

National Capital Region Planning Board
(Planning Committee)

2nd Meeting
24 August 1985

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Agenda & Minutes

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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
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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.

ANNEXURE

NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION PLAN-2001

A. 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 region

1. Primary Sector

i. 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 Sector

1. 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 communit 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

P. L. S.

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)	% of
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 = <u>1201.88</u>	

- 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 Depcts & 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 Infra-structure	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	<u>220.00</u>	<u>59.46%</u>
ii) Health	80.00	21.62%
iii) Miscellaneous	<u>70.00</u>	<u>18.92%</u>
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	<u>144.00</u>	<u>58.57%</u>
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	<u>3.20</u>	<u>1.30%</u>
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 Commercial Areas; Administrative 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. Sikanderabad.
8. NOIDA.
9. Baraut.
10. Sardhana.
11. Gulabli.
12. Garhmukteshwar.
13. Hastinapur.
14. Nanora.
15. Loni.
16. Dadri.
17. Baghpat.
18. Khekra.

Out of these 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.
Commercial	-	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) Behror.

Growth Centres:

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

- v) Shahjahanpur.
- vi) K...
- 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(69.55%) 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 Com- mercial areas	20.80	13.87
b) Administrative and public uses	7.20	4.80
5. Industry	6.24	4.16
6. Road network	25.30	17.21
7. Water supply	9.40	6.27
8. Electrification	1.14	0.76
9. Open spaces and Recreation	2.08	1.39
Total	<u>149.91</u>	

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PART II

INTEGRATED 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 identified 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 plotheholders/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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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 LMA, it is proposed to have recourse to land acquisition and development strategy and it is proposed to develop/acquire 4000 hects. 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

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. Similar 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	
		Central sector	