actually increase the immigration into the city. According to Shri Ribeiro it was these sectors which attract the unemployed who come in search of jobs to cities.

Shri R.L. Pardeep felt that restriction of development might be counter productive.

Shri M.C. Gupta was of the view that any strategy for developing a third tier while neglecting the second tier would not be feasible. He felt that the development of a third tier would necessarily involve the development of the second tier also. He also pointed out that in the background of the resource constraints it would be prudent to optimise the development of the second tier by upgrading the existing services and facilities rather than investing in the third tier where every thing has to be provided anew. Shri Gupta was of the view that while the development in the second tier should not be so intensive as to make it at par with Delhi, it was also wrong to equate the second tier with Delhi as situations at present or in the future are hardly likely to be comparable.

It was also pointed out that the difference in the approach with regard to the second tier in the population projections was not very sharp, if one looks at the population projections. The major difference in the population projections were only with regard to Faridabad and Gurgaon in Haryana and Ghaziabad and NOIDA in Uttar Pradesh, as shown below :

	<u>Projections by CP, T.C.P.O.</u>	<u>Projections by the States concerned</u>
Faridabad	8 lakhs	10 lakhs
Gurgaon	5.9 lakhs	7 lakhs
Ghaziabad	9 lakhs	11 lakhs
NOIDA	4 lakhs	7 lakhs

It was suggested that the difference was not such that the whole process of the planning exercise need be held up on this account. A compromise could be that the plan could take note of both the projections and prepare alternatives.

Shri Ramakrishna felt that the infrastructural facilities like telecommunication, transport etc., in other cities should be at par with those available in Delhi and in order to ensure deflection of industries from Delhi, there should be more disincentives in Delhi and a ban on setting up of any industry in future. Shri Vajpayee explained the three tier approach and discussed the difficulties in shifting heavy industries already established in Delhi and desired that a conscious decision should be taken in this regard. Shri M.C. Gupta while appreciating the perspective plan of Delhi, pointed out that the neighbouring States would view the industrial policy of Delhi differently since second tier towns would have to be developed. The consensus was that there should be restrictions on location of any industry in future in Delhi. Shri Ramakrishna pointed out the incentives like lower sales tax, communication facilities, air cargo facilities etc., available in Delhi and stated that unless disincentives are provided reversing the situation, things would not improve in Delhi. Summing up the discussion, Shri Ramesh Chandra requested the Members to suggest points for action in order to contain the industrial growth which could be considered and submitted to the NCR Board.

As regards relocation of distributive trades, Shri Ramakrishna suggested that it was necessary to decide what items should go out so that a plan can be worked out and a positive approach could be adopted. When Members referred to the various incentives available in Delhi resulting in population growth, industrial growth and growth of economic activities, Shri Ramesh Chandra pointed out that ultimately Delhi will have to fall in line with the other cities and citizens may have to pay higher cost for water, electricity, transport etc. so that resources would be available to provide the facilities.

While discussing the question of shifting of government offices, the Members pointed out that there was no control on the public sector undertakings in setting up new offices in Delhi. Secretary stated that this would be taken up with the Bureau of Public Enterprises requesting them not to decide or allow the location of new offices in Delhi and that all such proposals would be subjected to screening by the Committee appointed by the Cabinet. Shri M.C. Gupta added that apart from consulting the B.P.E., the public sector undertakings should consult the Ministry of Works and Housing so that a disciplinary control could be exercised.

After a detailed discussion of items included in the agenda note, the following points were agreed upon :

- i) Schemes should be prepared keeping in view both the projected population and ideal population for the DMA towns so that the regional plan can be prepared.
- ii) Delhi's industrial policy should be examined from the point of view of neighbouring States and developments to be made in the adjoining towns - Concrete suggestions should be forwarded by the participating States in order to contain the industrial growth.
- iii) The BPE, Ministry of Industrial Development/ Heavy Industries, should be advised to consult the Ministry of Works and Housing before deciding to locate any new public sector undertakings in Delhi or within the NCR
- iv) About shifting of distributive trades, the participating States would make specific recommendations
- v) DMA should not be treated at par with the core urban Delhi - proposals regarding towns to be developed should be prepared by the participating States - the Committee's recommendations would be submitted to the Board.

Item No.3: Seventh Plan proposals for National Capital Region - proposals received from Governments of Haryana, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh.

Shri Shankar requested the representatives of the Central Ministries present at the meeting to have the schemes included in the proposals submitted by the State Governments examined by their departments and stated that the proposals relating to water supply and sewerage etc., would be referred to the CP&EEO in the Ministry of Works and Housing for comments. He also pointed out that as regards proposals relating to Health, Education, etc., they were in the State sector and hardly any funding support would be available from the Central sector for them. Shri M.C.Gupta requested that the proposals may be examined on the basis of norms and not keeping in view the availability of funds or resource-constraints. After the proposals are examined on merits, the priorities could be determined by the concerned States. Shri B.M.Khanna circulated a note containing the views of his Department, regarding provision of communication facilities in the region. He requested the State Governments to convey their reactions on the note urgently. The representative of Railways stated that they have not quantified the requirement of funds and that they would examine the proposals and work out the requirements. Shri Kadiyali felt that the preparation of a physical plan should have preceded the preparation of an economic plan for the region. Shri Shankar pointed out that though that would be ideal, due to time-constraints, this had to be resorted to so that suitable proposals could be included in the Seventh Plan and adequate provision allocated. Shri Kadiyali pointed out that earlier the requirements had not been given proper attention and that once the items are identified on the basis of existing policy, his Ministry could look into it. Shri Gupta suggested the formation of small Committees for examining the proposals. The representatives of the Central Ministries stated that they would finalise their views and if necessary seek the assistance of the State Governments. As regards transport proposals no help was required by the Central Ministry - the Power Ministry would get the proposals examined by the Central Electricity Authority and then if necessary get back to the State Governments. As regards Tele-communications proposals, the State Governments would furnish their reactions to the note circulated within a week or ten days. Shri Khanna pointed out that an outlay of Rs. 350 crores is estimated for provision of telecom facilities and his Department would be able to meet only 20% from the total Seventh Plan outlay for telecom sector. He suggested that a cess could be levied for raising resources for developing the infrastructure and that the NCR Board could make positive recommendations to the Government in this regard. It was also decided to recommend that in the plan of both the Central sectors as well as the States the provisions for the NCR excluding Delhi UT be kept as a special component from which diversion of funds should not be allowed.

Item No.4: Norms for selection and identification of counter-magnet towns.

Shri Shankar explained the background relating to Gwalior. Shri Pardeep and Shri M.C.Gupta were of the view that for the next 2 or 3 years the Board should concentrate on the development of NCR towns. The consensus was that the Chief Planner, TCPO should work out the definition of counter-magnet areas and suggest norms/yardsticks for selection of counter-magnet towns. It was also felt that development of counter-magnet areas may not precede the preparation of the regional plan. However, simultaneously, on the basis of norms that may be laid down, towns could be shortlisted for development under the counter-magnet concept and taken up for development at the appropriate time.

Item No.5: Preparation of Regional Plan - guidelines for.

The unanimous view was that this item should be discussed in a separate meeting as it needed detailed discussion.

Item No.6: Developmental activities in areas of Haryana State coming within the NCR.

Shri Shankar explained the background and the correspondence exchanged between the State Government and the Central Government. After a brief discussion, it was agreed that the developmental activities should be in accordance with the objectives of the NCR concept.

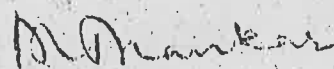
4. The meeting ended with a vote of thanks to the Chair. It was decided that the next meeting of the Committee will be held at 11 A.M. on Friday the 30th August, 1985 at Surajkund, Haryana.

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No.K.14011/22/85-NCR
NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION
PLANNING BOARD
'C' WING, NIRMAN BHAVAN

New Delhi, dated the 12th July, 1985.

Copy forwarded for information and appropriate action to all the participants.


(M. SHANKAR)
MEMBER SECRETARY

ANNE JURE

FIRST MEETING OF THE NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION PLANNING
COMMITTEE HELD ON 28.6.1985 - NIRMAN BHAVAN, NEW DELHI.

PRESENT

Ministry of Works and Housing

- Shri Ramesh Chandra, Secretary.
1. Shri M. Shankar, Member Secretary, NCR Planning Board.
2. Shri R.L. Pardeep, Joint Secretary (UD).
3. Shri E.S. Ribeiro, Chief Planner, TCPO.

Government of Haryana

4. Shri M.C. Gupta, Secretary, Town and Country Planning
Department.
5. Shri G. Madhavan, Director, Town Planning.
6. Shri J.C. Chopra, Chief Town Planner, Haryana.
7. Shri B.P. Sinha, Chief Coordinator-Planner, NCR.

Government of Rajasthan

8. Shri Ramakrishna, Secretary, Housing and Urban
Development.
9. Shri H.S. Mathur, Chief Town Planner.

Government of Uttar Pradesh

10. Shri Kamal Pande, Secretary, Housing and Urban
Development.
11. Shri N.S. Johri, Chief Town Planner.

Delhi Administration

12. Shri S.C. Vajpayi, Secretary, Land & Building.

Delhi Development Authority

13. Shri Prem Kumar, Vice Chairman.

Planning Commission

14. Shri V.A. Valiapparampil, Joint Adviser (Transport).

Ministry of Communications

15. Shri B.M. Kaaruna, Deputy Director General (TP).

Ministry of Shipping and Transport

16. Shri L.R. Kaciyali, Chief Engineer (planning).

Ministry of Railways

17. Shri R.M. Raina, Director (Planning).
18. Shri M.A. Umar, Joint Director.

Ministry of Energy (Department of Power)

19. Shri Y.P. Gambhir, Director (power).

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SECOND MEETING OF THE PLANNING
COMMITTEE OF THE NCR PLANNING
BOARD

24TH AUGUST, 1985

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION PLANNING BOARD
NEW DELHI

AGENDA FOR THE SECOND MEETING OF THE
PLANNING COMMITTEE OF THE NATIONAL
CAPITAL REGION PLANNING BOARD

<u>Item 1</u>	<u>Page</u>
Preparation of Regional Plan - Guidelines for	1
Explanatory Note on Item 1	3

Item 2

Investment plan for Haryana,
Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh
Sub-regions of the NCR on the
proposals submitted by the State
Governments for the Seventh
5 Year Plan

4-8

Papers submitted to the Committee
for their information

Paper 1

Comments of Chief Planner, Town
and Country Planning Organisation,
New Delhi on the Delhi Master
Plan proposals

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Paper 2

Comments of the Central Electricity
Authority, Ministry of Energy,
(Department of Power) on the Seventh
Plan proposals in the NCR

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AGENDA ITEM NO: 1

PREPARATION OF REGIONAL PLAN - GUIDELINES FOR

According to section 7 of the National Capital Region Planning Board Act, 1985, one of the functions of the Board is to prepare the regional plan and the functional plans. Section 9 of the Act provides that the functions of the Planning Committee shall be to assist the Board in the preparation and coordinated implementation of the regional plan and the functional plans.

2. The regional plan shall indicate the manner in which the land in National Capital Region shall be used, whether by carrying out development thereon or by conservation or otherwise, and such other matters as are likely to have any important influence on the development of the NCR and every such plan shall include the following elements needed to promote growth and balanced development of NCR, namely:-

- (a) the policy in relation to land-use and the allocation of land for different uses;
- (b) the proposals for major urban settlement pattern;
- (c) the proposals for providing suitable economic base for future growth;

contd,.....

- (d) the proposals regarding transport and communication including railways and arterial roads serving the NCR;
- (e) the proposals for the supply of drinking water and for drainage;
- (f) indication of the areas which require immediate development as 'priority areas'; and
- (g) such other matters as may be included by the Board with the concurrence of the participating States and the Union territory for the proper planning of the growth and balanced development of the NCR.

3. Though a regional plan was prepared in 1973, it is out-dated and needs to be revised keeping in view the developments which have taken place in the meantime and in order to meet the present and future requirements. For preparation of the regional plan a fresh several preliminary studies will have to be undertaken and surveys conducted. The Planning Committee may like to discuss the steps to be taken for the preparation of the regional plan.

EXPLANATORY NOTE ON AGENDA ITEM NO. 1

The first steps in the preparation of any regional plan will be the identification of the region and deciding on the perspective for the plan. In so far as the identification of the region is concerned the 1974 plan had already identified the region in terms of certain norms that had been adopted. The region now has also been mentioned in the Act and there is thus no need for any review of the region that had already been identified.

2. The perspective for the plan will be the year 2001. Normally such plans should have a perspective of at least 20 years. However, in view of the fact that in all the other exercises in the region including the Delhi Master Plan the perspective has been kept as 2001, it is proposed to maintain the same perspective.

3. The next most important pre-condition for the preparation of a regional plan will be the determination of the objectives to be achieved. In normal circumstances the objectives of the preparation of a regional plan would be such things as the development and growth of the region, the increase in the per-capita income, balanced distribution, balanced and equitable distribution of resources etc. However, in the case of the NCR the major objectives will be to reduce the anticipated pressure on the national capital by dispersal of activities to the peripheral areas of the region. Hence the accent will be more on the balanced development of the region with the outlying areas playing a key role in deflecting and absorbing the pressure on the core area i.e., Delhi. It may be stated that the objective of the regional development will not prima-facie be its growth in competition with other regions of the country. In fact such a strategy might upset the primary objective of reducing the anticipated pressure on Delhi. Such a strategy might also create imbalance within the States within which these sub-regions fall.

4. For the preparation of a comprehensive plan it would be necessary to collect up-to-date data on the topics mentioned in the Annex. The 1974 plan had been preceded by such an exhaustive collection of data. As already mentioned with the perspective remaining as the year 2001 it would be necessary to prepare the regional plan as early as possible as otherwise there will be very little time for the operation and implementation of the plan. In view of the urgency it would not be possible to have the up-to-date data on all the topics. One will have to be selective in restricting the field to certain key topics which will have a direct influence on the decisions to be taken. It is suggested that the following

are among the more important subjects.

- 1) Agriculture
- 2) Power
- 3) Industries
- 4) Trade and Commerce
- 5) Transport and communications
- 6) Demographic characteristics with particular reference to pattern of migration and the process of migration

While carrying out the above studies it will be necessary to farm out a certain number of the above studies to consultants and other organisations of repute.

The preparation of the comprehensive plan will have to be a collaborative exercise with the participating States taking an active part in all stages of its preparation. It is, therefore, necessary that Technical Cells should be set up in each state exclusively for assisting in the preparation of the NCR plan and the Head of this Cell would be associated in a Cell to be created in the NCR Board. The Cell has to meet atleast once a fortnight and prepare papers for the consideration of the Planning Committee. Since after the preparation of the regional plan the States also would be required to prepare sub-regional plans, the efforts put in by this Cell would be useful in subsequent preparation of the sub-regional plans by the States.

ANNEXURENATIONAL CAPITAL REGION PLAN-2001A. GENERAL

1. Topography (Hills, Rivers, Slopes, Contours, erosion of rocks, etc)
2. River system and water resources, drainage and flood.
3. Geology.
4. Climate.
5. Environment and Ecology.
6. Soil type and land utilisation.

B. INFORMATION IN RESPECT OF ECONOMIC BASE STUDIES:a. Resources of the region

1. National resources
(Minerals and Petroleum, forests, water resources)
2. Animal Resources
(Livestocks, other animals, wild animals and birds)
3. Energy
(Electricity-hydro thermal, diesel, Atomic energy, Solar and wind power)
4. Human Resources

b. Economic Activities in the region1. Primary Sectori. Agriculture

(area under different crops, production of crops, intensity of cropping, cropping pattern, marketable surplus, land ownership, size of holding, system of marketing, arrivals of commodities in different mandis, valuation, prices of commodities, agricultural implements, Co-operative farming, investment during five year plans and provisions of Seventh Five Year Plan)

ii. Animal Husbandary

(Size of herds, types of produces, utilities of the products, Surplus and deficit areas, marketing of the produce. Development programmes and research)

2. Secondary Sector1. Power

(Location of power projects, Quantum of generation and consumption, consumption patterns, power shedding. Development programmes in Five Year Plans, etc.)

ii. Industries

(Type, size and location of industrial units, persons employed, water and power consumption, raw material used, production in quantity and value, sources of supply of raw materials, quantity and mode of supply, marketing of products - quantity - places - mode. Industrial policy, Development programmes, etc.)

3. Tertiary Sector

i. Trade and Commerce.

(Types of trades, establishment, employment, wholesale and retail trades. Distributive trades in Delhi, area of procurement and distributions, share of consumption in Delhi, modes of procurement and distribution, economic linkages between Delhi and various towns of the region.

Wholesale markets in the region and prospects of their future development keeping in view the shifting of certain wholesale trades from Delhi, Warehousing and Credit facilities in the region.)

ii. Transport and Communication.

a. Rail, Road and Air linkages in the region, passenger and goods traffic carried through each system of transport. Role of transport system in restructuring the economy of the region, strategies with regard to the restructuring transport linkages in the region. No. of vehicles, carriages, wagons, etc., plying in the region.

b. Post offices, telegraph offices and telecommunication facilities in the region. Strategy with regard to the restructuring telecommunication system in the region.

iii. Employment

(Technical and non technical persons available on live-register, available for employment, problem of unemployment its extent and magnitude. Employment in Public Sector in the region and Delhi District level, Tehsil level and town level, strategy with regard to shifting and establishing new offices in NCR)

C. ECONOMIC STRUCTURE OF THE REGION

i. Land Values

(saleable values of agricultural land and urban land in different parts of the region)

- ii. Regional Income
(District income at factor cost)
- iii. Fiscal policy and Tax structure.

D. ECONOMIC CONDITION OF PEOPLE:

(Occupational structure, land holding and crop yields, percapita income and expenditure)

E. DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS:

(Population, area, growth, distribution, migration, projections, age-sex composition, caste and community composition, literacy, participation ratio, rural-urban composition, household composition, birth rates - death rates, Town profile)

F. UTILITIES AND SERVICES:

(Water supply, Power supply, sewerage, drainage, Transport facilities, Medical and Health services, education facilities, Recreation, communication, Law and Order, Tourism, Financial and credit institutions, warehousing and storage, Housing, Administration, Municipal finance, other town development agencies, urban planning and development).

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SECOND MEETING OF THE PLANNING
COMMITTEE OF THE NATIONAL CAPITAL
REGION PLANNING BOARD

✓ Agenda Item No. 2

Investment plan for Haryana, Rajasthan
and Uttar Pradesh sub-regions of the
National Capital Region

The enclosed investment plan for Haryana, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh sub-regions of the NCR based on the proposals submitted by the State Governments for the Seventh Five Year Plan is for consideration and approval.

INVESTMENT PROPOSALS FOR SEVENTH FIVE YEAR PLAN

HARYANA, RAJASTHAN AND UTTAR PRADESH
SUB-REGIONS

NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION PLANNING BOARD
MINISTRY OF WORKS & HOUSING
NIRMAN BHAVAN
NEW DELHI

SEVENTH PLAN PROPOSALS FOR HARYANA, U.P. AND
RAJASTHAN SUB-REGIONS OF NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION

PART I - PROPOSALS MADE BY THE STATE
GOVERNMENTS

The State Governments of Haryana, U.P. and Rajasthan have submitted their investment proposals for their sub-regions of NCR for the Seventh Five Year Plan. The total financial outlay submitted by the three States amounts to Rs.3596.05 crores. Of the total outlays, maximum outlay of Rs.2631.08 crores has been proposed by Haryana followed by Rs.756.81 crores by Uttar Pradesh and Rs.208.16 crores by Rajasthan.

The comprehensive development programme has been divided under the following categories of infrastructure:

- (A) Development of Regional Infrastructure
- (B) Development of Urban Infrastructure
- (C) Development of Rural Infrastructure

The outlays proposed by the State Govts. for the above-mentioned categories are given below:

Category	Proposed Outlay			
	Haryana	U.P.	Rajasthan	Total
(Figures in Rs.crores)				
Regional Infra-structure	1201.88 (45.68)	102.30 (13.52)	112.60 (54.09)	1416.78 (39.40)
Urban Infra-structure	1013.85 (38.53)	504.60 (66.67)	95.56 (45.91)	1614.01 (44.88)
Rural Infra-structure	415.35 (15.79)	149.91 (19.81)	Nil (Nil)	565.26 (15.72)
Total	2631.08	756.81	208.16	3596.05

Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentage to the total in the respective column.

(A) REGIONAL INFRASTRUCTURE:

The programme of investment and the various aspects covered under the Head 'Development of Regional Infrastructure' by the States for their respective sub-regions are summed up in brief as under:-

- i) HARYANA: The proposal submitted by Haryana Government for the development of Haryana sub-region of National Capital Region envisages a provision of Rs.1202 crores (45.68%) for the regional infrastructure. The programme under this head mainly cover development of following activities of regional importance.

	Outlay (Rs.in crores)	%age
a) Road network	317.00	26.37%
b) Tourism & Recreation	7.40	0.62%
c) Augmentation of Road Transport	67.35	5.60%
d) Irrigation	60.13	5.00%
e) Telecommunication	—	—
f) Power and Electrification	505.00	42.01%
g) Regional Institution	45.00	3.74%
h) Industries	200.00	16.64%
Total =	1201.88	

- ii) UTTAR PRADESH: An outlay of Rs.102.30 crores (13.52%) has been proposed by the Uttar Pradesh Government for the development of regional infrastructure in their sub-region of NCR. The development programme has been divided

into ten different heads as indicated below:-

	Outlay (Rs. in crores)	%age
a) Housing	---	---
b) Education	---	---
c) Health & Family Welfare	---	---
d) Development of Central Commerical Areas; and Admn., Public uses	---	---
e) Industry	---	---
f) i) Major Road network plus Workshop Depots & Bus stands	84.20	82.31%
ii) Telecommunication facilities	15.40	15.05%
g) Water supply	---	---
h) Sewerage and Drainage	---	---
i) Electrification & Power	---	---
j) Open Space and Recreation	2.70	2.64%
Total =	<u>102.30</u>	

In the various development programme as mentioned above, no specific proposals have been made except in case of development of roads, communications and open space and recreation. In case of drainage and sewerage and electrification, it has been reported that estimate for the provision of these facilities will be prepared by the respective departments of State Government and as such no funds have been demanded under these heads.

iii) RAJASTHAN: The Rajasthan State Government has proposed an outlay of Rs. 112.60 crores

(54.09%) for the development of regional infrastructure in their sub-region. The regional infrastructure as proposed by the State falls under the following heads.

	Outlay (Rs. in crores)	%age
a) Transportation	23.76	21.10%
b) Augmentation of Power Supply System.	22.70	20.15%
c) Water supply	5.50	4.88%
d) Sewerage	--	--
e) Irrigation & Flood Control	4.80	4.26%
f) Industry	14.50	12.88%
g) Agriculture, Animal Husbandary, Fisheries and Afforestation	26.14	23.21%
h) Tourism	2.70	2.40%
i) Education	6.00	5.33%
j) Medical	5.00	4.44%
k) Preparation of plans	1.50	1.33%
Total	112.60	

(B) URBAN INFRASTRUCTURE:

- i) HARYANA: The Haryana Government has proposed an outlay of Rs.1014 crores (38.53%) under the urban development programme of their sub-region. The urban infrastructure has been grouped under the following major heads:

	Outlay (Rs. in crores)	%age
a) Social Infrastructure	370.00	36.40%

b) Physical Infrastructure	245.85	24.25%
c) Land Development and Housing	398.00	39.26%
Total =	<u>1013.85</u>	

Under the head 'Social Infrastructure' following facilities have been covered.

	Outlay (Rs. in crores)	%age
i) Education	220.00	59.46%
ii) Health	80.00	21.62%
iii) Miscellaneous	70.00	18.92%
Total =	<u>370.00</u>	

Under the head 'Physical Infrastructure' the following items of development have been included.

	Outlay (Rs. in crores)	%age
i) Water supply	144.00	58.57%
ii) Sewerage	53.00	21.56%
iii) Storm water	30.00	12.20%
iv) Solid Waste Disposal	11.00	4.47%
v) Roads	4.65	1.89%
vi) Electrification and road lighting	3.20	1.30%
Total =	<u>245.85</u>	

There are in all 28 towns falling in the Haryana sub-region of National Capital Region and out of these towns, it has been proposed to provide social and physical infrastructure on the pattern of Delhi Master Plan in the following nine

towns falling in the region, which have also been classified as priority towns:

1. Faridabad.
2. Gurgaon.
3. Rohtak.
4. Bahadurgarh.
5. Palwal.
6. Sonapat.
7. Kundli.
8. Panipat.
9. Rewari and Darnhera.

Infrastructure in the remaining 19 towns is proposed to be upgraded and improved.

Under the land development and housing programme, it has been proposed to acquire and develop 5200 hectares of land in the Seventh Plan period. Out of this land, 4000 hectares are proposed to be developed for residential purposes, 800 hectares and 400 hectares of land have been proposed to be acquired and developed for industrial and commercial purposes respectively.

ii) UTTAR PRADESH: The urban development programme of Uttar Pradesh sub-region, has been divided under the following 11 different heads:

	Outlay (Rs. in crores)	%age
1. Housing	181.26	35.92
2. Education	56.08	11.11
3. Health and Family Welfare	4.81	0.95
4. Development of Central Commerical Areas; Administrat- ive and Public uses	77.46	15.35
5. Industry	16.97	3.36
6. Major Road network	19.88	3.94
7. Water supply	18.32	3.63
8. Power	3.73	0.74
9. Open spaces and Recreation	28.29	5.61
10. Drainage & Sewerage	89.40	17.72
11. Anticipated expend- iture in four priority towns (Baghpat, Khokra, Loni and Dadri)	8.40	1.67
Total =	504.60	

It is evident from above that the Uttar Pradesh Government has proposed an outlay of Rs. 504.60 crores (66.67%) for urban development programme in their sub-region.

There are in all 58 towns in Uttar Pradesh sub-region as per 1981 census. Uttar Pradesh Government has proposed urban development programme with respect to the following 18 towns :

during the Seventh Five Year plan period
(1985-90):-

1. Meerut.
2. Ghaziabad.
3. Bulandshahr.
4. Hapur.
5. Modinagar.
6. Khurja.
7. Sikandarabad.
8. NOIDA.
9. Baraht.
10. Sardhana.
11. Gulachli.
12. Garhmukteshwar.
13. Hastinapur.
14. Narora.
15. Loni.
16. Dadri.
17. Baghpat.
18. Khekra.

Out of those 18 towns, 7 towns viz., Meerut, Ghaziabad, Bulandshahr, Hapur, NOIDA, Modinagar, and Khurja have been classified as regional towns and higher order services have been proposed to be provided in these towns. In the remaining urban centres, lower order facilities have been recommended to be

provided for the regional population.

The land to be acquired and developed in various activities is as follows:-

Residential	-	2014 hect.
Commerical	-	514 hect.
Administrative	-	172 hect.
Industries	-	344 hect.

iii) RAJASTHAN: Rajasthan Government has proposed an outlay of Rs.95.56 crores (45.91%) for the urban development of their sub-region.

It has been envisaged that by 1991, there should be besides Alwar, 11 urban centres have been categorised as Regional Towns and growth centres. These include the following towns:-

Regional Towns:

- i) Alwar.
- ii) Khairthal.
- iii) Bhiwadi.
- iv) Behroor.

Growth Centres:

- i) Kishangarh.
- ii) Ramgarh.
- iii) Tijara.
- iv) Malkhara.

- v) Shahjahanpur.
- vi) Khatima.
- vii) Mandawar.
- viii) Tapukra.

An integrated development programme has been worked out for the regional towns. The estimated expenditure cover the acquisition of land and development works to be carried out by the local authorities in their respective urban centres, urban water supply, sewerage, industrial development and tourism. The provision of funds to be provided to the local authorities for development amounts to Rs.66.56 crores (69.65%) and provision for urban water supply and sewerage is Rs.20.00 crores (20.93%) and Rs.9.00 crores (9.42%) respectively.

(C) RURAL DEVELOPMENT:

(i) HARYANA: Haryana Government has drawn up an ambitious programme for the rural development of the sub-region. An outlay of Rs.415.35 crores (15.79%) have been proposed for this programme. The rural infrastructure, like urban infrastructure, has also been divided into three groups viz.,

I) Social Infrastructure, II) Physical

Infrastructure and (III) Land Development and Housing. An outlay of Rs.164.35 crores (39.57%), Rs.97.00 crores(23.35%) and Rs.154.00 crores (37.08%) respectively have been proposed under these groups.

The social infrastructure includes provision of facilities like education, medical and other miscellaneous facilities, whereas physical infrastructure includes water supply, pavement of streets, street lighting, etc. Out of the total Rs.154.00 crores, Rs.96.00 crores(62.34%) is demanded for land development and remaining Rs.58.00 crores has been kept for rural housing.

These facilities have been envisaged in about 2386 villages/settlements which have been further categorised in an hierarchical pattern viz., i) Basic villages ii) Focal villages and iii) Growth centres.

ii) UTTAR PRADESH: The Uttar Pradesh Government has proposed an outlay of Rs.149.91 crores(19.81%) for the rural development of the sub-region. While proposing this outlay they have classified the level of facilities which are to be made available in the two hierarchy of settlements, viz., growth centres and

sub-growth centres. The total expenditures has been proposed under the following heads of development.

	Outlay (Rs. in crores)	%age
1. Housing	13.00	8.67
2. Education	31.97	21.33
3. Health and Family Welfare	32.28	21.53
4. a) Central Comm- ercial areas	20.80	13.87
b) Administrative and public uses	7.20	4.80
5. Industry	6.24	4.16
6. Road network	25.80	17.21
7. Water supply	9.40	6.27
8. Electrification	1.44	0.76
9. Open spaces and Recreation	2.08	1.39
Total	149.91	

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PART IIINTEGRATED INVESTMENT PLAN FOR THE NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION EXCLUDING THE DELHI SUB-REGION:

Any investment plan should be preceded by decisions on the strategy of development for the region and the various elements that go to make the regional plan. However, the work of preparation of the National Capital Regional Plan is to be taken up by the Board and is likely to take some time. In view of the impending finalisation of the Seventh Five Year Plan it has become expedient and necessary to draw up a tentative investment plan on the basis of certain agreed approaches to the development in this region.

In the investment plans submitted by the States a three tier approach has been suggested. The investments have been suggested separately at the level of the region, in the urban areas and in the rural areas within the sub-region falling within each State. The above proposals would be consistent with a hierarchical pattern of development with the settlements clearly indentified with reference to their position in the hierarchy. However, in the absence of any such plan it is difficult to earmark at this stage the funds that will be required under these heads. Especially with regard to the investments in the rural sector it is difficult at this stage to earmark any funds although these investments will play a vital role in the integrated development of the region.

On the basis of our experience in the past decade three factors emerge as the most important ones which will contribute to the planned and integrated development of the region. The first factor is the integration of the outer ring and inner ring areas with each other and with the core area. The second factor is the upgradation of all the infrastructural facilities to a level which is commensurate with those available in the core area and the third factor is the creation of economic opportunities by development of economic activities in the outer areas. Accordingly it is proposed that the investment plan being proposed for the Seventh Five Year Plan for the National Capital Region (excluding Delhi) provision should be made separately under the above heads.

(A) INTEGRATION OF THE REGION WITH INTER-SUB-REGIONAL LINKAGES:

For the integration, the most important factors are the provision of Railways, Road and Telecommunication facilities. Of these railways and telecommunications are already in the central

sector and the National Highways are being looked after by the Transport Ministry.

(i) RAILWAYS:

The Railway Ministry has proposed an investment of Rs.130.75 crores, details of which are given below:-

Sl.	Items	Outlay (Rs.in crores)
1.	Mathura-Palwal third line phase-I(on-going)	10.75
2.	Third-line from Ghaziabad to Sahibabad (on-going)	23.00
3.	Doubling between Garhi Hasaru and Kalilpur (new work)	5.00
4.	Ghaziabad-Sahibabad fourth line(new work)	2.00
5.	Khurja-Palwal-Rohtak and bye-pass line-length 150 kms. Phase I-Palwal to Rohtak.	90.00
	Total	: 130-75
		=====

It may be mentioned that in the 1974 plan for the region, certain targets have been proposed for the Railways. The progress made in this regard is given in Annexure I.

(ii) TELE-COMMUNICATIONS:

The most important requirement is to upgrade/expand facilities in smaller towns and villages falling in National Capital Region areas so that they enjoy better tele-communication facilities. The Ministry of Communications has estimated that this would require an outlay of about Rs.350 crores.

(iii) ROADS:

The NCR Plan of 1974 proposed up-gradation/strengthening of some of the existing roads as well as construction of some new roads. Among the proposals made in the NCR Plan of 1974, it is felt that the proposals relating to roads falling in the inner and outer grids need to be given top priority as these interlink the towns falling on the inner and outer rings. The total length of roads falling in the inner

and outer grids comes to 658 kms. In addition to the inner and outer grid roads Hapur-Moradabad(38 kms) and Bhiwadi-Alwar (80 kms) roads need to be upgraded/strengthened.

It is suggested that a sum of Rs.80 crores may be provided in the Seventh Plan for implementing fully the proposals relating to the above mentioned roads.

(B) UPGRADATION OF INFRASTRUCTURAL FACILITIES:

Under this head, it is proposed that in the towns falling in the Delhi Metropolitan area, provision may be made for the upgradation of the existing infrastructural facilities including railways, telecommunications and roads. The proposals with regard to railways, telecommunications and roads have already been covered above.

(i) WATER SUPPLY AND SEWERAGE:

It is suggested that a sum of Rs.90 crores may be provided in the Seventh Plan for providing/upgrading water supply and sewerage facilities in the six DMA towns falling in the National Capital Region. The town-wise cost of meeting the water supply requirements and sewerage facilities may be seen in Annexures II and III respectively.

(ii) HOUSING:

It has been observed that a huge expenditure has been made on land acquisition and development in the Delhi Metropolitan Area towns of National Capital Region. However, construction of houses on developed lands has not been very satisfactory. In order to encourage construction of houses on developed lands, it is felt that financial assistance need to be given to the plotters/housing boards, etc. The Haryana and Rajasthan Governments have proposed an outlay of Rs.60 crores and Rs.40 crores respectively for 'Housing' in their sub-regions. These outlays can be taken as the proposal of the Board also. With regard to Uttar Pradesh sub-region, a provision of Rs.60 crores may be made for 'Housing'.

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AGENDA FOR THE 3rd MEETING OF THE PLANNING COMMITTEE OF THE
NCR PLANNING BOARD TO BE HELD AT 11 AM on FRIDAY THE 8th
NOVEMBER, 1985.

AGENDA ITEM NO: I

Subject: Adoption of Planning standards and norms.

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The need for the adoption of practical and pragmatic norms and uniform procedures and practice in the preparation and implementation of urban and regional plan and Plan schemes needs no emphasis. The NCR Planning Board has the overall responsibility for not only the preparation of the regional plan for the development of the NCR but also to ensure that the sub-regional plans and project plans prepared by the participating States are in conformity with the regional plan. In order to achieve a balanced development of the region and also to achieve the NCR objective, the areas coming within the region are required to be developed as self-contained growth centres; for this purpose it is necessary to adopt uniform standards/norms for the preparation of the Master Plans/Project Plans for these areas by the respective participating States. The intention is to prescribe uniform standards for different land uses like commercial, residential, industrial, socio-cultural activities, infrastructural facilities, etc. so as to ensure that a balanced and optimum utilisation of the land available is achieved.

2. The Town and Country Planning Organisation had prepared a "guide to preliminary planning surveys and urban areas" and "norms and space standards for planning of project towns", etc. But these may have to be revised and codified to suit the requirements of NCR Plan. It is suggested that a small group consisting of the following persons may be constituted in order to examine the issues in detail and suggest guidelines and standard norms for the preparation of plan, etc. within the region:-

1. Chief Town Planner(NCR), Haryana.

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2. Chief Town Planner, Rajasthan.
3. Chief Town Planner, Uttar Pradesh.
4. Shri J.C.Gambhir, Director(PPW), Delhi Development Authority.
5. Shri T.K.Chatterjee, Regional Planner, NCR Planning Board.

3. This group may be requested to submit their recommendations by end of December, 1985 which may be considered and decided by the Planning Committee in its next meeting. The Planning Committee may kindly approve the constitution of the group as suggested above.

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Thus, the total outlay proposed for the three sub-regions works out to Rs.160 crores.

(iii) POWER:

Power is an indispensable input for rapid economic development. There is a striking disparity in this regard between the core area viz., Delhi and the sub-regions. Both in the quality and quantum of supply, Delhi is distinctly superior and unless steps are taken to offset this imbalance and bring up the other sub-regions at par with Delhi, it is difficult for these sub-regions to perform the role expected of them in the overall strategy of development of the region. As far as outlays for power is concerned, Haryana has proposed an outlay of Rs.85 crores for transmission and distribution and Rs.420 crores for generation. The Rajasthan Government has proposed an outlay of Rs.22.70 crores for transmission and distribution in the National Capital Region sub-region. The Uttar Pradesh Government has not submitted any proposal for NCR with regard to power. However, on the pattern of Haryana an investment of Rs.90 crores is proposed. It is felt that as far as generation is concerned, the outlay proposed for it should form part of the State Plan. Hence, no outlay is suggested for power generation from the Board's side. However, in case of transmission and distribution, a provision of Rs.200 crores may be made in the Seventh Plan to meet outlays proposed for the States of Haryana, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh.

(iv) LAND ACQUISITION AND DEVELOPMENT-TOWNS OUTSIDE DELHI METROPOLITAN AREA:

In the towns of the region outside DMA, it is proposed to have recourse to land acquisition and development strategy and it is proposed to develop/acquire 4000 hecets. of land for enabling which Rs.360 crores will be required.

(C) DEVELOPMENT OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES:

It will not be out of place to mention here that the concentration of economic activities such as whole-sale trade, Government and semi-Government offices and industries in Delhi is a matter of great concern

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and has created an imbalance in the region. In fact it is this concern that forms the genesis of National Capital Region concept. It is, therefore, vital for the balanced regional development of NCR to check this tendency. Besides considering disincentives to these activities in Delhi an effective check can also be made if we develop these activities in the region. In a number of surveys done previously by TCPO and recently by Delhi Development Authority, they have listed out certain whole-sale trades in Delhi which need to be shifted outside Delhi since greater part of the commodities handled by them are not consumed in Delhi and is sent outside for distribution. The State Govts. will be requested to prepare comprehensive project plans with reference to location of these whole-sale trades in the region and submit these project plans to the Board. Similiar project plans can also be submitted for location of Government and semi-government offices and development of industrial estates and townships. For this purpose, we will need to make lump-sum provision in the Seventh Five Year Plan budget. This provision can be made under the head 'Development of Economic Activities in National Capital Region' (Development of whole-sale trade and commerce, Government and semi-Government office complexes, industrial estates, industrial township, etc.). Since this will be a purpose-oriented exercise, it is bound to give good results. It is proposed that a sum of Rs.100 crores may be set apart for this purpose.

The investment proposals in the Haryana, Rajasthan and U.P. sub-regions of NCR are summed up in the table annexed.

As would be observed from the table, under the housing and urban development head the total outlays amount to Rs. 790 crores. All the proposals under these heads fall in the State sector. However, it is proposed that the identified schemes under the above heads will be taken up for financing as NCR projects and will be eligible for loans to the extent of 50% of the total investment. In so far as railways and telecommunications are concerned these are entirely in the central sector. It will be re-iterated that the above provisions may be made for the NCR projects in their respective

plans by the Planning Commission. The main emphasis will be on earmarking a special component plan for NCR in these central sectors. In the case of power also the aim will be to have a special component for NCR to ensure speedy implementation of the NCR.

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Investment Proposals for Seventh Five Year Plan

(figures in Rs. crores)

Sl. No.	Head of development	Haryana		Rajasthan		Uttar Pradesh		Wholly Central Sector	Total		Total
		Central	State	Central	State	Central	State		Gen. sec.	State sec.	
1.	Railways										
2.	Telecommunications										
3.	Roads	20.5	20.5	5.5	5.5	14	14		40.00	40	80.00
4.	Water Supply and Sewerage (D.M.A. towns only)	27	27			18	18		45	45	90.00
5.	Housing	30	30	20	20	30	30		80	80	160.00
6.	Power		87		23		90			200	200.00
7.	Land acquisition and Development	76.5	76.5	27	27	76.5	76.5		180	180	360.00
8.	Development of Economic activities.								50	50	100.00

Under Housing and
Urban Development head Rs. 790 crores

Annexure I

PROGRESS OF DEVELOPMENT
RAILWAYS

Phase I

1. Delhi-Panipat section:

(a) **Doubling** - The work of doubling of BG line on this section has been completed in 1980-81.

(b) **Dieselisation**-Except for a few ordinary stoppage passenger carrying trains, the section has been dieselised.

2. Ghaziabad-Meerut section:

(a) **Doubling** - The BG track on this section has been doubled up to Muradnagar. For the present, there is no proposal for doubling between Muradnagar and Meerut.

(b) **Diselisation** - On this section there has been complete dieselisation over frieght services. However, as far as the passenger services are concerned, dieselisation achieved so far has been partial.

3. Delhi-Faridabad:

Dieselisation/electrification:

The section upto Faridabad and even beyond has been electrified in November, 1982. Except for a few slow passenger carrying trains, the services on this section have been either electrified or dieselised.

4. Delhi-Rohtak:

(a) **Doubling** - The work of doubling of this section has been completed.

(b) **Dieselisation**-Except for a few passenger carrying trains, the section has been dieselised.

5. Delhi-Ghaziabad-Khurja:

(a) **Doubling** -Doubling of the section has been completed long time back.

(b) **Electrification** - The section has also been

6. Delhi - Rewari:

The survey for land acquisition for new BG line from Delhi Cantt. to Rewari. There is no proposal for a new BG line from Delhi Cantt. to Rewari. However, conversion of Delhi-Rewari MG section into BG forms part of a much bigger portion for conversion of Delhi-Ahmedabad route into broad gauge,

The survey etc. for this section has been completed and the work has been approved at a cost of Rs.231 crores. However, the project is yet to receive clearance from the Planning Commission.

Phase II:

1. General:

Traffic-cum-engineering survey for provision of new regional route for Khurja-Rewari-Meerut and Rohtak as well as other terminal facilities in Delhi area are proposed to be undertaken subject to availability of resources.

2. Electrification:

Electrification of Delhi-Panipat, Ghaziabad-Meerut, Delhi-Rewari and Delhi-Rohtak routes are not being planned by the Ministry of Railways as from the point of view of national importance, they are at a very low priority. The electrification of these sections is not contemplated in the near future.

3. Khurja-Palwal:

The line between Gohana and Panipat has been restored.

The acquisition of land over the rest of line would be contemplated only after detailed traffic-cum-engineering surveys have been carried out.

Phase III:

1. Delhi-Rewari:

The position is same as indicated above.

2. New Regional route:

The project of construction of a new line extending from Khurja to Palwal and Rohtak have been included in the Railways 7th Five Year Plan proposals.

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ANNEXURE II

Cost of meeting water supply requirements of DMA towns falling in the National Capital Region-1985-90

Name of town	Population in lakhs (1981)	Projected population for 1991 (in lakhs)	Dail requirement of water in 1991 @ 225 litre per capita per day (million litres)	Present daily supply in million litres)	Additional requirement of water per day (in million	Cost in Rs. crores to meet the additional requirement @ Rs.0.40 per litre per day
1. Faridabad	3.31	7.00	157.50	9.99	147.51	5.90
2. Gurgaon	1.01	2.50	56.25	9.99	46.26	1.35
3. Bahadurgarh	0.27	1.00	22.50	4.99	17.51	0.70
4. Kundli	NA	1.00	22.50	Nil	22.50	0.90
5. Ghaziabad	2.87	6.00	135.00	28.70	106.30	4.25
6. NOIDA	0.70*	1.50	33.75	5.00	23.75	1.15
Total	8.26**	19.00	427.50	53.67	368.83	14.75

* Estimated

** Excluding Kundli

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ANNEXURE III

Cost of providing sewerage facilities in DM towns of the National Capital Region-1985-90

Sl. No.	Name of town	Population in lakhs (1981)	Projected population served by sewerage facility (in lakhs) for 1991	Population already served by sewerage facility (in lakhs)	Balance population to be covered (in lakhs)	Total cost in Rs. crores at the rate of Rs.500 per capita
1.	Faridabad	3.31	7.00	2.15	4.85	24.25
2.	Gurgaon	1.01	2.50	0.40	2.10	10.50
3.	Bahadurgarh	0.37	1.00	0.20	0.30	4.00
4.	Kundli	Nil	1.00	Nil	1.00	5.00
5.	Ghaziabad	2.87	6.00	1.43	4.57	22.85
6.	NOIDA	0.70*	1.50	assumed as Nil	1.50	7.50
	Total	8.26**	19.00	4.18	14.82	74.10
	* Estimated					

** Excluding Kundli

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PAPERS SUBMITTED TO THE COMMITTEE
FOR THEIR INFORMATION

Paper 1

Comments of Chief Planner, Town
and Country Planning Organisation
New Delhi on the Delhi Master
Plan proposals

Paper 2

Comments of the Central Electricity
Authority, Ministry of Energy,
(Department of Power) on the Seventh
Plan proposals in the NCR

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SECOND MEETING OF THE PLANNING COMMITTEE TO BE HELD
ON 24TH AUGUST, 1985.

Subject:- Preparation of Delhi Master Plan 2001 AD.

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The draft Delhi Master Plan - 2001 AD was notified on 6th April, 1985 inviting objections from the public, etc. A copy of this has already been sent to all the State Governments vide letter No. K.14011/30/84-NCR, dated 2.5.1985. The Chief Planner, Town and Country Planning Organisation has communicated certain suggestions of the proposed modifications to the Master Plan of Delhi to the Secretary, Delhi Development Authority on 3rd July, 1985. A copy of the note containing the suggestions is enclosed. This is for the information of the Members of the Planning Committee.

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SUGGESTIONS BY TCPO ON THE PLAN FOR DELHI- 2001 AD.

The TCPO have studied the Perspective Plan for Delhi 2001, a copy of which was sent by the Ministry and also by the DDA officers of the TCPO also inspected the drawings and charts as placed on the ground floor of Vikas Minar.

Accordingly we now have the following observations/suggestions to offer:-

a) In view of the fact that a statutory NCR Board has been set up and also as the 7th Plan documents have indicated policy, guidelines for the development of metropolitan regions and in such a manner that the core of the region is not unduly cluttered with activities and population, it is suggested that the holding population for the Union territory of Delhi for the year 2001 be pegged to 11.00 million. This would enable the ring towns also to take positive action in tapering their rate of growth in favour of other areas in the region. The suggestion implies more stringent, disincentive in terms of industries, distributive trades and Central Government and Public sector offices in the Capital. Primarily, the industrial policy of Delhi would have to be drastically reorganised against growth.

b) It appears that the processing of the Perspective Plan for Delhi 2001, was delayed as new areas of proposed growth could not be indicated without advance freeing of such lands under the 1894 Land Acquisition Act. This aerial dimension however is an integral part of the land use and transportation plan for Delhi 2001. The plan should indicate this area and as a pre-requisite force the Central Government to freeze such identified areas and as done in 1961 under the 1961 Land Acquisition Development and Disposal Policy of Government. Perhaps new areas of growth need not be in South Delhi where urban level physical infrastructure is difficult to provide. Instead it could be in a wide arc between G.T. Karnal Road and Delhi Gurgaon Road. In the meanwhile, the TCPO endorses the DDA proposal of redensification within the present urbanisable limits for a population of between 8.2 to 9.00 million.

c) The integrated transportation plan for Delhi be quickly provided and stressed particularly in relation to new areas of growth. The Sivaramakrishna Committee of the Planning Commission has implied mass transport by only bus and heavy rail. Therefore, light rail as an additional mode may have to be postponed for a later phase if the track is less than broadgauge and rolling stock and infrastructure have to be specially developed outside broadgauge norms. Also, the railways have the

capacity to develop heavy rail of all types for intra and inter-state passenger and goods movement including separate and integrated signalisation system. For the same reason, it may also be necessary not to consider tramways as an additional system where they do not exist. Otherwise from the plan documents it appears that the land use cum transportation plans have been well worked out but not adequately explained through sieve and other maps and notes.

d) The plan indicates that high densities are possible without high FAR's. In fact excessive FAR's create problems through-unsatisfied traffic demands within plots. Therefore, we recommend maximum overall FAR's in different use zones as follows:-

i)	Central Business District	-	250(already reduced from 400 though in few pockets this has not yet been done)
ii)	District Centres	-	125(to be reduced from 150)
iii)	Sub-District Centres-	-	125(as at present)
iv)	Community Centres	-	100(as at present)
v)	Local shopping Centres	-	75(to be reduced from 100)
vi).	Convenient shopping Centres	-	50(to be reduced from 100)
vii)	Industrial areas	-	50&60(as at present)
viii)	Flatted factor	-	100(to be reduced from 150)
ix)	Institutional areas	-	100(hitherto permitted even beyond 150 on merits of each case)
x)	Residential Group Housing	-	From 50 to 125(to be reduced from 175 maximum)

Also Group Housing should be at 50 dwelling units per acre with - +15% variation.

e) To avoid misuse, it would be necessary to prescribe maximum heights as follows:-

- | | |
|--|---|
| i) Residential Plotted | 45'-0" (along roads with R/W of 80'-0" and above) |
| | 35'-0" (along other roads) |
| ii) Residential Group Housing | 80'-0" and 120'-0" in large layouts -
(No change from present stipulation) |
| iii) Commercial areas with FAR's of 100 and above specific Hotel | 120'-0" |
| iv) Other commercial areas | 80'-0" |
| v) Institutional areas | 80'-0" |
| vi) Industrial areas (Platted Factories) | 60'-0" |
| vii) Other Industrial areas | 35'-0" (with adjustments for special requirements - however mezzanine and lofts to be included in FAR). |

Comments of the Central Electricity Authority, Ministry of Energy (Dept. of Power) on the Seventh Plan proposals in the National Capital Region

1. INTRODUCTION

The State Governments of Haryana, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh have submitted their proposals for development of their respective sub-regions falling under the National Capital Region for the period upto the end of Seventh Plan. The three reports prepared by the concerned State Governments have been studied and it is seen that no uniform approach or criteria has been adopted in preparation of the regional sub-plans. The technical justification and fund requirements during the Seventh Plan are also presented inadequately. The details of the proposals are discussed below:

2. HARYANA

- 2.1 It is stated that half the area of the NCR falls in the State of Haryana while 35% of the population of the NCR is from Haryana State. Further 33% of the Haryana State as a whole forms part of the NCR. As per the Twelfth Power Survey Report published in March, 1985, the power demand for Haryana State as a whole, by the end of 1989-90 is anticipated to be 1889 MW. The power demand of the area of Haryana forming part of NCR has been assessed as 650 MW, as per the proposals submitted by the Haryana Government. This seems to have been assessed on the basis of the one-third of the area of Haryana falling under NCR. This demand, therefore, appears to be in line with the projections made as per the Twelfth Power Survey Report. The power demand is, however, likely to be slightly higher since the area of the State falling under the NCR is likely to have a slight edge in the growth rate of domestic, commercial and industrial categories as compared to the rest of the State. This has not been assessed and presented in the Report.
- 2.2 Haryana State has proposed for the establishment of a thermal power station of 2x210 MW capacity either at Panipat or at a new site near Gurgaon, at a cost of Rs.420 crores and associated transmission and distribution system at a cost of Rs.83.76 crores. The total fund requirements for both the generation and transmission proposals have been indicated to be about Rs.505 crores.

- 2.3 The present installed capacity in the State is 1311 MW including the State's share from jointly owned power projects of Bhakra Nangal and Beas. The State also has a share of 137 MW in the Singrauli STPS (1000MW) and Bairasiul Hydro Electric Project. As per the present indications, a total capacity addition of 488 MW is expected during the Seventh Plan from the on-going schemes. In addition the State would get benefit from the various ongoing Central sector projects. Thus at the end of Seventh Plan period the total installed capacity in the State is expected to increase to 1799 MW from the present capacity of 1311 MW. In addition a benefit of 429 MW would be available as a share from the Central Sector power projects.
- 2.4 As per the latest assessment, the State of Haryana as a whole, is expected to face a deficit of 446 MW in the peak demand and 368 million KWH by the end of 1989-90. We could, therefore, assume on a prorata basis that the NCR sub-region of Haryana State is likely to face shortage in the peak demand by 150 MW and 125 million KWh in energy requirements. It is not clear as to whether it is envisaged that all parts of NCR would have a power supply position as that of Delhi, irrespective of the, deficits being experienced in the other parts of the State. If so, then there would seem to be need to augment the power availability in the sub-region through some sources.
- 2.5 The proposal of Haryana for augmentation of power in the NCR region does not give any details of transmission and distribution works proposed to be undertaken to meet the power demand in the sub-region of the NCR. A lump-sum provision of Rs.30.20 crores towards 220 KV system, Rs.17.32 crores towards 132 KV system, Rs.27.25 crores towards 66KV system and Rs.8.99 crores towards 33 KV system, totalling Rs.83.76 crores has been proposed. Further details of the transmission system would be necessary in order to assess the reasonability of the requirements of Rs.83.76 crores proposed by the State Government. In this connection it may, however, be mentioned that an outlay of Rs.293.44 crores on T&D works has been approved for the Seventh Plan period for Haryana and therefore it may be possible to meet bulk of the fund requirements of the T&D schemes for the Haryana sub-region within the approved outlay. This, however, need to be examined in detail with reference to the programme envisaged during the 7th Plan and that proposed now for the NCR region.

3. RAJASTHAN

- 3.1 The project report submitted by Rajasthan mentions that the population of the NCR sub-region falling in six tehsils of Alwar District was 10.70 lakhs in 1981 and this is expected to increase to 20 lakhs by 2001. No details regarding the area or power demand for the sub-region have, however, been given.
- 3.2 The proposal envisages strengthening of transmission and distribution lines and their inter-connections with the proposed gas/thermal power plants at Swaimedhopur and Dholpur at a cost of Rs.22.7 crores in the Seventh Plan period.
- 3.3 The present installed capacity in Rajasthan is 1180 MW including its share from jointly owned power projects of Bhakra Nangal, Beas, Chambal and Satpura thermal power stations. The State also gets the entire output from the Rana-Pratap Sagar Atomic Power Project (440 MW) and a share of 124 MW from the Singrauli STPS. A capacity addition of 385 MW is expected during the Seventh Plan period. The State's share from the Central sector power projects is expected to increase to 905 MW by 1989-90.
- 3.4 As per the latest assessment, Rajasthan as a whole, is expected to face a deficit of 1030 MW in peak demand and a deficit of 5234 million KWH by the end of 1989-90. The proportion of this deficit to cover the areas of Rajasthan under their NCR sub-region is not known. However, a proposal has been made separately by Rajasthan State Electricity Board to Central Electricity Authority for the setting up of a thermal power station at Dholpur. There is also a proposal for setting up of a gas-based thermal plant at Sawai Madhopur, under the Central Sector by NTPC.
- 3.5 As regards the transmission and distribution schemes to meet the requirements of NCR area, falling in Rajasthan, the three sub-stations proposed at Kherthal, Shahajahanpur and Melikhera do not figure in the State's proposals for Seventh Plan transmission scheme. As per present indications an outlay of Rs.200 crores is likely to be provided for the T&D works in Rajasthan in the Seventh Plan. The proposals of the Rajasthan State towards T&D scheme for their NCR sub-region have been worked out as Rs.22.7 crores for the Seventh Plan period, which includes the augmentation of the sub-station at Alwar. In view of this, some additional outlay may need to be provided to augment the T&D system in the NCR sub-region.

4. UTTAR PRADESH

- 4.1 The proposals submitted by Uttar Pradesh Govt. for the areas of NCR falling in their State do not indicate the likely load demand of the sub-region and the details of the T&D proposals. It has, however, been proposed that an allocation of Rs.3.73 crores be provided towards urban infrastructure and Rs.4.14 crores towards rural infrastructure. These outlays have been worked out on the basis of per unit index figure for providing connections to industrial and domestic power needs.
- 4.2 The present installed capacity in UP is 4056 MW. In addition the State has a share of 350 MW from the Central sector projects. A total capacity addition of 1794 MW in the State sector is expected during the Seventh Plan period. The State's share from various ongoing Central sector projects would increase to 1459 MW at the end of Seventh Plan period.
- 4.3 As per the latest assessment, UP is likely to face a deficit of 1699 MW in peak demand and 1225 million KWH in the energy towards the end of 1989-90. The load demand for the UP sub-region of NCR has not been separately furnished. In view of the overall deficit in the State of UP, some augmentation of power availability and distribution systems may be required to bring up the level of electrification comparable to other parts of NCR. Specific proposals for expansion of T&D systems to be undertaken in their NCR sub-region need to be prepared.

5. DELHI

- 5.1 As far as the Union territory of Delhi is concerned the entire area of the Union territory falls under National Capital Region.
- 5.2 The present load demand in Delhi is about 750 MW. The installed capacity of DESU/power stations is 257 MW. Delhi has also a share of 82 MW from the Central sector power stations at Singrauli STPS and Bairaial Hydro Electric Project in the northern region. The balance requirements of Delhi are met from the Central sector project at Badarpur TPS with a total capacity of 720 MW. Delhi's share from the Central sector power projects is likely to increase to about 350 to 370 MW by 1989-90. A National Capital Thermal Project with a total capacity of 840 MW is also being set up at Moradnagar to meet the power requirements of Delhi and National Capital Region.

- 5.3 The demand for power in Delhi is expected to increase to 1373 MW by 1989-90 and there may be a deficit of about 500 MW by the end of Seventh Plan till the National Capital Thermal Power Station at Moradnagar is commissioned in the early Eight Plan.
- 5.4 It may be mentioned here that at the time of finalisation of Twelfth Power Survey in March, 1985, the assessment of power requirements in Delhi was based on increased construction activities in the Union territory indicated in the Master Plan. It is likely that with the creation of infrastructural facilities in the NCR adjoining the Union territory of Delhi, the tempo of development within the UT of Delhi may get slightly reduced. If this provision is envisaged under NCR proposals then anticipated power deficit in Delhi may get slightly reduced.
6. It is, however, not clear from the scheme of National Capital Region whether it is intended to fully meet power requirements of the National Capital Region by the end of Seventh Plan. As per present indications the State of Haryana, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh are likely to have shortage of power during the Seventh Plan period. If the intention of the proposals is to achieve self-sufficiency in meeting the power requirements of the sub-regions also then additional efforts will have to be made to augment the power generating facilities in the region for which additional allocation may be required.

Jones/

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Minutes of the second meeting of the
Planning Committee of the National
Capital Region Planning Board held
at Suraj Kund, Haryana on 24.8.1985.

A list of the members of the Committee and other officers who attended the meeting is annexed.

2. Before the items on the agenda were taken up for discussion, the Chairman of the Planning Committee, on his behalf and on behalf of the Members of the Committee thanked the Haryana Government for the nice arrangements made by them for holding this meeting.

3 While referring to the explanatory note on the agenda item number 1 which was regarding guidelines for the preparation of the regional plan, the Chairman mentioned that the first step in the preparation of the regional plan would be the identification of the region and deciding on the perspective for the plan. In so far as identification of the region is concerned, Chairman said that the 1974 Plan had already identified the region in terms of certain norms and the same area, as delineated earlier, has also been incorporated in the Act and there is, thus, no need for any review of the region. Secretary, Housing and Urban Development, Government of Rajasthan, pointed out that some references were made earlier regarding inclusion of some more part of Rajasthan, viz., Deeg and Kaman Tehsils of Bharatpur district of Rajasthan in the National Capital Region. On this, Chairman said that no such formal proposal is pending with the Board at present and if any such proposal is sent by the Government of Rajasthan, the same can be examined separately and put up before the Committee. It was, thereby, unanimously adopted by the Members of the Committee that for the purpose of preparation of this plan the region as delineated in 1974 plan and incorporated in the Act should be taken. In this context Chairman pointed out that there is some discrepancy in the schedule of the Act, in which areas to be included in the region has been dealt, with regard to the description of the parts of Alwar Dt.as/- A suitable change in the Schedule will accordingly be made giving the correct position.
the

As regards/perspective of the plan, it was unanimously decided that in view of the fact that in all the other exercises in the region since the perspective has been kept as 2001 the same perspective should be maintained for the preparation of the plan.

/ also some of the newly formed tehsils in the
Haryana Districts.

The Chairman further pointed out that the next important pre-condition for the preparation of the regional plan would be the determination of the objectives to be achieved. He said that the objective of the regional development will not, prima-facie, be its growth in competition with other regions of the country. It would rather be to reduce the anticipated pressure on the national capital by dispersal of activities to the peripheral areas of the region. Hence, the accent will be more on the balanced development of the region with out-lying areas playing key role in deflecting and absorbing the pressure on the core area, i.e., Delhi. The views of the Chairman in this regard were agreed to by the Members of the Committee.

As regards collection of data, it was decided by the Committee that in view of the urgency of preparation of the plan, a selective approach, restricting the field to certain key topics, some of which were mentioned in the explanatory note and also data on housing aspects as suggested by the Chief Town Planner, Government of Uttar Pradesh, should be adopted. Secretary, Urban Development, Government of Haryana, stressed the need for fixing some base year for collection of data. It was suggested that for census data 1981 should be taken as the base year and in the case of data relating to economic aspects, latest data and also, if required, time series data should be collected. The need for preparation of an interim plan before the main comprehensive plan is prepared was also felt by many of the members and the Chairman too also appreciated this suggestion.

The Chairman, while explaining to the Members that preparation of the comprehensive plan will have to be a collaborative exercise with the participating States taking part in all stages of its preparations, stressed the need of creation of technical cells in each State exclusively for assisting in the preparation of the National Capital Region plan. He further explained that the heads of these cells would be associated in a cell to be created in the NCR Board. Since it would not be possible for the Planning Committee to meet frequently, this cell will meet once in a week or fortnightly and prepare papers for the consideration of the Planning Committee. These cells will also work as store-house of information for their respective sub-regions. The Chairman was of the view that since after preparation of the plan the States would also be required to prepare sub-regional plans, the efforts put in by this cell would be useful in subsequent

preparation of the sub-regional plan. Certain doubts with regard to the creation of these cells in the States and their functioning were raised by the Secretaries of the Urban Development Departments of the Government of Rajasthan and Haryana. They were of the view that as mentioned by the Chairman, if the preparation of the regional plan is going to be a collaborative exercise certain policy frame work or guidelines should be given by the Board as pre-requisite. The Chairman further explained the point and said that the persons working in the cell will sit together and besides other matters would also work out these guidelines which subsequently will be put up in the Planning Committee for approval. These cells, as suggested by some Members, will also work as contact point or nodal points for their respective sub-regions. He said that such cells already exist in Rajasthan State as Project Director(NCR) Alwar co-ordinates the work of NCR in their sub-region and also in Haryana State where recently the State Government has appointed Chief Co-ordinator Planner with headquarter at Gurgaon to accomplish the task. In Uttar Pradesh, where such arrangements have not been made and where specially various independent development agencies such as Industrial Development Authority in NOIDA and Ghaziabad Development Authority in Ghaziabad are working, the need of creation of such co-ordinating agency is being strongly felt. The views expressed in this regard were agreed by all the Members.

4. While taking up agenda item No. 2 which was regarding investment plan for Haryana, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh sub-regions of the NCR for the VII Five Year Plan, the Chairman referred to the comments of the Central Electricity Authority, Ministry of Energy (Department of Power) which was circulated to the Members alongwith the agenda note, in this regard. Shri Vishwanathan, who was representing the Ministry of Energy(Department of Power) explained to the Members various proposals included by the States in the power sector. He said that after studying the report it is seen that no uniform approach or criteria has been adopted while projecting the power requirement by the States. The technical justification and fund requirements during the Seventh Plan are also presented inadequately. He cited the case of Haryana and said that projected demand has been taken as one-third of the total demand of the Haryana State as one-third area of the Haryana State falls in National Capital Region. The power demand is, however, likely to be higher since the area

of the State falling under the NCR is likely to have a slight edge in the growth rate of domestic, commercial and industrial categories as compared to the rest of the State. He also remarked that similarly the proposals for augmentation of power in the sub-region does not give any details of transmission and distribution works proposed to be undertaken to meet the power demand in the sub-region of the NCR. Besides mentioning other aspects of the proposals and allocations made or likely to be made to carry out the proposals by the centre for the Seventh Five Year Plan, he said that if the intention of the proposals is to achieve self sufficiency in meeting the power requirements of the sub-regions then additional efforts will have to be made to augment the power generating facilities in the region for which additional allocations may be required. Secretary, Urban Development, Government of Rajasthan said that as regards generation of power is concerned Rajasthan sub-region will also be a beneficiary of the proposed gas/thermal power plants at Swainadhapur and Cholpur. It was also informed by Shri Vishwanathan that the Power Ministry has constituted a Committee exclusively to look into the matters of NCR. On this, the Chairman said that this is a happy development and it would be appropriate if the representatives of the States are also included in the Committee. He asked Shri Vishwanathan to convey this to authorities in the Power Ministry and he too will also write in this connection.

The proposals with regard to railways were explained by Shri Jhingron representing Ministry of Railways. He mentioned that in this sector proposal of investment of Rupees 130.75 crores has been made by the Ministry for the National Capital Region for the Seventh Five Year Plan. He further said that the total outlay of the Ministry of Railway for the Seventh Five Year Plan was about Rs. 18,500 crores which is now being pruned to about Rs. 12,500 crores. The NCT outlay of Rs. 130.75 crores is thus also likely to be reduced. He also pointed out that some of the proposals which have been made by the States while submitting investment plans of their sub-regions can not be carried out since the proposals are in isolation. He explained his point by citing an example in which a proposal has been made by the Government of Rajasthan for converting Delhi-Jaipur metre-gauge railway line into broad-gauge line. He said that earlier the idea was to connect Delhi to Ahmedabad by broad-gauge line and hence if such decision is to be taken, it will have to be taken in totality and not in isolation.

Shri Khanna representing Ministry of Telecommunication explained the proposals with regard to investments which ~~are required to be made in the telecommunication sector~~ for NCR in the Seventh Five Year Plan. He said that the

total requirements in this sector would be of about Rs. 350 crores. He said that this requirement has been worked out on the basis of the projected needs of the priority towns falling in the NCR by 2001. He said that he has not been able to identify some of the priority towns and therefore, asked the Members representing the States to suggest these towns so that they may also be included in the proposals. He then read out the towns that were considered to be fit to be included in the list of priority towns in each State. The representatives of the States requested him to include those towns and the list was finalised then and there. He also suggested that telecommunication facility charges should also be included in the development charges and a separate component should be reserved exclusively for providing this facility while formulating residential and other schemes. Various doubts were raised by the Members over this suggestion and it was decided that the proposal needs examination in more detail regarding its feasibility etc.

5. The proposals in the investment plan with regard to upgradation of infrastructural facilities like water supply, sewerage and the proposals for projects to stimulate economic activity in the region were not discussed in detail. However, Shri M.C. Gupta, Secretary, Urban Development, Government of Haryana said that they may be taken as read. The Committee approved the proposed investment plan for Seventh Five Year Plan.

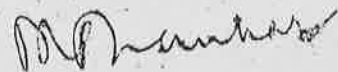
The meeting ended with a vote of thanks to the Chair.

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No.K.14011/26/85-NCR
Government of India
NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION
PLANNING BOARD

New Delhi, dated the 4th September, 1985

Copy forwarded for information and appropriate action to all the participants.



(M. Shankar)
Member-Secretary

Second meeting of the Planning Committee of
the NCR Planning Board held on 24.8.1985 in
Suraj Kund, Haryana

Present

NCR Board

1. Shri M. Shankar, Member-Secretary

Government of Haryana

2. Shri M.C. Gupta, Secretary, Housing & Urban Development
3. Shri G. Madhavan, Director, Town & Country Planning
4. Shri J.C. Chopra, Chief Town Planner
5. Shri B.D. Gulati, Chief Coordinator Planner, NCR
6. Mrs. Urvashi Gulati, Administrator, HUDA
7. Shri R.N. Jindal, S.E., Haryana PWD
8. Shri K.K. Gandhi, C.E.
9. Shri P.L. Verma, E.O.

Government of Rajasthan

10. Shri R. Ramakrishna, Secretary, Housing and Urban Development Department
11. Shri H.S. Mathur, Chief Town Planner

Government of Uttar Pradesh

12. Shri Kamal Pande, Secretary, Housing and Urban Development Department
13. Shri N.S. Johri, Chief Town Planner

Delhi Administration

14. Shri S.M.S. Chaudhary, Joint Secretary (LSG)

Delhi Development Authority

15. Ms. K. Idnani, Dy. Dir.
16. Shri Prakash Narayan, Deputy Director (PPW)

Planning Commission

17. Shri V.A. Valiarampil, Joint Adviser (Transport)

Ministry of Communication

18. Shri B.M. Khanna, Deputy Director General (TP)

Ministry of Railways

19. Shri A.K. Jhingron, Joint Director (T)
20. Shri Prakash, Joint Director (CP)

Ministry of Energy (Department of Power)

21. Shri P.N. Viswanathan, Central Electricity Authority

MOST IMMEDIATE

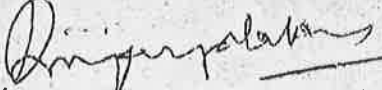
No.K.14011/8/85-NCRPB
Government of India
NCR Planning Board
'C' Wing, Nirman Bhavan

New Delhi, dated the 6.11.1985.

Subject:- 3rd meeting of the Planning Committee
of NCR Planning Board to be held at 11.00 AM
on 8th November, 1985 in CPWD Conference
room (Room No.102, 'A' Wing, Nirman Bhavan).

In continuation of the meeting notice dated
28th October, 1985 notes on the agenda items included
for discussions in the above meeting are enclosed.

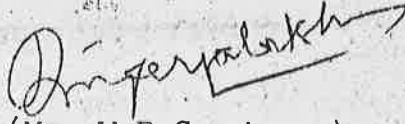
Kindly confirm your participation.


(Mrs V.R.Sundaram)
Deputy Director
Tele:388709

Copy to:-

1. Member Secretary(NCR), (Shri M.Shankar).
2. Joint Secretary(UD), Ministry of Urban Development
(Shri R.L.Pardeep).
3. Vice Chairman, DDA (Shri Prem Kumar).
4. Shri J.K.Duggal, Secretary, Town and Country
Planning Department, Government of Haryana,
Chandigarh.
5. Shri Kamal Pande, Secretary, Housing and Urban
Development, Govt. of UP, Lucknow.
6. Shri B.N.Singh, Joint Secretary, Housing and
Urban Development, Govt. of UP, Lucknow.
7. Shri Ramakrishna, Secretary, LSG, Government of
Rajasthan, Jaipur.
8. Shri S.C.Vajpayee, Secretary(L&B), Delhi Admn.,
I.P.Estate, New Delhi.
9. Shri H.S.Mathur, Chief Town planner, Government
of Rajasthan.
10. Chief Planner, TCPO (Shri E.F.N.Ribeiro).

11. Shri N.S.Johri, Chief Town Planner, Govt. of UP.
12. Shri G.Madhavan, Director, Town and Country Planning, Government of Haryana.
13. Shri VA.Valiaparambil, Joint Adviser(Transport), Planning Commission.
14. Shri B.M.Khanna, Deputy Director General(TP), Ministry of Tele-communications.
15. Shri L.R.Kadiyali, Chief Engineer(Planning), Ministry of Shipping and Transport.
16. Shri R.M.Raina, Director(Planning), Ministry of Railways.
17. Shri Y.P.Gambhir, Director(Power), Ministry of Energy, Department of Power.


(Mrs. V.R.Sundaram)
Deputy Director

J/

AGENDA ITEM NO: II

Subject : Consideration of the recommendations of the Study Group on Demographic features of region and land-uses and settlement pattern, etc..

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1. POPULATION PROJECTIONS IN THE NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION, DELHI METROPOLITAN AREA, ETC.

In connection with the preparation of the regional plan-2001 and interim plan for the National Capital Region, study groups had been constituted on different subjects; the study group on demographic features of the region, land-uses and settlement pattern, etc., consists of the following:-

- i) Assistant Registrar General, Census.
- ii) Chief Town Planners of Haryana, Rajasthan & Uttar Pradesh.
- iii) Director (PPW), Delhi Development Authority.
- iv) Shri T.K. Chatterjee, Regional Planner, NCR Planning Board. ... Convenor.

2. This group had detailed discussions. One of the important decisions to be taken with regard to Regional plan will be the population of Delhi Union territory. The Delhi Development Authority has undertaken a major revision of the Delhi Master Plan with the revised perspective of 2001 and have published it for inviting objection, etc. In the revised plan the growth of population has been projected as 145.5 lakhs and has proposed restricting it to 128 lakhs. The projection by the D.D.A. seems to be on the higher side when compared to the projections made by the Registrar General of Census which is 132 lakhs. A decision on the size of Delhi is a necessary pre-requisite for the NCR plan as otherwise it will not be of any practical use. A decision on the population assignment to Delhi UT and other areas will enable the NCR Planning Board and the participating States to go ahead with the preparation of the plan for the region.

... 2

3. Keeping in view the population projections made by the Registrar General, Census, and the draft recommendations of the Expert Committee on Population appointed by the Planning Commission, the group has suggested the assignment of population to different areas within the region as contained in the table below:-

S.No.	AREA	POPULATION 2001					
		Projected			Assigned		
		Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural
1.	Region	325	234	91	325	234	91
2.	Delhi Sub-region	132	129	3	112	110	2
3.	Haryana Sub-region	72	38	34	77	34.5	42.5
4.	Rajasthan Sub-region	12	3.5	8.5	14	5	9
5.	U.P. Sub-region	109	63.5	45.5	122	76.5	45.5
6.	Delhi Metropolitan Area	-	-	-	-	-	-
	a) Total	170	166	4	150	147	3
	b) Delhi	-	-	-	112	110	2
	c) Haryana	-	-	-	21	20.5	0.5
	d) Uttar Pradesh	-	-	-	17	16.5	0.5
7.	D.M.A towns	-	-	-	37	37	-
	a) Ghaziabad including Loni	-	-	-	11	11	-
	b) NOIDA	-	-	-	5.5	5.5	-
	c) Faridabad	-	-	-	10	10	-
	d) Gurgaon	-	-	-	7	7	-
	e) Bahadurgarh	-	-	-	2	2	-
	f) Kundli	-	-	-	1.5	1.5	-
8.	Other towns outside DMA.	-	-	-	-	-	-
	a) Haryana	17	17	-	22	22	-
	b) Rajasthan	4	4	-	5	5	-
	c) Uttar Pradesh	47	47	-	60	60	-

4. The Planning Committee may kindly approve the population assignment proposed above. Thereafter this will be submitted to the National Capital Region Planning Board in its next meeting proposed to be held on 20th November, 1985.

2. LOCATION OF PUBLIC SECTOR OFFICES

For the location of Government offices there is already a restriction. However, it has been noticed that in the decade 1971-81, maximum growth of offices has been in the public sector. The distribution of work force statistics show that the work force in the public undertakings increased to 1.16 lakhs from 48,000 in the decade 1971-81 thereby adding 58,000 workers. This constituted nearly 47% in the increase in public employment. Thus, it is necessary that the opening of new public sector offices should be totally banned and even among the existing public offices those which need not be in Delhi should be identified and shifted out of Delhi preferably to one of the priority towns. To undertake this task a Screening Committee under the Chairmanship of the Secretary, Ministry of Urban Development and consisting of representatives from the Department of Public Enterprises (BPE) and the concerned Ministries may be constituted to examine the proposals of various organisations in regard to the expansion of existing organisation with a view to curbing the location of additional activities in Delhi/Delhi Metropolitan Area. A Review Committee should also be constituted with a time-bound programme to identify public sector offices that could be shifted out of Delhi.

3. LOCATION OF INDUSTRIES

The statistics on working force distribution show that there has been a phenomenal increase in the manufacturing sector in the decade 1971-81. The work force has increased in this sector by 2,68,000 as

against a total increase in the work force of 7,40,000 thus constituting 36%. Thus, the industrial policy hitherto adopted for restricting the growth of large and medium sector industries alone has not been successful. It is seen that there has been a phenomenal growth of small scale industries, service industries and other activities in the informal sector in Delhi more on account of the easy availability of power, raw material, etc., than to fulfil the needs of the growing population. It is, therefore, essential that even among the small scale industries some distinctions will have to be made. It will be necessary to restrict these location to those which are primarily or directly concerned with the consumer needs of the population in Delhi. The modalities, to be adopted for restricting unwanted growth of small scale industries, is to be devised after detailed discussion with the Taxation Authorities as well as the authorities in the Industries Department and the Delhi Administration.

For this purpose it is suggested that a Screening Committee under the Chairmanship of Secretary, Urban Development with representatives from Ministry of Industry, DCSSI, Delhi Administration, etc., may be constituted. This Committee will screen all the proposals to set-up any industry in Delhi keeping in view the NCR concept. The Planning Committee may kindly approve these proposals. Thereafter this will be submitted to the Board for its approval.

4. LOCATION OF WHOLESALE & DISTRIBUTIVE TRADES

The third aspect of the growth in population in Delhi has been the location of wholesale trade. This sector has increased by 1,73,000 constituting 23% of the total increase of work force. The studies carried out by Delhi Development Authority show that in most of the wholesale and distributive trades only about 10 to 20%

is consumed within Delhi and the remaining 80 to 90% is re-exported to other places. The study by the DDA also shows that nearly 40% of these trades are located in the walled city where there is a need for decongestion. There is, therefore, already a felt need to shift these trades and taking advantage if this, it would be appropriate to shift some of these trades to the regional priority towns. To discourage the emergence of new wholesale markets it would be necessary to suggest a tax structure that prove as a disincentive for locating wholesale trades in Delhi.

It is suggested that a Working Group may be constituted to study this aspect and to suggest a package of measures for location of wholesale and distributive trades within the region and also for identifying the trades and other allied activities to be shifted from Delhi. The Working Group may consist of representatives from three participating States, Delhi Union territory and Chief Planner, Town and Country Planning Organisation. The Planning Committee may kindly approve the constitution of the Working Group for this purpose. Thereafter this will be submitted for the approval of the Board.

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MINUTES OF THE THIRD MEETING OF
THE PLANNING COMMITTEE HELD AT
11 A.M. ON 8TH NOVEMBER, 1985

A list of Members and other officers who attended the meeting is enclosed.

The Chairman while introducing the items explained the background. He drew attention to the decision taken in the last Planning Committee/where it was decided to take steps for the preparation of an interim plan pending the preparation of a comprehensive regional plan and stated that in pursuance of that Study Groups consisting of specialists and others on the following subjects have been constituted :

1. Demographic features of the region, land-uses and the settlement pattern.
2. Regional Roads, National Highways and Metropolitan Transport
3. Water Supply and Sewerage
4. Power
5. Industry

It was explained that the Study Groups are expected to take stock of the existing situation, per capita availability in the case of infrastructural facilities etc., and project the future pattern of development and the future requirements. The Study Groups would also suggest the necessary steps to be taken for fulfilling the desired objectives.

The Chairman further mentioned that the deliberations and the decisions taken by the/Study Group would be a necessary input for the working of all the other Study Groups. He mentioned that the first Study Group had already two detailed discussions and had arrived at certain conclusions which form part of the agenda for this meeting. He further mentioned that all the Members of the Study Groups have also been invited to the meeting of the Planning Committee. The Chairman also suggested that item No. 1 which is more formal in nature may be taken up later and item 2 may be considered first.

Before the discussion started on the items, Shri B.M. Khanna sought and obtained certain clarifications regarding priority towns from Uttar Pradesh.

Shri B.M. Khanna referred to the discussions at the second meeting of the Planning Committee held on 24th August, 1985 when he had suggested that for all residential and commercial complexes being developed within the region the likely cost of development of telecommunication facilities may also be added while deciding the development cost or working out the sale price of the plot etc. He was of the view that the cess so collected would supplement the resources available and would enable the development of telecommunication facilities in the new towns in the region. The Members felt that there are several components of infrastructural facilities like water supply, sewerage, telecommunications, schools, health facilities etc., and in case the proposal of Shri Khanna is accepted, this will require detailed examination of the other components also. As far as the land acquisition cost was concerned, Shri Vajpayee brought to the notice of the Members the recent judgement of the Supreme Court. The Chief Planner, TCPO, cautioned that in future our emphasis should be not on area development but upgradation in terms of services. He also referred to the directive of the Prime Minister on efficiency of development plans and pointed out that re-densification will have to be given the priority. After detailed discussion it was decided that a Committee will be constituted with Shri Ramakrishna as the Chairman; the State Governments will suggest their representatives; Shri B.M. Khanna will be a Member of the Committee. Secretariat will be provided by the NCR Planning Board. It was decided that the Member-Secretary would constitute the Committee on receipt of the recommendations from the participating States.

Agenda Item No. 2 : Consideration of the recommendations of the Study Group on Demographic Features of the Region and Land-Uses and Settlement Pattern

1. Population projections for the NCR, DMA etc.

Introducing this item the Chairman mentioned that based on the exercises conducted in the Census Office as well as in the NCR Board's Office, the population had been projected for the National Capital Region and each of the sub-regions. For the preparation of an interim plan it was necessary to decide on the populations to be assigned so that the magnitude of the effort involved in

reducing or inducing the difference in population between the projected figure and the assigned figure can be known and steps taken accordingly.

Shri R.K. Puri from the Office of the Registrar General, Census, explained the methodology adopted in the projection of population. He also mentioned about the work done by the Expert Committee and its draft recommendations. He mentioned that in so far as Delhi's population is concerned the figures are based on the draft proposals by this Expert Committee which had been charged with the responsibility of projecting the population for the entire country and the States. Shri Gambhir, another Member of the Study Group, was of the view that the census projections of 132 lakhs were un-realistic and the projection of 145 lakhs in the proposed large scale revision of Delhi Master Plan for the 2001 perspective is nearer the likely growth. Shri Gambhir also felt that projecting the population of DMA towns by making them part of the States to which they belong and projecting on the basis of the State's growth was faulty. Because of their nearness and contiguity to Delhi they have exhibited differing features in their growth vis-a-vis the rest of the State. He was of the view that a projection for the DMA should also be done on this basis and the effort should be to restrict the population of DMA and not only of Delhi. With regard to the assigned population of 112 lakhs for the U.T. of Delhi, Shri Gambhir was of the view that the population of 128 lakhs assigned in the Delhi Master Plan could be a more reasonable figure. Shri Vajpayee, a Member of the Planning Committee, endorsed the view of Shri Gambhir. In addition, he felt that the figure mentioned by Shri Gambhir were the figures on the basis of which the DDA has carried out a detailed exercise and he was of the view that it would not be advisable for another organisation to suggest a different figure. Shri Johri, Chief Town Planner, U.P., was of the view that locational policies, especially with regard to industries, should also be decided simultaneously. Shri J.K. Duggal, Secretary, Govt. of Haryana, was of the view that it would not be correct to equate the DMA town with Delhi. There was need for adopting different measures with regard to the DMA towns vis-a-vis Delhi atleast for some more years till the need for treating them on the same footing as Delhi may arise. Shri Ribeiro was of the view that more important than the planning process and fixing up assignment of population etc., was the urban management necessary to achieve the assignments. Shri Ribeiro felt that unless adequate measures are proposed and taken with regard to the DMA

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towns, curbing the growth of Delhi may be a self defeating exercise as it may lead to the un-warranted growth of the DMA towns. He was of the view that for purposes of planning the NCR, the DMA should be treated at par with Delhi & the same package/ measures suggested to be adopted for Delhi should also be applied to the DMA towns. In this connection while agreeing with the assigned population for Delhi he re-iterated the assigned population he had proposed in the original items before the Board for the DMA towns. He wanted that the difference in the two proposals, i.e., the one by him and the one in the agenda item should be accommodated in the remaining part of the region. Shri S.C. Gupta raised certain legal issues and desired to know whether the plans and programmes which are being finalised by the DDA or the States before the preparation and publishing of the regional plan would need revision. It was explained by the Chairman that the need for having an interim plan for the region before the Delhi Plan was finalised has already been felt and hence this exercise has been started. It is anticipated that before the Delhi Plan 2001 is finalised the major elements of the regional plan should have been discussed and decided, and the Ministry would ensure that there is no dissonance between these proposals.

Some Members raised issues like package of measures to be taken involving industrial policy, taxation, fiscal policy, transportation and infrastructural facilities, etc., for arriving at a decision regarding population assignment. The Chairman re-iterated that the basic issue that should be decided is the target to be achieved, policies and strategies for achieving the target could be worked out and directions of the Board sought thereon. Shri Ramakrishna was of the view that before deciding the size of the population, decision on the activities to be located in Delhi and the activities to be shifted outside Delhi and also what should be located where should be decided which would help arrive at the optimum population for Delhi. The Chairman explained the difficulties in undertaking such an exercise.

Shri Ramakrishna re-iterated that the strategy for development of National Capital Region should be that of reduced rate of growth for DMA and induced rate of growth for other towns in the NCR and he was of the view that Delhi

and DMA should be treated on par. He also stated that if disincentives are adopted for Delhi and status-quo was maintained for DMA this would result in different approach being adopted between the towns in the same State and between units of the DMA. Shri Chopra referred to item sponsored by CP, TCPO for the first meeting of the NCR Planning Board and brought out the difference in assignment of population between the two proposals as under :

Towns	Recommended population by CP, TCPO	Population now proposed to be assigned	Difference
1. Delhi Urban Area	110	112	+2
2. Faridabad	8	10	+2
3. Bahadurgarh	2	2	
4. Gurgaon	5.90	7	+1.10
5. Kundli	2	1.5	-.50
6. Ghaziabad	9	11	+2
7. NOIDA	4	5.5	+1.50

It was noted that the difference is 2 lakh in Delhi UA and 7 lakh population in the DMA towns excluding Delhi. Shri B.N. Singh was of the view that standard of development in Delhi and the DMA towns is different and is not comparable. Shri Ribeiro reiterated that DMA should attract the same kinds of disincentives as Delhi and even with regard to population growth. He emphasised that population assignment as had been suggested by him in his note (considered in the first meeting of the Board) should be adopted. He recommended that the difference of 7 lakh population should be assigned to towns outside the DMA.

With regard to the assigned population for Delhi Shri Vajpayee desired that his dissent may be recorded. He felt that the proposal of restricting the population of Delhi to 112 lakhs by 2001 A.D. was not realistic,

even not based on past trends where^{as} the population of Delhi has always outstripped the projections. He also felt that any such artificial restriction may not be capable of implementation and the plan would have failed before it started. He was also of the view that since the proposals contained in the large scale revision of Delhi Master Plan had been approved, even though in the draft stage by the Government for publication and the figure contained in that proposal is 128, we should not consider a different figure at this stage. The Chairman requested Shri Vajpayee that while his dissent will be recorded, it will help if the Member also sent a note so that the points are clearly brought out. The dissent note is annexed.

With regard to the assigned population for the DMA towns Shri Ribeiro reiterated the proposals contained in his item before the Board. He further suggested that the difference in the figures suggested by him and the figures proposed in the agenda items should be absorbed in the rest of the region outside the DMA.

Apart from the above dissenting views on the points mentioned, the Committee approved the proposals mentioned in the agenda. A note received from Shri Vajpayee containing his views is enclosed.

It was decided that the conclusions of the Planning Committee will be placed before the Board seeking its directions.

2. Location of Public Sector Offices

The Chairman explained that the proposals to locate the Government offices in Delhi are screened by a Committee headed by Secretary, Ministry of Urban Development and on the basis of recommendations made by this Committee the approval of the Government is obtained. However, there is no such control in respect of offices set up by the public sector undertakings. It was noticed that during 1971-81 maximum growth of offices has been in the public sector. It was, therefore, felt necessary that location of new public sector offices should be restricted and even among the existing public sector offices those which need not be located in Delhi should be identified and shifted out of Delhi, preferably to one of the priority towns. The Chairman explained that the restriction has to be done at two levels as under :

- a) For location of new offices or expansion of existing offices in Delhi, proposals have to be examined with a view to restrict them to those which are absolutely essential to be located in Delhi.

- b) to review the existing public sector undertaking offices in Delhi with a view to examining whether they could be located elsewhere.

The consensus was that the Government should be approached so as to devise measures in order to exercise these controls. The Planning Committee approved the proposal that the Government may be requested to expand the scope of present restriction on location of Central Government offices to public sector offices also. The Committee recommended that the constitution of a committee to review the public sector offices already located in Delhi with a view to locating them elsewhere should be suggested to the Government.

3. Policy regarding location of industries

4. Location of whole-sale and distributive trade

The proposals in the items were discussed. Most of the Members expressed the view that any proposal for restricting location of industries in Delhi cannot be considered in isolation of the region. Some Members expressed their apprehension that such a step might lead to the growth of those industries on the very door-steps of Delhi thus complicating the situation rather than helping it.

Shri Vajpayee explained that according to the policy announced earlier that large scale industries should be located elsewhere the Delhi Administration has implemented it to the extent possible. Now it would not be fair to subject the Delhi Administration to screening by the Ministry or by a committee even in regard to small scale industries. Shri Johri was of the view that the industrial policy should be for the total NCR and not for Delhi only and there should be clear guidelines as to what industries should be located outside DMA. Shri Ribeiro reiterated his doubt whether any industrial policy laid down for the NCR could be successfully implemented without the commitment and cooperation of the Ministry of Industries. Shri S.C. Gupta explained that the Delhi Master Plan was being implemented for the last 20 years and there were specific policies for industrial location and enquired about the strategy to be adopted in case of those industries which may not be in conformity with the NCR industrial policy. The consensus was that without a comprehensive industrial policy for the NCR, if a negative approach is adopted for Delhi this would result in spurt of activities in DMA which would again aggravate the situation. Keeping in view /

that the interim plan should be ready by 31st March, 1986 a view has to be taken as to what should be the policy to be followed during the interim period. Shri Duggal was of the view that once the population assignment was decided, there should be no problem in deciding what activities should be located where in order to achieve that target. The consensus was that the whole question deserves consideration in detail and the Working Group should examine not only the policy for industrial location but also distributive trades. The constitution of a Working Group with the following composition was approved :

1. Chief Town Planners of Haryana, Rajasthan and U.P.
2. Taxation Commissioner of Haryana, Rajasthan and Delhi
3. Director of Industries of Haryana, Rajasthan U.P. and Delhi
4. Representative of Ministry of Industry
5. Representative of DCSSI
6. Shri S.C. Gupta, Director, DDA
7. Shri V.K. Thakore, Sr. Research Officer,
NCR Planning Board

- Convenor

The Member-Secretary or the Chief Regional Planner of the Board will be the Chairman of the Group.

The Member-Secretary was authorised to finalise the composition of the Group after receipt of suggestions from the States and also to decide the terms of reference of the Group.

Agenda Item No. 1 : Adoption of Planning Standards & Norms

It was explained that in order to achieve the balanced development of the region and also to achieve the NCR objective the areas coming within the region are required to be developed as self-contained growth centres and for this purpose it is necessary to adopt uniform standards norms for the preparation of Master Plans/project plans for these areas. Some Members expressed the view that it may not be practicable to devise uniform standards for planning because each State has its own policies and programmes and the standards may vary from town to town depending on various other factors. The Chairman emphasised the need for codifying the plans and prescribing uniform standards for different land-uses, viz., commercial, residential, industrial and socio-cultural activities, infrastructural

facilities, etc., in order to ensure optimum utilisation of land available. The Planning Committee approved the constitution of a small Working Group consisting of the following :

1. Chief Town Planner, Haryana
 2. Chief Town Planner, Rajasthan
 3. Chief Town Planner, Uttar Pradesh
 4. Shri J.C. Gambhir, Director(PPW), DDA
 5. Shri S.C. Gupta, Director(DC&B), DDA
 6. Shri T.K. Chatterjee, Regional Planner,
NCR Planning Board
- Convenor

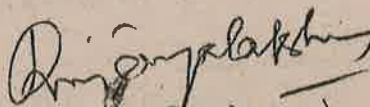
This Group will examine the issue in detail and suggest guidelines for adopting standard norms for preparation of plans, etc., within the region and submit their recommendations by 31st December, 1985.

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

No. K.14011/8/85-NCRPB
NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION
PLANNING BOARD

C Wing, Nirman Bhavan
New Delhi - 110 011
Dated the 14th November, '85

Copy forwarded for information and appropriate action to all the participants.


(Mrs. V.R. Sundaram)
Deputy Director

Third meeting of the Planning Committee of
the NCR Planning Board held on 8th November
1985 in Nirman Bhavan, New Delhi

Present

NCR Planning Board

1. Shri M. Shankar, Member-Secretary Chairman
2. Shri T.K. Chatterjee, Regional Planner
3. Mrs. V.R. Sundaram, Deputy Director
4. Shri V.K. Thakore, Senior Research Officer
5. Shri R.P. Rastogi, Associate Planner

Government of Haryana

1. Shri J.K. Duggal, Secretary, Town & Country Planning
2. Shri J.C. Chopra, Chief Town Planner
3. Shri B.D. Gulati, Chief Co-ordinator(NCR)

Government of Rajasthan

1. Shri R. Ramakrishna, Commissioner & Secretary
Department of Urban Development

Government of Uttar Pradesh

1. Shri B.N. Singh, Joint Secretary, Housing and
Urban Development Department
2. Shri N.S. Johri, Chief Town Planner

Delhi Administration

1. Shri S.C. Vajpayi

Ministry of Urban Development

1. Shri C.S. Rao, Deputy Secretary
2. Shri E.F.N. Ribeiro, Chief Planner, TCPO
3. Shri K.T. Gurumukhi, Town & Country Planner, TCPO

Delhi Development Authority

1. Shri S.C. Gupta, Director(DC&B)
2. Shri J.C. Gambhir, Director(PP)

Ministry of Transport

1. Shri L.R. Kadiyali, Chief Engineer(Planning)

Department of Telecommunication

1. Shri B.M. Khanna, Deputy Director General
2. Shri S.P. Mittal, Additional Director General

Railway Board

1. Shri Prakash, Joint Director(Corporate Planning)

Registrar General of Census

1. Shri R.K. Puri, Deputy Director

Dissenting Note by Shri S.C. Vajpeyi
Member, Planning Committee, on the
proposed population assignment of
112 lakhs for Delhi for the year 2001

This note is with reference to population projections in the National Capital Region, Delhi Metropolitan Area etc., discussed under agenda item No. 2 on 8th November, 1985 in the third meeting of the Planning Committee. Observations of Delhi Development Authority and Delhi Administration are as under :

1. According to the agenda item, population for Delhi-2001 has been assigned as 112 lakh (110 lakh for urban area and 2 lakh for rural areas). For DMA towns, i.e., Ghaziabad, Loni, NOIDA, Faridabad, Gurgaon, Bahadurgarh, Kundli, a population of 37 lakh has been assigned.
2. The population assignment exercise is directly related to the investment, creation of employment, i.e., establishment of employment generation activities, transportation system and infrastructure and a number of other aspects to be considered in the preparation of the plan for National Capital Region. An exercise of population assignment without in-depth consideration of all these aspects is not really meaningful. Thus, it is felt that the population assignment exercise should be a part of the interim regional plan which would also give the policy directions regarding investment, employment, transportation, infrastructure etc. It is understood that according to the programme the interim plan is being completed by the end of March, 1986.
3. In the agenda note referred above, the Registrar General Census of India has projected the population of Delhi Union Territory 132 lakh (129 lakh in urban area and 3 lakh in rural areas). On discussion with the concerned officers of the Census of India, it is found that this is based on an All India Exercise for population Assignments for all the States and Union Territories in India. In this exercise, it was not possible to consider the special situation of Delhi where its urban area is extending and merging into urban areas of the Towns in the adjoining States. In Delhi's peculiar situation, it becomes very essential that the population projections are carried out for Delhi Metropolitan Area considering Delhi Urban, Ghaziabad, Faridabad, Gurgaon etc., as one entity as physically they have merged into each other. In fact the NCR Planning concept provides for such scope for assessment of realistic situation.

4. The population projection contained in the agenda note, although proposes to decrease the rate of population growth in Delhi, conforms to the existing trends of growth in the Delhi Metropolitan Area. Proposed strategy seems to be faulty as problem of transportation, infra-structure created due to increasing population in the DMA would be as severe as increasing population in Delhi. Controlling the population in Delhi but not controlling at its foot steps, would not be meaningful.

5. The proposed population assignment as against the one proposed in the DDA's Master Plan is not appropriate for the following reasons :

- a) that it is un-realistic of achievement according to the present indications and as has been evidenced by the first Master Plan. It is counter productive to prescribe the target which from the very beginning both from the past experience and also the present indication(s) is not within the reach of achievement;
- b) that so long as there is no planned strategy and specific steps are taken to counter migration from the neighbouring States into Delhi, the target of 112 lakhs will only remain on paper(s); and,
- c) that the existing projections of Delhi as contained in the Master Plan for Delhi Perspective-2001 were approved by the Government of India and the entire strategy in the new Master Plan is conditioned to that. It is true that the objections and suggestions received in respect of the Master Plan are still subject to the Central Government's approval, but the projections of population at this stage cannot be revised without demolishing the very edifice on which the public objections/suggestions had been based. The entire exercise including the strategy to be adopted and the invitation of public objections/suggestions may have to be undertaken again, which may not be legally incumbent but from a practical point of view. This would appear to be the only course after reducing the population assignment and increasing the same for DMA towns.

5. In view of the above, it is suggested that the population assignments for Delhi Urban and Rural and Delhi Metropolitan cannot precede the policies of employment, investment, transportation, infra-structure etc. In fact there is need for a quick but total interim planning exercise. In the absence of this, the existing projections for Delhi as contained in the Master Plan for Delhi Perspective-2001 published for public objections/suggestions should continue to operate.

**AGENDA FOR THE FIRST MEETING OF THE
FIRST MEETING OF THE PERSONNEL
GROUP OF NCR PLANNING BOARD**

Subject: Creation of posts in the Board and filling up of the post of Town and Country Planner

In the first meeting of the National Capital Region Planning Board held on 4th June, 1985, staff proposals for the Board were considered and the Board authorised the Chairman to take a decision in regard to the size and pattern of the organisation. H.M. (Chairman, NCR Board) has approved in the first instance the creation of the following posts in the Board on 10.7.1985 :-

<u>Sl. No.</u>	<u>Designation</u>	<u>Scale of pay</u>	<u>No. of post</u>
1.	Town & Country Planner	1500-2000	1
2.	Assistant Town & Country Planner	1100-1600	1
3.	Senior Research Officer	1100-1600	1
4.	Assistant Town & Country Planner	700-1300	2
5.	Assistant Economist	680-1200	1
6.	Planning Assistant	550- 900	2
7.	Research Assistant	550- 900	1
8.	Senior Stenographer	425- 800	1
9.	Junior Stenographer	330- 560	1
10.	Senior Personal Assistant	650-1040	1
11.	Deputy Director	1100-1600	1
12.	Junior Accounts Officer	550- 900	1
13.	Assistant	425- 800	1
14.	Stenographer Grade 'D'	330- 560	2
15.	L.D.C.	260- 400	2
16.	Peon	196- 232	3
17.	Staff car driver	260- 350	1

As per the orders of delegation, the Personnel Group is also empowered to create posts in the Board. The Group may kindly note the posts created as mentioned above.

It was also decided that in the Board the policy would be to take officers and officials only on deputation in Group 'A', 'B' and 'C' posts as far as possible. Since this will be a small organisation direct recruitment at these levels would only lead to frustration among the direct recruits as there will not be many promotional avenues or prospects and frequent resignations would result. It was also decided in the last meeting of the Board that while filling up the technical posts the choice would not be restricted to those in the Central Government but the participating State Government officials would also be given an opportunity to come on deputation to the Board.

However, the posts at serial number 1 to 9 have been created in the Board in lieu of the same posts that were existing in the TCPO. Against these 11 posts there were 8 persons already working in these posts in the NCR Cell in the TCPO. Since the persons working in these posts have already gained experience in the NCR work and the abolition of these posts in the TCPO will necessitate reversions/retranchments etc., it has been decided to take the persons working against these posts in the TCPO on deputation with the Board.

Accordingly, the Personnel Group may kindly accord ex-post facto sanction for the appointment of Shri T.K. Chatterjee against the post of Town and Country Planner.

Minutes of the meeting of the Personnel Group of
the National Capital Region Planning Board held
on 24th August, 1985.

A meeting of the Personnel Group was held at 12 Hours on Saturday the 24th August, 1985 at Suraj Kund, Faridabad District, Haryana. The following members were present:-

- | | | |
|-----|--|------------|
| (1) | Shri Ramesh Chandra, Secretary Works and Housing. | - Chairman |
| (2) | Shri M.C.Gupta, Secretary, Town and Country Planning, Haryana. | - Member |
| (3) | Shri R. Ramakrishna, Secretary, Local Self Government, Rajasthan. | - Member |
| (4) | Shri Kamal Pande, Secretary, Housing and Urban Development, Uttar Pradesh. | - Member |
| (5) | Shri M. Shankar, Member Secretary, National Capital Region Planning Board. | |

The Group considered the agenda note regarding creation of posts in the Board and filling up of the post of Town and Country Planner and approved the proposal contained therein.

No.K-14011/30/85-NCR
National Capital Region
Planning Board
New Delhi

Dated the 6th September, 1985.

Copy forwarded to:-

- | | |
|----|---|
| 1. | Shri Ramesh Chandra, Secretary, Ministry of Works and Housing, New Delhi. |
| 2. | Shri R. Ganapati, Secretary (Expenditure) Ministry of Finance, New Delhi. |
| 3. | Shri M.C.Gupta, Secretary, Town and Country Planning, Government of Haryana, Chandigarh. |
| 4. | Shri R. Ramakrishna, Secretary, Local Self Government, Government of Rajasthan, Jaipur. |
| 5. | Shri Kamal Pande, Secretary, Housing and Urban Development, Government of Uttar Pradesh, Lucknow. |

sd/-
(M. Shankar)

Member Secretary, NCR Planning Board

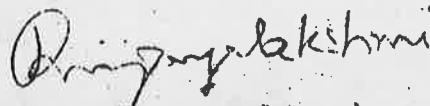
K-14011/32/85-NCR.
NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION
PLANNING BOARD

"C" Wing
Nirman Bhawan
New Delhi

Dated: 30.9.85

Subject: Meeting of the Project Sanctioning &
Monitoring Group of NCR Board to be
Held at 3.00 P.M. on Friday the 4th Oct.
1985.

In continuation of the Meeting Notice
dated 16th September 1985, the Agenda papers for
discussion at the Meeting are sent herewith. Kindly
make it convenient to attend the Meeting.


(Mrs. V.R. Sundaram)
Deputy Director

To

1. The Secretary, Ministry of Works and Housing,
Nirman Bhawan, New Delhi.
2. The Secretary (Expenditure) Ministry of Finance
New Delhi.
3. Adviser (HUD), Planning Commission, New Delhi.
4. Joint Secretary (UD), Ministry of Works and
Housing, Nirman Bhawan, New Delhi.
5. Shri M.C. Gupta, Secretary, Town & Country
Planning Deptt. Haryana, Chandi-garh.
6. Shri R. Ramakrishna, Secretary, LSG, Rajasthan
Sachivalya Jaipur.
7. Shri Kamal Pande, Secretary, Nagar Vikas Deptt.
2nd Floor, Vikas Bhawan, Janpath, Lucknow-226001.
8. Shri S.C. Vajpey, Secretary (L & B) Delhi Admn.
Vikas Bhawan, New Delhi.
9. Chief Planner, Town & Country/Deptt., New Delhi.
10. Member Secretary, National Capital Region Planning
Board, New Delhi.

AGENDA ITEM NO. 1

Research proposals received from various institutions

The Board has received the following research study proposals from four institutions, viz., National Institute of Public Finance and Policy, Institute of Applied Manpower Research, Society for Development Studies and the National Institute of Urban Affairs. The subject, cost and duration of the proposed studies are given below:

I. NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF PUBLIC FINANCE AND POLICY

Subject: Fiscal Policy for National Capital Region

Cost : Rs. 2.3 lakhs

Duration: 8 Months

II. INSTITUTE OF APPLIED MANPOWER RESEARCH

Subject : Manpower and Employment Planning for the National Capital Region.

Phase-I District level study

Phase-II Town level study

Cost : Phase-I Rs. 99500

Phase-II Not Available

Duration: Phase-I 3 months

Phase-II Not Available

III. SOCIETY FOR DEVELOPMENT STUDIES

Subject : Informal Sector in the National Capital Region

Cost : Rs. 3.05 Lakhs

Duration: 9 Months

IV. NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF URBAN AFFAIRS

Subject : Migration Studies in the Context of the National Capital Region Plan

Cost : Rs. 4.5 Lakhs

Duration: 9 months

The summaries of the Proposals submitted by the above-mentioned institutions and comments on them may be seen in Annexure I. The explanatory notes submitted by the institutions on their proposals may be seen in Annexures - II, III, IV and V.

Annexure-I

Summary of research proposals submitted by various institutions and comments

The preparation of a plan for the National Capital Region not only involves collection of lot of secondary data from various departments of Central and State Governments but also conducting several preliminary studies which may be directly or indirectly useful in the preparation of the plan. These studies may relate to subjects such as economic base, transportation system, fiscal and administrative policies, employment activity location, migration etc. So far the Ministry/Board has received research study proposals from four institutions. The proposals and the comments on them are given in brief in the following paragraphs.

1. NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF PUBLIC FINANCE AND POLICY

The Institute has proposed a study entitled "Fiscal Policy for National Capital Region". The study is intended to cover the following aspects:

- (1) Examination of the tax structures of the States comprising the NCR with special reference to sales tax, taxes on motor vehicles and goods, auction, local property tax and electricity duty.
- (2) Analysis of the built-in incentives/disincentives in the existing tax structures and their effects on industrial location and concentration of commerce and trade in specific regions.
- (3) Formulation of a new tax structure to provide necessary incentives and disincentives to achieve the objective of dispersal of industrial and commercial activities.
- (4) Discussion of policy implications of suggested tax structure.

According to the latest (May '85) intimation received from the Institute, the study cannot be completed in less than eight months time. The cost estimate (revised) on stationery, data processing, local travel and visits to States etc. has been indicated as Rs. 2.3 lakhs.

.....3/-

(3)

The staff will consist of one Senior Fellow, one Senior Consultant, one Economist, two Research Assistants and one Stenographer.

Comments:

It has been observed that disparities in tax structure within the N.C.R. have led to unbalanced development. For example it is claimed that lower sales tax rates in Delhi as compared to the adjoining States, have contributed to the concentration of distributive trades in Delhi. Tax concessions to industries are also observed to be relatively liberal in Delhi. Further, various incentives/disincentives provided by the neighbouring States in respect of local property tax, octroi, electricity duty have given rise to certain anomalies in industrial development of the NCR.

It is, therefore, necessary that an in-depth study of tax structure, existing within N.C.R. should be made. Such a study has been proposed by the Institute. It is felt that the conclusions derived from the study will be useful in formulation of policies for national development in National Capital Region.

II. Institute of Applied Manpower Research (IAMR)

The IAMR has proposed a study on "Manpower and Employment Planning for the NCR excluding Delhi Metropolitan Area". The Institute proposes to conduct the study in two phases. In the first phase, it is proposed to conduct techno-economic surveys of the districts included in the NCR with a view to arriving at broad magnitudes of manpower supply and potential for employment generation in each of the districts. In the second phase, it is proposed to conduct detailed investigations to ascertain the holding capacities of individual priority towns.

The objectives of the study as stated by the IAMR are as follows :

- i) Analysis of demographic characteristics of population and labour forces such as age, sex, education, migratory behaviour and rural urban distribution.
- ii) Estimation of projected magnitudes of population and labour force by sex, age, and rural-urban distribution.
- iii) Assessment of resources of the region - natural resources and physical resources.
- iv) Analysis of economic activities.
- v) Assessment of the pattern of employment, characteristics of un-employment with the employment exchanges by education, duration and location.

(4)

- vi) Assessment of potential for development by economic activity.
- vii) Estimation of potential for employment generation in terms of broad magnitudes on the basis of techno-economic perspectives analysed.
- viii) Identification of potential locations for development district-wise and economic activities which need to be emphasised in each district.

The IAMR has indicated the cost of the first phase of the study as Rs. 99,500/-. The first phase of the study would be completed in three months.

Comments on the IAMR proposal

Looking at the objectives given by the IAMR, it is evident that the study proposed by the IAMR constitutes nothing but techno-economic surveys at district and town levels. In fact, such surveys constitute part and parcel of any regional plan. There is no doubt that the study would be directly useful in the preparation of the regional plan. However, since the IAMR has indicated that completion of the first phase of the study (district level study) would require only three months, it seems that the Board can agree to the proposal regarding the first phase of the study. It is, however, necessary that the IAMR should be asked to conduct the surveys at tehsils level in the cases where only the tehsils fall in the NCR and not the district.

III. Society for Development Studies

The Society has proposed a study entitled "Informal Sector in the National Capital Region". The objectives of the study are as follows :

1. Assessment of the magnitude of the informal sector (in terms of number of house-holds, members and settlements).
2. Estimation of the economic role of the informal sector (in terms of income-generating activities, capital investment and value added).
3. Study of the socio-economic characteristics of informal sector residents (namely, age, sex, education, income levels, place of origin etc.)
4. Examination of the inter-linkages of the informal sector with the formal sector (in terms of input-output mix, sales, etc.)
5. Projection of the growth of the informal sector.

The society has estimated the cost of the project at Rs. 3.05 lakhs and it proposes to complete the study in about 9 months.

Comments on the Society's proposal

The informal sector plays a vital role in the growth of the cities. It is believed to act as a net catching those in search of employment in the cities of which the majority are the in-migrants to the city. Hence, there is a close nexus between the informal sector and the in-migrants. Apart from this the informal sector is also stated to be actively connected with slums settlements unauthorised encroachments etc. A detailed and scientific study of this sector as proposed in the study would provide the necessary data base for formulating the strategies for the regional plan. The projection of the growth of this sector would be a major factor in estimating the shape, direction and the quantum of growth of these towns and cities which are proposed to be studied. The proposed study would not only be of relevance to Delhi but to all other metropolitan cities in the country. It is, therefore, proposed that this study may be undertaken.

IV. National Institute of Urban Affairs

The NIUA has proposed a study entitled "Migration studies in the context of the National Capital Region Plan". The major objective of the proposed study is to seek answers to certain questions which are relevant in coming to grips with the growth patterns of the NCR. A sample of questions are as follows :

1. Who are the prospective migrants to Delhi?
What is their background?
2. Whether migration to Delhi is a direct shift from rural areas or step migration from rural areas to small towns and cities, and from small towns/cities to this metropolis?
3. What factors determine migration? Whether the pull factor is stronger than the push factor in determining the destination and duration of migration in the NCR or not?
4. What type of migration is predominant in the NCR permanent, temporary or seasonal?
5. What percentage of migrants who come to the urban areas have intentions of going back to their native villages and under what circumstances?
6. Who takes the decision to migrate, how long does it take to reach the decision, and what is the time gap between the decision and the actual move?

7. How does migration take place in the context of the family?
8. How long does it take for a person to find a job after migrating into an urban centre?
9. What are peoples' preferences for change in their residence, in the near future, and why?

The NIUA proposes to undertake, as part of the study, sample household surveys in three cities and three towns located in the NCR.

The estimated cost of the study is Rs. 4.5 lakhs and the study is expected to be completed in 9 months.

Comments

The migration studies proposed by the NIUA will be quite useful. It is believed that Delhi has grown rapidly mainly because of large scale migration of people into Delhi from Urban and rural areas of the NCR itself. At present, there are no data on the pattern of migration within the NCR and much less on the motivation underlying these migrations. The studies proposed by the NIUA will fill up these data gaps and will go a long way in offering meaningful proposals relating to the re-distribution of population within the NCR, the activities that should be encouraged and also the location of these activities.

Annexure-II

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF PUBLIC FINANCE AND POLICY
18/2, Satsang Vihar Marg
Special Institutional Area
(Near Jawaharlal Nehru University)
New Delhi 110 067

FISCAL POLICY FOR NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION

Project Proposal

Most of the less developed countries have experienced a rapid rate of urbanisation in recent decades. Urbanisation has occurred not only in terms of population concentration but also in terms of concentration of economic activities. Although, the growth of population, industry and trade is distributed over the entire range of urban centres, a high concentration has been usually observed in and around large cities. Small and medium size cities have also grown rapidly, but it is in the bigger cities that the difficulties of adjusting to rapid growth tend to become more visible.

People have congregated in and around Delhi to take advantage of improved employment and income earning avenues. Location of the establishments of Central and State Governments and a strong trade and commerce base produced the initial impetus to the city growth and attracted people and activities from distant areas. In recent years, rapid expansion of industries, mainly of the small scale type, has further added to the growth of Delhi Metropolitan Area.

The concentration of population and economic activities in Delhi metropolitan area has resulted in accelerated growth in demand for civil services such as water supply, drainage and scavenging. Besides, there is a growing pressure on facilities such as transport, housing, electricity, telephone, etc. Under these circumstances, management of metropolitan Delhi assumes special significance. The future development of the city in terms of population and economic activities deserves special attention of city planners, economists and administrators.

The National Capital Region (NCR) was created with explicit objectives of developing towns surrounding Delhi in terms of infrastructural facilities and designing policies

for cooperation in different fields. The NCR as shown in the TCPO regional plan outline covers an area of 30,293 sq.kms. and 17 regional towns for priority development. These towns are expected to act as counter-magnets to the concentration of industry, trade and commerce in the Delhi metropolitan area. The objective is to encourage rationalised dispersal of industry and trade away from Delhi metro by providing certain incentives/disincentives.

Among various policies which would be necessary for an integrated development of the NCR, fiscal policy needs immediate attention. It has been pointed out by the Committee of the High Powered Board for the NCR that the lower sales tax rates in Delhi as compared to the adjoining states particularly UP and Rajasthan have been probably contributing to the concentration of distributive trade in Delhi. Similarly, tax concessions to industries have been found to be relatively liberal in Delhi. Further, various incentives/disincentives provided by the neighbouring States in respect of local property tax, octroi, electricity duty etc. have given rise to certain anomalies in industrial development of the NCR. Besides the tax factors, variations in the availability of economic and social infrastructures and municipal services across urban centres in the NCR would have greatly influenced the decision making regarding the location of industry and trade. Disparities in tax rates and services have far-reaching implications and necessitate close scrutiny.

It is proposed to undertake an indepth study covering the following aspects:

1. Examination of the tax structures of the States comprising the NCR with special reference to sales tax, taxes on motor vehicles and goods, octroi, local property tax and electricity duty.
11. Analysis of the built-in incentives/disincentives in the existing tax structures and their effects on industrial location and concentration of commerce

and trade in specific regions.

- iii. Formulation of a new tax structure to provide necessary incentives and disincentives to achieve the objective of dispersal of industrial and commercial activities.
- iv. Discussion of policy implications of suggested tax structure.
- v. Study of the availability of infrastructural facilities such as banks, roads, transport, education, health care, etc. on the one hand and civic services on the other in the ring towns.
- vi. Broad discussion of financial resources to be mobilised for (v) including grants-in-aid.

Duration of the project : 15 months

NIPF

Annexure IREVISED COST ESTIMATE

1. Staff*	Rs	1,40,000.00
2. Stationery	Rs	5,000.00
3. Data processing	Rs	25,000.00
4. Local travel and visits to States	Rs	30,000.00
	Rs	<u>2,00,000.00</u>
5. Overheads(15%)	Rs	<u>30,000.00</u>
TOTAL	Rs	<u>2,30,000.00</u>

* For details, please see Annexure II

Annexure IIREVISED COST ESTIMATES T A F F

1. Senior Fellow	-1	Rs	43,500.00
2. Senior Consultant	-1	Rs	20,000.00
3. Economist	-1	Rs	24,500.00
4. Research Assistants	-2	Rs	<u>36,000.00</u>
5. Stenographer	-1	Rs	<u>16,000.00</u>
TOTAL		Rs	<u>140,000.00</u>

INSTITUTE OF APPLIED MANPOWER RESEARCHProject MemorandumNational Capital Region-A case Study of
Eleven Districts covered under N.C.R.1. INTRODUCTION:

India is passing through a phase of rapid population growth. After independence there has been an alarming growth in the population as it struck 361 millions in 1951, 439 millions in 1961, 548 millions in 1971, and 685 millions in 1981. The rural-urban break up of population indicates that the rate of growth of population in urban areas has been much larger than in rural areas. For instance, urban population has grown from 10.34% in 1951 to 17.98 per cent in 1961, to 19.91% in 1971 and to 32.31 per cent in 1981 (Table 1). The phenomenal growth of urban population may be attributed to a large number of factors, specially rapid industrialisation and general economic development in urban areas, which generated more employment opportunities and encouraged migration from rural to urban areas. The Sixth Plan document indicates that during 1961-71, the population of larger towns have grown faster than smaller towns.

Delhi like other bigger towns also attracted a larger number of migrants from the surrounding areas. The population statistics of Delhi reveal that the magnitude of immigrants is on the increase. The population of Delhi was around 1.4 millions in 1951, 2.4 millions in 1961, 3.6 millions in 1971 and around 6 millions in 1981. (Table 2) It is estimated that by 2001 A.D. it will rise to 12 millions. From the current trend, it may be observed that during the last decade increase in population has been around 58%.

Taking into account the magnitude of the population pressures, policy planners formulated a master plan for Delhi long ago. The Master Plan for Delhi - viewed the city's problems in the regional setting and thus sought to go to the roots of the problems of urban development, population growth

and migration. It recognised three spatial levels of planning, viz., "The Delhi Urban Area"¹ (within urbanizable limits), "The Delhi Metropolitan Area"² and "The National Capital Region"³ within whose orbit, there are a number of towns which have been largely influenced by Delhi. From out of these towns, authorities have identified some of the towns located in three states viz., Uttar Pradesh, Haryana and Rajasthan which have a potential population holding capacity. After identifying these towns with a view to linking spatial planning with economic planning efforts are being made to locate and foster the development of relevant economic activities in these towns. Through this process, more employment opportunities are expected to be generated in these towns and this in turn would help reduce population pressures on metropolitan area. Experience of other countries also bears testimony to this approach.**

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1. The Delhi Urban Area: It covers entire Urban Area of union territory as defined by the Census of 1981.
 2. The Delhi Metropolitan Area: It covers entire union territory and six other towns viz., Ghaziabad, NOIDA, Faridabad, Gurgaon, Bhadurgarh and Kundlee.
 3. National Capital Region: It includes six districts of Haryana viz., Karnal, Rohtak, Faridabad, Gurgaon, Sonapat & Mahendragarh. Three districts of Uttar Pradesh viz., Meerut, Bulandshahar & Ghazibad and one district from Rajasthan-Alwar.

** Taiwan's ability to create non-form jobs in intermediate and small sized cities and towns is presumed to be the reason that the metropolitan area of Taipei has been expanding at only half the rate of capital cities in many countries. An approach to Spatial Planning for Rural Development, USAID, Washington D.C., 1975, p. 9.

In order to restrict the influx of population to Delhi Metropolitan Area (DMA) the following strategy is proposed:

- (a) Diversion of population concentration from urban Delhi to the peripheral and other regional towns.
- (b) Selective dispersal of wholesale trade, governmental and other economic activities in the region as a whole.
- (c) Restructuring the existing transport network within the region to inter-connect the regional towns.
- (d) Evolving a coordinated and integrated development of regional utilities and services.
- (e) Development of agriculture and agro-based industries in the region to sustain the population.

Though various measures have been spelt out, yet generation of more job opportunities in the surrounding areas is being taken as an essential pre-requisite for fulfilment of the objectives. The approach is expected to serve two purposes: First, potential migrants with increasing employment opportunities in their surroundings may not migrate. Second, there may even be a reverse migration of immigrants in EMA to avail of the new job opportunities at their places of origin.

Such a regional planning exercise aimed at diffusing population pressure at central locations like Delhi Metropolitan Area (DMA) calls for a detailed manpower and employment planning, ascertaining scope for employment generation at potential priority towns and assessing the holding capacities of these towns. With this in view the Directorate of National Capital Region, Ministry of Works and Housing, Govt. of India approached the Institute of Applied Manpower Research (IAMR) to prepare a detailed manpower and employment plan for National Capital Region (NCR) excluding DMA and to estimate the holding capacity of priority towns.

IAMR proposes to undertake the study in two phases. In the first phase it is proposed to conduct techno-economic

surveys of the districts included in the NCR with a view to arriving at broad magnitudes of manpower supply and potential for employment generation in each of the districts. The first phase will rely on existing and available documented information. In the second phase, it is proposed to conduct detailed investigations to ascertain the holding capacities of individual priority towns.

OBJECTIVES:

- (i) Analysis of demographic characteristics of population and labourforce such as age, sex, education, migratory behaviour and rural urban distribution.
- (ii) Estimation of projected magnitudes of population and labourforce by sex, age, and rural-urban distribution.
- (iii) Assessment of resources of the region-natural resources and physical resources.
- (iv) Analysis of economic activities.
- (v) Assessment of the pattern of employment, characteristics of unemployed registered with the employment exchanges by education, duration and location.
- (vi) Assessment of potential for development by economic activity.
- (vii) Estimation of potential for employment generation in terms of broad magnitudes on the basis of techno-economic perspectives analysed.
- (viii) Identification of potential locations for development district-wise and economic activities which need to be emphasised in each district.

Scope :

In the first phase it is proposed to cover those districts which are included in the National Capital Region except Delhi Metropolitan Area (DMA).

Methodology and Data Source:

The first phase study would be based on all documented data available from various sources at district

level, and other documents such as the Lead Bank Report, District Industrial Potential Surveys, District Census, District Statistical Hand Book, Economic Census, District Plan and District Industries Centre reports. The district-wise data available from various sources will be compiled and analysed at IAMR.

Time Schedule:

The findings of the first phase study would be available within three months from the date of initiation of the first phase.

Cost:

The cost to be incurred on the first phase study is Rs. 99,500.00. This amount includes all expenses to be incurred, by IAMR on this work. As per IAMR practice, 50% of the cost payable i.e. Rs. 49,750 should be remitted with the letter of acceptance and the balance within four weeks of the submission of the Report.

Table:-1

Total Population, Urban Population
and Growth rate, 1901-1981.

Sl. No.	Year	Total Population (Millions)	Growth Rate	Urban Population (Millions)	Urban Growth Rate	% of Urban Population to total population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	1901	238.34	-	25.85	-	10.84
2.	1911	252.01	5.73	25.94	0.35	10.29
3.	1921	251.24 (-)	0.30	28.09	8.27	11.18
4.	1931	278.87	10.99	33.46	19.12	11.99
5.	1941	318.54	14.22	44.15	31.97	13.86
6.	1951	360.95	13.31	62.44	41.42	17.30
7.	1961	439.07	21.64	78.93	26.41	17.98
8.	1971	547.95	24.79	109.09	38.21	19.91
9.	1981	685.18	25.04	159.48	46.19	23.31

Table-2

POPULATION AND GROWTH RATE OF DELHI
(METROPOLITAN COUNCIL). 1881-1981.

Sl. No.	Year	Population	Growth Rate
1	2	3	4
1.	1881	173,393	-
2.	1891	192,759	11.06
3.	1901	214,115	11.18
4.	1911	237,944	11.13
5.	1921	304,420	27.94
6.	1931	447,442	46.98
7.	1941	695,686	55.48
8.	1951	1,437,134	106.58
9.	1961	2,359,408	64.17
10.	1971	3,620,950	53.85
11.	1981	5,729,283	58.23

SOCIETY FOR DEVELOPMENT STUDIES
INFORMAL SECTOR IN THE NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION

PERSPECTIVE AND RATIONALE:

A large part of economic activities in all metropolitan and large cities in the developing world takes place in the unorganised sector, generally termed as the 'informal sector' and sometimes as the 'residual sector'. There is, as yet, no clear cut definition of the term, but it generally connotes all unorganised production and **service** activities. These activities not only provide significant backward and forward linkages to organised sector operations (quite often being an important sustaining link) but they also contribute directly to the production and employment generation efforts of the region/State. The creation and expansion of the informal sector, however puts serious pressures on urban public services, without commensurate contribution towards financing the creation and maintenance of these services. The consequence of this development is a deterioration in the quality of urban life.

The informal sector is also a strong magnetic force that continuously attracts fresh floods of migrants from other parts of the region/country. The unforeseen and unplanned growth of the informal sector often results in, and always accentuates, problems in urban management, the important ones relating to human settlement, transportation, sanitation, education and employment. There is also a feeling that socio-economic crimes have their genesis in the informal sector. Hence one group of people hold the view that the informal sector is a stagnant one which "acts as a net into which the unemployed, the thinly veiled idlers and those who cannot find normal wage job usually fall" and that it is a den for criminal activities. Another group of people however contend that it is a dynamic and productive sector, which sustains the growth process in the organised sector and absorbs the unemployed and unemployable labour force who may not possess the requisite qualifications, skills and special training needed for securing employment in the organised sector.

The informal sector consists of several types of occupational groups of people such as hawkers, pedlars, shoe shine boys, coolies,

rikshaw drivers, petty shop keepers, craftsmen, artisans and smallscale entrepreneurs. Some of the residents in the informal sector are engaged in the organised sector activities by virtue of employment in organised public and private sector institutions.

Some quantitative evidence on the role of the informal sector has been brought out in studies undertaken by the International Labour Organisation (ILO). The ILO studies reveal that the share of the informal sector in the developing world ranges from 30 percent to 60 percent on the basis of studies in Abidjan (31 Percent), Sao Paulo (35-42 percent), Djakarta (40 percent), Calcutta (43 percent), Lagos (50 percent), and Bogota (53-58 percent). An Ahmedabad city study estimated that 46 percent of workers are engaged in informal sector activities and another for urban Delhi has estimated that 63 percent of total employment in urban Delhi is in the informal sector. The DDA/TCPO have done case studies of informal sector activities in Kamla Market and Anand Parbat, areas of Delhi and the empirical evidences also bring out the substantial role of the informal sector.

In the perspective of formulating a development strategy for a harmonious and balanced growth of the National Capital Region (NCR), it would be necessary to strengthen the data base on the informal sector. This is an urgent issue which needs to be tackled at the very beginning. Appropriate policy measures in the initial stages of operations of the NCR can help to streamline, monitor and regulate the activities in the informal sector in the NCR, and make it contribute positively to the development process, rather than become a drag. At the same time, these policies can be aimed to also ensure that the informal sector in the NCR contributes to its financial resources.

OBJECTIVES:

The objectives of the proposed research study, therefore, are:

1. Assessment of the magnitude of the informal sector (in terms of number of households, members and settlements);

2. Estimation of the economic role of the informal sector (in terms of income generating activities, capital investment and value added);
3. Study of the socio-economic characteristics of informal sector residents (namely, age, sex, education, income levels, place of origin, etc);
4. Examination of the inter-linkages of the informal sector with the formal sector (in terms of input-output mix, sales, etc); and
5. Projection of the growth of the informal sector.

METHODOLOGY:

A study of all the clusters of informal sector activities in different parts of the NCR can be undertaken only on a long-term basis, extending over several years. In view of the need to develop policy options at an early date, it would be necessary to restrict the scope and coverage of the study. It is, therefore, proposed that the study be limited to two or three clusters in Delhi and metropolitan Delhi each, and to one cluster in each of the States that fall within the jurisdiction of the NCR.

Further, in each of the selected locations (about 8 in total), it is necessary to select a sample of people that would represent all the major economic activities/occupational groups that constitute the informal sector. It would be desirable to keep in perspective, while constituting the sample, other parameters like age, sex, educational level and income levels of the individuals also.

On the basis of the sample data, it would be possible to develop a socio-economic profile of the informal sector and make some estimates of the overall magnitude of the informal

sector in the NCR. Projections of the growth of the informal over the next decade can also be made.

TIME SCHEDULE AND PROJECT COSTS:

The project involves a lot of preparatory work to select the clusters of informal sector activities that would be covered in the sample survey and constitute the sample and then to conduct the survey and process and analyse the data. In case the study is limited to about 8 locations and the total sample size is about 1000 to 1200 households, it is estimated that the project would be completed over a period of 12 to 15 months.

The full time project staff would include five professionals and one secretarial assistant. The services of the Director would be on a part-time basis. The services of a few research investigators would be utilised during the period of the survey. The other major heads of project expenditure would relate to field survey, travel, data processing, stationery and publications and general overheads. The total project cost is estimated at Rs. 3,05,000. The details are presented in Table 1.

The project fees may be released in instalments, as follows:

1.	50 percent at commencement of the project:	Rs. 1,52,500
2.	20 percent after 3 months	Rs. 61,000
3.	20 percent after 6 months	Rs. 61,000
4.	10 percent after submission of the Report:	Rs. 30,500

TOTAL

Rs. 3,05,000

TABLE - 1

Cost Estimates for the Project on
the Informal Sector in the NCR

1.	Staff Emoluments	1,75,000
2.	Survey and Travel	40,000
3.	Data Processing	20,000
4.	Postage and telecommunication	2,000
5.	Stationery and Printing (5 percent of 1)	8,750
6.	Books and Publications (5 percent of 1)	8,750
7.	Overheads (20 percent of 1 to 6)	50,900

TOTAL 3,05,400

(i.e. Rs. 3,05,000)

MOGRATION STUDIES IN THE CONTEXT OF THE NATIONAL
CAPITAL REGIONAL PLAN

Cost Estimates

	Gross Salary P.M. (Rs.)	No. of posts	Man months	Total Man- months	Cost (Rs.)
A. Personnel and Staff:					
1. Project Coordinator (Senior Research Officer)	4,000	1	10	10	40,000
2. Field work Supervisors (Research Officers)	3,000	3	3	9	27,000
3. Statistician (Research Officer)	3,000	1	6	6	18,000
4. Research Analysts	2,000	3	6	18	36,000
5. Field Investigators	1,250	6	12	72	90,000*
6. Draughtsman	1,500	1	1	1	1,500
7. Steno	1,500	1	9	9	13,500
8. Typists	1,000	2	3	6	6,000
Total of A					2,32,000
B. Other Expenses:					
1. Travel					50,000
2. Stationery					30,000
3. Printing of questionnaires					20,000
4. Computer time					70,000**
5. Contingencies					20,000
6. Institutional Fees					21,850
(5% of the total cost)					
Total of B					2,11,850
Total cost (A + B)					4,43,850

Note: * At 5% household sample, refer to the list enclosed herewith.

** The cost of hard discs and actual Computer time, estimated to be 400 to 450 hours.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF URBAN AFFAIRSMIGRATION STUDIES IN THE CONTEXT OF THE NATIONAL
CAPITAL REGIONAL PLAN(A RESEARCH STUDY PROPOSED BY THE
NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF URBAN AFFAIRS)

An analysis of the 1981 census data points to unbalanced and haphazard growth occurring in the NCR. The Union Territory of Delhi which accounts for 32.64 per cent of the NCR's total population and 5 per cent of the total area claims 62.85 per cent of the NCR's total urban population, with the remaining 37.15 per cent urban population being distributed over 95 towns and cities located in the NCR. During the 1971-81, the NCR's population grew by 33.80 per cent, in comparison with the National average of 24.43 percent. The urban population of the NCR increased by 35.7 lakhs, of which about 20 lakhs (57.98 percent) were contributed by the growth of Delhi urban agglomeration alone. Although the growth rate of Delhi urban agglomeration of 56.66 percent is lower than the average urban growth for the NCR (64.67%) it is to be noted that the average urban growth for all urban centres in the NCR, excluding Delhi U.A., is only 27.17 percent, rest being contributed by Delhi U.A.

Three major inferences can be drawn from these demographic trends, viz.,

- (1) Delhi has grown much faster than the rest of the urban centres in the NCR,
- (2) A considerably large number of persons are migrating to the NCR, and
- (3) A substantial proportion of Delhi's urban growth in the seventies was caused by migration from the rural and urban areas of the NCR itself.

However, there are no data on the pattern of migration within the NCR, or migration to the NCR from other parts of the country, and even less on the motivations underlying these migrations. Broad estimates of the quantum of migrants coming into Delhi, by place of birth as well as by place of last residence,

are available in the 1981 migration tables of the census. It is however, not possible to discern from these tables, the proportion of migrants flowing into Delhi U.A from within the NCR on the one hand, and from other areas of the country, on the other. To fill in this gap in information, the National Institute of Urban Affairs proposes to undertake a study on the patterns of migration within the NCR through sample surveys of selected NCR towns and cities.

The proposed study will reveal the past as well as the likely future trends of migration, which may help in gaining some insight as to how the future distribution of population within the NCR, should be regulated and planned. An attempt will be made in this proposed study to analyse outmigration from selected cities as well as immigration into these cities. The study will illustrate two streams of migrations, i.e., rural to urban and urban to urban migration.

The major objective of the proposed study is to seek answers to certain questions which are relevant in coming to grips with the growth patterns of the NCR. A sample of questions are as follows:

- (1) Who are the prospective migrants to Delhi? What is their background?
- (2) Whether migration to Delhi is a direct shift from rural areas or step migration from rural areas to small towns and cities, and from small towns/cities to this metropolis?
- (3) What factors determine migrations? Whether the pull factor is stronger than the push factor in determining the destination and duration of migration in the NCR or not?
- (4) What type of migration is predominant in the NCR, permanent,
- (5) What percentage of migrants who come to the urban areas have intentions of going back to their native willages and under what circumstances?
- (6) Who takes the decision to migrate, how long does it take

to reach the decision, and what is the time gap between the decision and the actual move?

- (7) How does migration take place in the context of the family?
- (8) How long does it take for a person to find a job after migrating into an urban centre?
- (9) What are peoples' preferences for changes in their residence, in the near future, and why?

Tentatively, the NIUA proposes to undertake this study in three cities and three towns located in the NCR, one city and one town from each of the three states, Haryana, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh.* The study towns and cities will be selected on the basis of the following criteria:

- (1) The case study towns and cities should not be adjacent to the Delhi metropolitan area and should be located as far as possible at the same distance from Delhi, and
- (2) The sampled towns and cities should be connected by rail and road transport network with Delhi.

If the above two factors, viz. distance and accessibility, are kept constant in the case of selected towns and cities it will be possible to identify social and economic factors which induce people to migrate.

The town and city level data on population, growth rate, economic structure, infrastructure, number of households, land use, etc., will be collected from secondary sources, such as, the census publications and the local bodies. The household level data, which will reveal the migration patterns, will be collected

* Meerut, Alwar, Panipat, Khairtal, Khurga and Hodal are possible choices, subject to further scrutiny of available data.

with the help of sample surveys. The household level survey will attempt to collect information on immigration and out-migration, factors determining migration decisions and people's preferences for future migration.

The Institute plans to cover 5 percent of the total households in each town and city.

This study will be completed in 9 months time, with the help of a fairly large team of well trained investigators. The phasing of the study will be as follows:

1.	Consultations with experts on design of the study, preparation of questionnaires, and sampling design	6 weeks
2.	Collection and analysis of the secondary data	6 weeks
3.	Training of investigators	2 weeks
4.	Sample surveys in six urban centres	6 weeks
5.	Analysis of the primary results	8 weeks
6.	Draft report and discussions	4 weeks
7.	Final report	4 weeks
Total time required		<u>36 weeks</u>

The proposed study will cost Rs. 6 lakhs.

The Sample Households

<u>Proposed Cities</u>		<u>Total Households</u>	<u>5% Sample Households</u>	<u>Rounded Figures</u>
1.	Panipat	27590	1379	1400
2.	Meerut	107692	5384	5500
3.	Alwar	27994	1399	1400
4.	Khairtal	3185	159	150
5.	Hodal	3747	187	200
6.	Khurja	13448	672	700
Total			9182	9350

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Item No.2 :- Review of on going schemes
and consideration of new
schemes.

NOTE ON INVESTMENT PROGRAMME
1985-86 FOR RAJASTHAN SUB-REGION
OF NCR.

In the first phase of N.C.R. plan for Rajasthan sub-region a project consisting of 19 schemes was drawn at a cost of Rs.534.80 lakhs. The loan assistance given under the project during 1974-85 may be mentioned as under:

Central Govt.	252.00 lakhs
State Govt.	140.00 lakhs
	<hr/>
Total	392.00 lakhs

The expenditure incurred between 1974-85 on the acquisition of land and development is as under:

Land acquisition	198.60 lakhs
Development	305.78 lakhs
	<hr/>
Total	504.38 lakhs

The physical targets achieved: (land acquired and developed 671.44 acres)

Plots allotted:

Residential	3388
Commercial	440

Out of 19 schemes (14 residential and 5 commercial) 17 (13 residential and 4 commercial) have been completed at the cost of Rs.504.38 and the remaining two schemes (1 residential and 1 commercial) could not be taken because of the pending litigation in the court of law.

Demand of funds for 1984-85:

As the first phase consisting of 19 schemes has been completed, there is, therefore, no on-going scheme. A sum of Rs. 435.12 lakhs has been demanded for fresh schemes as central assistance for 1985-86 out of this Rs.272.72 lakhs is for schemes at Alwar city and Rs. 162.40 for schemes at Bhivadi. Details of the demand are as under:

Investment plan for Alwar 1985-86:

Scheme	Area in acres	Detail of scheme	Amount (Rs. lakhs)
1. Vijay Nagar	50	Land acquisition	28.00
		Development	101.22
		(This includes roads, water supply, sewerage, drainage, electricity, road light fixtures, horticulture & development of parks)	
		Sub-total	129.22
2. N.E.B.Ex.	50	Land acquisition	28.00
		Land development	101.22
		Sub-total	129.22
3. Street lighting	30 kms. length		120.00
4. Parks & places of entertainment			20.00
5. Stadium			50.00
6. Sewerage			47.00
7. Drainage			50.00
Total			545.44

....3/-

32

-: 3 :-

This means the central assistance for completing the project would be Rs.272.72 lakhs.

Investment for Bhivadi 1985-86

Scheme	Area in acres	Detail of scheme	Amount (Rs.lakhs)
1. Residential	40	Land acquisition Development	12.80 80.45
		Sub-total	93.25
2. Commercial	10	Land acquisition Development	3.20 20.11
		Sub-total	23.31
3. Street lighting	4		10.00
4. Bhivadi-Bilaspur N.H.8	4.5		10.00
5. Drainage	10		150.00
6. Development of parks & picnic spots			20.00
7. Sewerage			18.24
		Total	324.80

This would mean that the component of Central assistance would be Rs. 162.40 lakhs.

Observations & Comments.

Keeping in view the funds allotted for the development of N.C.R. during 1985-86, the demand of Rs.435.12 lakhs from Rajasthan sub-region cannot be met.

It is observed that all the on going 17 schemes for Alwar town have been completed and the State Govt. may be asked to prepare scheme-wise outlay plan for 1985-90 in a

....4/-

-: 4 :-

phased manner so that the N.C.R. Board can keep in view the demand of Rajasthan sub-region while making a demand of funds. It is, therefore, suggested that release of funds for schemes of Alwar town may be postponed till such time.

Bhivadi Industrial Township of Rajasthan sub-region has come up very fast. To work at Bhivadi people have to travel long distances. It is, therefore, suggested that the proposal of the State Govt. for development of 40 acres of land for residential purposes and 10 acres for commercial purposes may be accepted and this would cost the Central Exchequer Rs.58.38 lakhs (Rs.46.625 residential and Rs.11.655 commercial). It is, further observed that Bhivadi-Bilaspur Road link of 4.5 kms. to National Highway No. 8 is the life line of Bhivadi township and funds should be released as desired by State Govt. and this would involve Central Assistance of Rs. 5.00 lakhs only. All the three above-said schemes together would require Rs.63.38 lakhs as Central Assistance during 1985-86 and this would be within the budget of N.C.R. Board.

The Project Sanctioning and Monitoring Group may kindly approve the proposal.

ALWAR(Phase I)

Total Estimated Cost approved
by Government of India:

Rs.534.80 lakhs

After exclusion of two
infeasible schemes:

Rs.504.30 lakhs

Share of central assistance:

Rs.252.15 lakhs

Central assistance released
upto 1984-85:

Rs.252 lakhs

(Phase II) - Not being considered now. The state
government has to prepare schemewise
outlay Plan for 1985-90.

BHIWADI

1. Total requirement:

Rs. 324.80 lakhs

2. Proposals to be accepted
immediately for central
assistance:

1. Development of 40 acres
of land for residential
purposes:

Rs. 46.625 lakhs

2. For commercial purposes
10 acres of land:

Rs. 11.655 lakhs

Rs. 58.280 lakhs

3. Road link of 4.5 KMS to
NH No. 8:

Rs. 5.00 lakhs

Total assistance proposed:

Rs. 63.28 lakhs

Review of on-going schemes-consideration
of new schemes-Investment Programme for
1985-86 for Haryana Sub Region of NCR.

GURGAON:

Gurgaon was considered for central assistance in 1974 and 4 schemes of residential and industrial area development were approved for assistance. The total area of the four schemes is 2052.18 acres and are estimated to cost Rs.1906.39 lakhs at 1981 prices. For implementation of these schemes an assistance of Rs.354.35 lakhs have been provided till 1982-83. Utilisation certificate has been received from the State Government for the amounts so far released. No assistance has been provided during 1983-84 and 1984-85. As per the latest progress report, the total expenditure on implementation of schemes in Gurgaon as on 31/3/85 is Rs.1580.46 lakhs. A statement showing the particulars of approved schemes for Gurgaon is enclosed as Annexure-I. According to the reports received from the State Government, the progress achieved so far is as under:-

80% works of water supply, sewerage works, Roads, Street Light completed.

70% works of Water supply, Sewerage works, Roads, Street light completed.

Main road of Sector 18(new) completed. By pass partly constructed. 1.2 KM sewer line(main) laid.

90% works of water supply, sewerage, roads, street light completed.

The State Government has proposed an anticipated expenditure of Rs.239.87 lakhs as under:-

- a) land acquisition - enhancement of compensation
Rs. 111.37 lakhs.

....2/-

-: 2 :-

b) development of land: Rs.128.50 lakhs.

During 1985-86 the State Government proposes to achieve the following targets:-

Distribution system and water supply in balance position and sewer line in balance position.

Water supply, sewerage and storm water in left out pockets.

4 KM length of sewer line. Distribution system and tubewells of Sector 18. Roads of Sector 18.

Balance work to be completed. Two numbers of tubewells water line in balance position and sewer in balance position.

Therefore, the total share of central assistance comes to Rs.119.93 lakhs.

PANIPAT:

Originally three schemes with an area of 436 acres for residential and industrial development were approved for central assistance at a cost of Rs.541.25 lakhs at 1971 prices. However, due to difficulties in land acquisition, one residential scheme was abandoned and the Central Govt. approved an increase in area in one of the remaining two schemes. The cost of implementation of these schemes at 1981 prices had been worked out at Rs.811.87 lakhs.

An assistance of Rs.115 lakhs was provided for implementation of the schemes till 1982-83. Utilisation certificate has been received from the State Government for the amounts so far released. No assistance has been provided in 1983-84 and 1984-85. A statement showing the particulars of schemes executed in Panipat is at Annexure-II. As per the report received from the State

....3/-

-: 3 :-

Government, a total expenditure of Rs.308.79 lakhs has been incurred as under upto 31.3.1985:-

- a) Land acquisition: Rs.140.42 lakhs.
- b) Land development: Rs.168.37 lakhs.

The physical progress achieved up to 31.3.1985 has been reported as under:-

Sector 11 & 12 (Res.):

Water Supply: 3 Nos. tubewells completed out of which 2 Nos. equiped with machinery including P.C. Water supply pipe line laid except 0.50 KM under area not vacated.

Sewerage: Completed except 0.50 KM under encroachment. Sewerage Disposal: Works for Housing Board Colony allotted.

Road: Completed except surface dressing.

Electrification: work in progress.

Sector 25(Indl.):

Water Supply: Pipeline completed 6.50 KM.

One no. tubewell drilled.

Sewerage: Completed.

Sewerage Disposal: work allotted.

Roads: Earth work completed 90% soiling & metalling 60%, laying 35%.

The State Government has proposed an anticipated expenditure of Rs.347.65 lakhs in respect of the two schemes as under:-

- a) Land acquisition and enhanced compensation: Rs.254.701 lakhs
- b) Land development: Rs.92.95 lakhs.

...4/-

This involves a central assistance to the extent of 50% of the proposed expenditure i.e. 173.83 lakhs during 1985-86.

A total provision of Rs.4 crores has been made for NCR schemes during 1985-86. This includes expenditure on execution of the schemes as also expenditure on studies and surveys in connection with the preparation of the regional plan. As regards the request of Govt. of Haryana, we may release an amount of Rs.1 crore for the two schemes (Rs.60 lakhs for Gurgaon and 40 lakhs for Panipat) in the first instance. We may review the progress and consider the question of release of further assistance in the month of January 1985.

The Project Sanctioing and Monitoring Group may kindly see for approval.

(ANNEXURE I)

NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION GURGAON TOWN
OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR, TOWN & COUNTRY
PLANNING GOVT. OF HARYANA STATEMENT
SHOWING THE PARTICULARS OF APPROVED
SCHEMES BEING EXECUTED IN THE SELECTED
TOWNS OF NCR.

SCHEMES BEING EXECUTED IN TOWNS OF NCR.											
Sl. No.	Name and brief particulars of each scheme	Estimate cost of project @ 1981 prices	Land (in acres)			Expenditure (Rs. in lakhs) from 1974 to 31.3.85		Anticipated Expenditure (Rs. in lakhs) from 1.4.1985 to 31.3.86			
			Total land in the project	Land already acquired	Yet to be acq.	Land acq.	Development	Land acq.	Development	Enhancement	Total
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.
1.	Sector 14 (Resi)	574.92	156.23	156.23	-	158.10	83.00	241.10	0.67	40.00	40.67
2.	Sector 17 (Resi)	367.87	340.00	247.15	92.85	258.14	132.00	390.14	23.99	18.00	41.99
3.	Sector 15, now 18, 19 & 20 (Indl)	584.64	1145.03	1145.03	-	624.96	16.19	641.15	86.71	39.50	126.21
4.	Sector 4 & 7	378.96	410.92	391.19	19.73	139.50	168.57	308.07	-	31.00	31.00
	Total	1906.39	2052.18	1939.60	112.58	1180.70	399.76	1580.46	111.37	128.50	239.87

ANNEXURE II

NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION PANIPAT TOWN
OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR TOWN & COUNTRY
PLANNING GOVT. OF HARYANA STATEMENT
SHOWING THE PARTICULARS OF APPROVED
SCHEMES BEING EXECUTED IN THE SELECTED
TOWNS OF NCR.

Sl. Name and brief particulars each scheme.	Estimate cost of project @ 1981 price	Land (in acres)		Expenditure (Rs. in lacs) 1974 upto 31.3.85		Anticipated Expenditure (Rs. in lacs) from 1.4.85 to 31.3.86					
		Total land already to be acq. ed	Yet acq.	Land Acq.	Deve- lop- ment	Land Acq.	Deve- lop- ment				
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.
1. Sector 11 & 12	685.87	450.00	240.50	209.50	93.05	98.37	191.42	31.55	36.75	277.80	
								209.50	antici- pated land acq.		
2. Sector 25	126.00	100.00	104.15	-	47.37	70.00	117.37	13.65	56.20	69.85	
	811.87	550.00	344.65	209.50	140.42	168.37	308.79	254.70	92.95	347.65	

Appraisal Report in respect of NCR Scheme in Meerut and Hapur Towns - Review of on-going schemes and consideration of requirement of funds during 1985-86

The following 5 schemes of land acquisition and development for residential and commercial use to be implemented by both the U.P. Housing and Development Board were approved by the Central Government:-

S.No.	Scheme	(Area in Acs)	Estimated Cost (Rs. in lakh)
1.	Scheme No.3, Between Garmukteshwar and Hapur Road (Residential)	378.60	451.60
2.	Scheme No.6, Between Meerut-Garmukteshwar & Meerut-Hapur Road (Residential)	269.96	364.00
3.	Scheme No.7, Between Meerut-Garmukteshwar & Meerut-Hapur Road (Residential)	446.90	585.00
4.	Commercial Complex, Scheme No.1, Between Meerut-Garmukteshwar & University Road	103.42	125.00
5.	Transport Nagar, Scheme No.2	53.40	73.20
Total:		1252.28	1588.80

In September 1982, the Expenditure Finance Committee while revising the cost of IUDP schemes in various towns at 1981 prices retained the original cost of U.P. Housing & Development Board schemes in Meerut at Rs.1588.80.

A sum of Rs. 473 lakhs has been released to U.P. Government in respect of schemes to be implemented by both U.P. Housing and Development Board and the Meerut Development Authority. The details of the on-going schemes in Meerut are shown in Annexure-I and the key physical indicators of continuing schemes in Meerut towns are at Annexure-II. According to the report received from the State Government from 1974 - 1985, a sum of Rs.1144.24 lakhs has been spent on these schemes whereas during the current year, the state government anticipates an expenditure of Rs.902.10 lakhs which appears to be dis-proportionate.

The Meerut Development Authority is implementing the following two schemes:-

<u>S.No.</u>	<u>Scheme</u>	<u>(Area in acs)</u>	<u>Estimated cost (Rs. in lakh)</u>
1.	Modipuram Residential Scheme	430.00	718.32
2.	Mohanpuri Residential Scheme	5.80	28.84
Total:		435.80	747.16

On Modipuram Residential Scheme, a sum of Rs.73.04 lakhs has been spent on land acquisition and Rs. 11.44 lakhs on land development. On Mohanpuri Residential Scheme, a sum of Rs. 18.64 lakhs has been spent on land acquisition while Rs. 8.56 lakhs has been spent on development works. A

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total central assistance of Rs.115 lakhs has been released up to 1983-84. According to the report received earlier, Rs.54.84 lakhs had been utilised till September 1983. The state government is yet to submit the Utilisation Certificate in respect of the money released to U.P. Housing and Development Board and also the Meerut Development Authority upto 1984-85.

During the current year, the Govt. of U.P. has proposed an expenditure of Rs.902.10 lakhs. The U.P. Govt. has also submitted proposals indicating the requirement of funds in respect of 18 priority towns during 1985-86 amounting to Rs.110.4 crores.

During 1985-86, a provision of Rs. 4 crores has been made for meeting the expenditure on implementation of the NCR Scheme and also conducting/commissioning of studies in connection with the preparation of the regional plan. However, the requirement of funds and selection of priority towns is to be examined in detail in consultation with the state government. We may, therefore, release a sum of Rs. 125 lakhs in respect of 1,2,3,6 & 7 on-going schemes in Meerut. The position may be reviewed

to U.P.
Housing
& Develop-
ment Board

and the question of release of further assistance may be examined in January 1986. The State Government has to submit Utilisation Certificate for amount released. In case , the Meerut Development Authority has not utilised the central assistance, the State Government may consider diverting the funds to the approved schemes being implemented by U.P. Housing and Development Board.

HAPUR:

In Hapur towns, 7 schemes of water supply, industrial area development, road development, solid waste disposals, shifting of Subzi Mandi and construction of bus stands were approved by the Govt. of India for central assistance at an estimated cost of Rs.156.44 lakhs in two phases. In January 1984, the state government requested for the exclusion of two schemes of industrial area development and shifting of Subzi Mandi as they were found economically not viable due to high cost of land acquisition. In lieu thereof , a residential-cum-commercial scheme to be implemented by Uttar Pradesh Housing and Development Board was included. The total cost of Housing scheme was worked out to Rs.226 lakhs and a sum of Rs.89 lakhs has been released as central assistance till 1984-85. The details of the on-going schemes are shown in Annexure-III. The U.P. Government has intimated that the requirement of funds

:45 :

during 1985-86 for the Hapur Scheme is Rs.57 lakhs.

We may, release a sum of Rs. 25 lakhs as central assistance in respect of the on-going Hapur Scheme. The ^{new} ~~s~~chemes will be examined and the question of release of further assistance in respect of the other schemes may be reviewed and decided in January 1986.

The Project Sanctioning and Monitoring Group may kindly approve the release of Rs. 1.50 crores to U.P. Govt. (Rs.1.25 crores for Meerut and Rs.0.25 crores for Hapur schemes) as first instalment during 1985-86.

TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING ORGANISATION

ANNEXURE-I

I.U.D.P. MEERUT

Progress as on 30th September 1984

Sl. No.	Project Component	Total area in acres	Estimated Cost (Rs. in lakhs)	Land acquired (in Acs)	Progress as on 31.3.85 Expnd. in Rs. (lakhs)	In come from the sale of plots (Rs. in lakhs)	Remarks
				on L.A.	on L.D.		
1.	Scheme No. 3 between Garhmukteshwar and Hapur (Road Res.)	378.60	451.60	365.50	177.77	179.00	356.77 305.60
2.	Scheme No. 6 between Meerut Garhmukteshwar & Meerut-Hapur Road (Residential)	269.96	728.00	215.86	139.89	6.85	146.72 -
3.	Scheme No. 7 between Meerut Garhmukteshwar & Meerut Hapur Road (Residential)	446.90	595.00	391.84	319.14	162.68	481.82 150.00
4.	Commercial Complex, Scheme No. 1 Between Meerut Garhmukteshwar & University Road	103.42	180.00	103.42	63.41	33.37	96.78 65.00
5.	Transport Nager Scheme No. 2	53.40	73.20	52.20	21.14	41.01	62.15 72.00
6.	Modipuram (Residential)	434.02	718.32	414.00	73.04	32.13	105.17 -
7.	Mohanpuri (Residential)	5.80	28.84	5.30	18.64	8.56	27.20 2.85

Schemes being implemented by Meerut Development Authority.

Annexure II

KEY PHYSICAL INDICATORS OF CONTINUING SCHEMES & MEERUT TOWNS

Name of scheme	Area (acres)	Area acqd. upto 3/85 (acres)	Percentage of area developed upto 3/85 (based on expenditure)	Programme for 1985-86		Remarks
				Land acquisition (acres)	Percentage of area to be developed	
Scheme No. 1 (commercial)	103.42	103.42	14.57%	-	50%	
Scheme No. 2 (commercial)	53.40	52.19	72.79%	-	18%	
Scheme No. 3 (residential)	378.60	365.50	92.23%	-	7.77%	
Scheme No. 6 (residential)	269.96	215.86	1.02%	42.75	21.04%	
Scheme No. 17 (residential)	446.90	391.84	30.06%	47.31	34.24%	
TOTAL	1252.28	1128.81	24.96%	90.06	27.60%	

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TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING ORGANISATION
IUDP / HAPUR

ANNEXURE II

Financial Progress as on 30.9.19

Sl. No.	Project component	Area in Acres	Estimated Cost (Rs. in lakhs)	Expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)	Remarks
1.	Improvement of water supply	-	26.98	12.66	
2.	Construction of Local roads and improvement of crossing	-	16.42	12.94	
3.	Solid waste disposal and improvement	-	2.13	2.27	
4.	Construction of drains	-	13.50	13.50	
5.	Construction of Bus stand	2.15	13.79	11.07	
6.	Residential cum Commercial scheme	31.00	158.00	83.25	Rupees 80.00 Lakhs has been spent on land acquisition and Rs. 2.25 lakhs on land development works.
Residential - 5 acres					
Total		33.15	230.82	135.60	

MINUTES OF THE FIRST MEETING OF THE PROJECT SANCTION-
ING AND MONITORING GROUP HELD ON 4TH OCTOBER, 1985 AT
3.00 PM IN THE ROOM OF SECRETARY, MINISTRY OF URBAN
DEVELOPMENT, NIRMAL BHAVAN, NEW DELHI.

List of Members/Officers who attended the meet-
ing is at Annexure I.

ITEM NO: I - Research Study proposals received from
various institutions:

1.1 The group considered the proposals rece-
ived from N.I.P.F.P. (study on fiscal policy for
National Capital Region), Institute of Applied
Man-power Research (man-power and employment
planning for the National Capital Region),
Society for Development Study (informal sector
in the National Capital Region) and National
Institute of Urban Affairs (on migration studies
in the context of National Capital Region plan).
The consensus was that the studies proposed by
N.I.P.F.P. and N.I.U.A. should be undertaken
immediately as these will be helpful in the
preparation of the interim plan and the
regional plan 2001. The group was of the view
that the studies proposed by the I.A.M.R. and
the Society for Development Studies were more
academic in nature and were not required
immediately in the context of the preparation
of the plan. Secretary (Chairman) desired that
the U.D. Division, which is considering several
study proposals, may be requested to examine
these two study proposals (of I.A.M.R. and
Society for Development Studies) in order to
finance them from the Research Funds available
with the Ministry. The group approved the
proposed study to be undertaken by the N.I.P.F.P.
and the N.I.U.A, as contained in the Agenda note.

ITEM NO:II - Review of on-going schemes and consideration of new schemes - investment programmes for 1985-86 received from Rajasthan, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh:

2.1 Shri N.K.Seth, Advisor, Planning Commission, pointed out that in view of the resource constraint, there was need to complete the on-going schemes first and then based on the experience gained in implementing those schemes, take up new schemes so that the objectives in view could be achieved. In view of the fact that the on-going schemes in Alwar had been completed, the proposal received from the Government of Rajasthan for the new Bhiwadi scheme was considered. The question whether the new scheme will result in the achievement of the goal viz., dispersal of population and economic activities from Delhi and prevention of migration from neighbouring areas in search of jobs to Delhi was considered. After detailed discussion the group approved the investment proposals during 1985-86 for Bhiwadi. The total requirements of funds for this scheme is Rs.324.80 lakhs and 50% liability of the Board comes to Rs.162.40 lakhs. In view of the fact that the limited funds available with the Board is to be distributed among the three States, the group approved the release of Rs.75 lakhs to Rajasthan in respect of Bhiwadi scheme for the current year.

2.2 The Government of Haryana, had submitted proposals for implementing the on-going schemes in Gurgaon and Panipat and demanded funds as under:-

Gurgaon	:	Rs.239.87 lakhs
Panipat	:	Rs.347.65 lakhs
		Rs.587.52 lakhs
		=====

This involves 50% liability to the Board -- i.e., Rs.293.76 lakhs. Keeping in view the availability of funds with the Board the group approved the release of Rs.1.25 crores to Haryana (Rs.75 lakhs for Gurgaon and Rs.50 lakhs for Panipat) during 1985-86.

2.3 The Government of Uttar Pradesh has submitted proposals amounting to Rs.902.10 lakhs during 1985-86 in respect of on-going schemes of Meerut and Rs.57 lakhs in respect of Hapur schemes. It was pointed out that though progress report has been received in respect of schemes Nos. 1, 2, 3, 6 & 7 being implemented by the Uttar Pradesh Housing and Development Board, no report has been received in respect of utilisation of funds sanctioned to Meerut Development Authority which is implementing Modipuram and Mohanpuri residential schemes. Shri B.N.Singh, representative of U.P.Government was requested to forward a report on the progress of work done by the Meerut Development Authority and utilisation of funds released in the past. It was also made clear that in case the Meerut Development Authority has not utilised the funds released so far, the question of diverting the un-utilised funds to U.P.Housing and Development Board will have to be considered. Shri B.N.Singh promised to look into the matter and furnish the progress reports and utilisation certificates in this regard. After considering the requirements of funds by the U.P.Government and keeping in view the funds available with the Board, the group approved the release of Rs.1.75 crores to U.P.Government (Rs.1.50 crores for Meerut and Rs.0.25 crores for Hapur schemes) during 1985-86.

3. The State Government representatives referred to the investment plans submitted by them for the Seventh Plan period. They also pointed out that the funds provided during the current year for the National Capital Region scheme is too meagre and also felt that the tentative provision of Rs.35 crores for the Seventh Plan period was too inadequate. The members emphasised the need for making adequate provision for the National Capital Region programme in the Seventh Plan and requested that the Ministry of Urban Development should take up the matter with the Planning Commission at appropriate level.

4. The State Government representatives pointed out that in the view of the resource constraints, the development plan proposals submitted by them for the Seventh Plan period may be posed for World Bank assistance. It was decided that the proposals received from the State Governments should be passed on to U.D. Division (Joint Secretary (UD)) for exploring the possibility of posing them to the World Bank for assistance as general urban development programme by the State Governments.

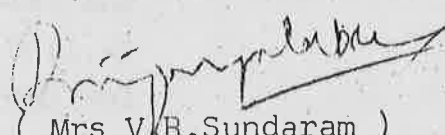
5. The meeting ended with the vote of thanks to the Chair.

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No.K.14011/32/85-NCR
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION
PLANNING BOARD
'C' WING, NIRMAN BHAVAN

New Delhi, dated the 15th October '85.

Copy forwarded for information and appropriate action to all the participants.


(Mrs V.R. Sundaram)
Deputy Director

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ANNEXURE - I

FIRST MEETING OF THE PROJECT SANCTIONING AND MONITORING
GROUP OF THE NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION PLANNING BOARD
HELD AT 3.00 PM ON FRIDAY THE 4TH OCTOBER 1985 IN THE
ROOM OF SECRETARY, MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT,
NIRMAN BHAVAN, NEW DELHI.

P R E S E N T

MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT

1. Shri Ramesh Chandra, Secretary - CHAIRMAN.
2. Shri R.L.Pardeep, Jt.Secretary(UD).
3. Shri S.T.Veeraraghavan, Jt.Secretary(F).

NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION PLANNING BOARD

1. Shri M.Shankar, Member Secretary.
2. Shri T.K.Chatterjee, Regional Planner.
3. Smt. V.R.Sundaram, Deputy Director.
4. Shri V.K.Thakore, Sr. Research Officer.

PLANNING COMMISSION

1. Shri N.K.Seth, Advisor(HUD).
2. Shri R.M.Shukla, Dy.Advisor.

TOWN & COUNTRY PLANNING ORGANISATION

1. Shri E.F.N.Ribeiro, Chief Planner.
2. Shri K.T.Gurumukhi, Town & Country Planner.

GOVERNMENT OF HARYANA

1. Shri M.C.Gupta, Commissioner & Secretary,
Town & Country Planning Department.
2. Shri J.C.Chopra, Chief Town Planner.
3. Shri S.C.Kansal, Controller of Finances,
Haryana Urban Development Authority.

GOVERNMENT OF RAJASTHAN

1. Shri R.Ramakrishna, Commissioner & Secretary,
Housing & Urban Development Department.
2. Shri Arvind Mayaram, Collector, Alwar.
3. Shri Sunil Arora, Director(NCR), Alwar.

GOVERNMENT OF UTTAR PRADESH

1. Shri B.N.Singh, Jt. Secretary, Housing and Urban Development.
2. Shri S.C.Mittal, Architect Planner, Town and Country Planning Department.
3. Shri R.S.Arora, Executive Engineer, Uttar-Pradesh Housing and Development Board.

DELHI ADMINISTRATION

1. Shri S.C.Vajpeyi, Secretary(L&B).

J/

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MINUTES OF THE SECOND MEETING OF THE NCR
PLANNING BOARD HELD AT 11 A.M. ON WEDNESDAY
THE 20TH NOVEMBER, 1985, AT PARLIAMENT HOUSE,
NEW DELHI

The following members were present :

1. Shri Abdul Ghafoor, Union Minister
of Urban Development Chairman
2. Shri Bhajan Lal, Chief Minister
Haryana
3. Shri Bir Bahadur Singh, Chief Minister
Uttar Pradesh
4. AVM(Rtd) H.L. Kapur, Lt.Governor
Delhi
5. Government of India
5. Shri Ramesh Chandra, Secretary
Ministry of Urban Development
6. Shri P.P. Nayyar, Secretary
Department of Surface Transport
7. Shri S.D. Srivastava, Secretary
Ministry of Industry
8. Shri N.K. Seth, Adviser
Planning Commission
9. Shri E.F.N. Ribeiro, Chief Planner
Town & Country Planning Organisation
New Delhi

Union Territory of Delhi

10. Shri Jag Pravesh Chandra, Chief
Executive Councillor, Delhi
11. Shri Virendra Prakash
Chief Secretary, Delhi Administration

Government of Haryana

12. Shri Sagar Ram Gupta, Minister of
Planning and Finance
13. Shri J.K. Duggal, Secretary
Town and Country Planning

Government of Rajasthan

14. Shri C.R. Bakoliya, Minister of
Finance and Urban Development

15. Shri M. Shankar
NCR Planning Board

Member-Secretary

Some of the members were accompanied by their aides.
A list of officers who participated in the meeting is at
Annexure I.

At the start of the meeting the Chairman welcomed
Shri Bir Bahadur Singh, Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh
and Shri H.L. Kapur, Lt. Governor of Delhi, who attended
the meeting of the Board for the first time.

In his introductory remarks the Chairman referred to the
discussion in the last meeting where a decision was taken
to draw up an investment proposal during the Seventh
Five Year Plan period for the region. He informed the
Members that an investment plan of Rs. 867 crores for the
three State Sub-regions of NCR has been prepared for the
Seventh Plan period and submitted to the Planning Commission.
The Plan proposes additional outlays for NCR schemes in the
Railways (Rs. 90 crores) Telecommunication (Rs. 280 crores),
and National Highways (Rs. 97 crores) sector. In the State
sector the Plan proposes an outlay of Rs. 400 crores for
regional roads (Rs. 120 crores), upgrading infrastructural
facilities in the regional towns (Rs. 90 crores) and
of land acquisition and development (Rs. 90 crores) and
for specific schemes to be prepared for generating economic
activities and providing an economic base for the regional
towns selected for development (Rs. 100 crores). The above
mentioned State sector schemes are proposed to be
funded on matching basis by the Central Government

The Chairman also emphasised the need to take
simultaneous steps to tackle those factors which create
the pressure of population on Delhi. In this connection
he mentioned how in the past two decades there has been a
phenomenal increase in the number of public sector offices
and employment in them. As of 1981 there were 3.7 lakh
employees in both Central Government and public sector
undertakings. He emphasised the need for controlling the
growth of offices in Delhi especially those of the public
sector.

2. The Chief Minister of Haryana re-iterated the need for restricting the growth of Delhi by making the regional towns more attractive for the migrating population. In this connection he emphasised that as long as there was disparity in the quality and quantity of supply of power between Delhi and the neighbouring States, the situation in regard to industry cannot be improved and that in order to locate industries in other towns of the region, facilities like telecommunication, transport, rail services, etc., comparable to those available in Delhi should be provided in the region. With regard to the financing of NCR schemes, Shri Bhajan Lal was of the view that as against the present pattern of financing of the Central Government on a matching 50-50 basis, the Government of India should also, in addition, provide a subsidy of 25% to the States. While agreeing that population growth in Delhi should be controlled, he was of the view that such restrictions should not be applicable to the first tier ring towns viz., Gurgaon, Faridabad, etc. He urged that public sector offices should not be located in Delhi but should be located in other towns of the region.

3. The Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh while agreeing with the remarks of Shri Bhajan Lal, laid emphasis on the need for the uniformity of tax structure for the region. He felt that as long as the present sales tax structure for Delhi which was much lower than the neighbouring States, remained as it is, it would be very difficult for trade and commerce to be diverted to the neighbouring areas. He agreed with the Chairman on the need for shifting offices from Delhi and in this connection mentioned that Government of India had not fully utilised the 1000 acres of land acquired in Ghaziabad and developed for locating offices. He pointed out that though NOIDA was established in order to remove the congestion in Delhi experience has shown that industries are being established in Delhi as well as NOIDA and no relief has been achieved by Delhi in this regard. In this connection he pointed out that power supply is an indispensable input for rapid economic development and there is a striking disparity in this regard between Delhi and the neighbouring areas. He also mentioned that the NCR schemes should be taken up with speed; the Central Government should give financial assistance in the form of subsidy and grant and that the funds earmarked for NCR schemes in the Seventh Plan are very low and it should be revised in order to meet the requirements.

4. Shri C.R. Bakoliya, Minister of Finance and Urban Development, Rajasthan, in his remarks pleaded for the inclusion of Kaman and Deeg Tehsils of Bharatpur Districts in the NCR. He also felt that the present financial assistance to Rajasthan is inadequate. He informed that the Rajasthan Government was developing industrial town-ships at Bhiwadi and Shahjehanpur. He felt that these industrial town-ships will only succeed if incentives are made available to those industries for shifting away from Delhi. He also felt that the present industrial policy of Government

of India needed to be modified to promote the development of such townships.

5. The Lt. Governor of Delhi, emphasised the need to maintain the character of the National Capital and to control the growth of population in the historic city. For this purpose, a definite plan has to be drawn. He pointed out the need for the preparayion of the regional plan on a war footing. He was of the view that unless immediate measures were taken it would not be possible to contain the pressure of population of Delhi. The absence of the integrated plan would not only affect Delhi but would also result in haphazard development in the neighbouring areas. He stated that the population growth in Delhi has been phenomenal and it measures are not taken to control the growth by the turn of the century, thirteen to fifteen million people will be living in Delhi. While referring to the remarks made by the Chief Ministers of Uttar Pradesh and Haryana about lower sales tax in Delhi, he agreed that there should be some kind of pragmatic thinking and integrated sales tax system. However, the cost of living in Delhi was very high and it would be difficult to raise the sales tax even by one percent. On the other hand, he suggested to the State Governments to evolve a scheme by which sales tax exemption could be given for a period of five years in regard to new industries. He mentioned about the three tier industrial policy suggested by the Delhi Administration and stated that the metropolitan area could have only the medium industry and the heavy industries should be located in the region. This will result in more investments in the region and give relief to the population pressure on Delhi. He also suggested that in order to achieve the NCR objectives an integrated system of transport should be planned.

6. Shri Jag Pravesh Chandra, Chief Executive Councillor, Delhi, pointed out that Delhi is central to the idea of NCR; NCR was meant for Delhi and not the other way round. He was not in favour of the idea of putting curbs on employment generating activities in Delhi which would be a social calamity. He pointed out that there were 3.5 lakh jobless persons at present and every year the number was increasing by 30,000. He was also of the view that shifting of whole-sale trade would not be feasible and in his view to do so would be economically suicidal. The C.E.C. demanded precisely planned and adequately provided financial inputs for the National Capital Region projects as in their absence all plans and projections would remain only on paper.

For raising resources he also suggested the floating of public loans and debentures and self-financing schemes and pleaded for greater involvement of the LIC, GIC and Unit Trust of India in the project. The Chief Executive Councillor suggested that in the context of the NCR Planning Board, a national urban development policy should be drawn up for the year 2001. The Chief Executive Councillor also suggested that since industry would play a very vital role in the implementation of the NCR scheme, the Union Minister of Industry should also be made a Member of the Board.

7. While replying to the points raised, the Chairman agreed with the view that an important role is played by the tax structure in diverting trade, commerce, industry, etc. There was general discussion about the need for a quick transport facility, better telecommunication facility and road and rail linkages between the ring towns, etc. Thereafter the agenda items were taken up for discussion :-

Agenda item No. 1: Confirmation of the minutes of the first meeting of the Board held on 4th June, 1985

8. The minutes of the first meeting of the Board as circulated on 24th June, 1985 were confirmed.

Agenda item No.2 : Note on action taken on the minutes of the first meeting of the Board held on 4th June, 1985

9. The action taken on the minutes of the first meeting of the Board was noted.

Agenda item No. 3 : Business transacted by the Planning Committee, etc., for information of the Board

10. The Board noted the business transacted by the Planning Committee, the Personnel Group and the Project Sanctioning and Monitoring Group of the Board.

AGENDA ITEM NO. 4 : BUDGET PROPOSALS FOR THE YEAR 1986-87 FOR THE NCR PLANNING BOARD.

11. The Member-Secretary explained the plan and non-plan budget proposals for the year 1986-87. He pointed out that according to the present indications regarding allocation of funds during Seventh Plan for NCR schemes a sum of Rs. 35 crores had been earmarked and out of this Rs. 4 crores had been allocated during 1985-86. On the assumption that the remaining Rs. 31 crores would be available during the next four years of the Seventh Plan period, it was anticipated that a provision of Rs. 8 crores would be available during 86-87. The present proposals are based on these indications. However, on the basis of proposals submitted by the participating States, the question of enhanced allocation for NCR schemes during the Seventh plan has been taken up and the Government has been requested to make a provision of Rs. 200 crores for this purpose. On this basis a provision of Rs. 50 crores for 86-87 has been demanded and the plan budget estimates might need revision depending upon the actual provision made during 86-87.

12. The consensus was that keeping in view the enormous task before the Board, the provision of Rs. 35 crores is most in-realistic and in-adequate. Lt. Governor felt that the figure looked hypothetical. Shri Virendra Prakash desired to know the nexus between the provision of Rs. 35 cores and the proposals for an expenditure of Rs. 867 crores. Shri N.K. Seth pointed out that there has been a severe resource constraint and the various central allocations have been made in the best possible manner within the overall ceiling of Rs. 1,80,000 crores. Railways have a central allocation of about Rs. 12,000 crores. He was not sure whether Rs. 90 crores now proposed would be met from within the allocation. He pointed out that the Planning Commission required some time to examine the proposal, to consult the State Governments and the Central Ministries in order to find out their reactions. He suggested that in the meanwhile an exercise may be undertaken to formulate specific schemes for which Rs. 400 crores would be required in the State sector. Shri Virendra Prakash pointed out that the estimate of Rs. 35 crores was un-realistic and emphasised the need for an infrastructural planning. He stated that the minimum requirements for achieving the NCR objective must be laid down. He also pointed out that the Railway Board and the Ministry of Communications are already over-strained as far as the outlays were concerned. He laid emphasis on the need for

working out the basic minimum funds required to achieve the population assignment proposed. After a detailed discussion on the need for preparation of a plan, the consensus was that in order to project the requirements to the Planning Commission/Government of India etc., it was necessary to prepare an integrated regional plan. It was decided that an interim plan should be prepared within three months and an outline plan of the regional plan should also be prepared urgently. The Chief Minister of Haryana pointed out that if NCR plan has to be successful there should be more funds and the Planning Commission should do something about it.

13. The Board approved the budget proposals for 1986-87 Rs. 23 lakhs as non-plan provision and Rs. 8 crores plan provision. However, the plan budget estimates are subject to revision depending upon the actual provision made during 1986-87.

prepared that it would be possible to quantify the urgent requirements and if necessary a kind of minimum needs programme could be drawn up with the help of State Governments. In this connection Chairman referred to the planning exercise carried out by the States which in turn is reduced by the Planning Commission. Similarly, he felt that in the case of the region also a plan has to be prepared with certain targets and desired that the plan may be prepared on the basis of the proposals contained in the agenda note.

(C) Location of public sector offices

18. It was explained that for curbing the rate of growth of population in Delhi, it is necessary to take such steps as would reduce the in-migration of the people in search of employment opportunities to Delhi. It was also pointed out that the three most important sectors in this regard were public employment, the whole-sale and distributive trades and manufacturing sectors. There was agreement on the need to restrict the location of public sector offices in the capital. The Board unanimously decided to recommend to the Central Government that restrictions similar to those applicable in the case of location of Government offices, in Delhi might also be applied to the public sector offices which need not be located in Delhi should be identified so that these could be shifted to suitable alternative towns.

(D) Policy regarding location of industries and location of wholesale and distributive trades

19. The Board noted the position as explained in the item.

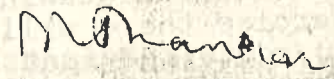
The meeting ended with a vote of thanks to the Chair.

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No:K-14011/40-85-NCRPB
NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION PLANNING BOARD

'C' Wing, Nirman Bhawan, New Delhi-11

Dated the December, 1985

Copy forwarded for information and appropriate action to all the Members of the Board.


(M. SHANKAR)
Member - Secretary

Second meeting of the National Capital
Region Planning Board held at 11 A.M.
on 20th November, 1985 in New Delhi

Special invitees

1. Shri Dalbir Singh
Minister of State of Urban Development
2. Shri Bharat Singh
Minister of Industry
Madhya Pradesh

Other participants

Government of Haryana

1. Shri G. Madhavan, Director, Town & Country Planning
2. Shri J.C. Chopra, Chief Town Planner
3. Shri B.D. Gulati, Chief Co-ordinator Planner, NCR

Government of Rajasthan

1. Shri R. Ramakrishna, Secretary, Local Self Government

Government of Uttar Pradesh

1. Shri Krishnan, Special Secretary to Chief Minister
2. Shri Kamal Pande, Secretary, Urban Development Department
3. Shri N.S. Johri, Chief Town Planner
4. Shri Raj Bhargava, Dt. Commissioner

Delhi Administration

1. Shri S.C. Vajpeyi, Secretary (L&B)
2. Shri M.C. Verma, Secretary (Planning)
3. Shri Prem Kumar, Vice Chairman, Delhi Development Authority

Government of India

1. Shri S.T. Veera Raghavan, Financial Adviser, Ministry of Urban Development
2. Shri R.L. Pradeep, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Urban Development
3. Shri Mahesh Kapoor, Executive Director (Coordination) Railway Board
4. Shri Prakash, Joint Director (Corporate Planning) Railway Board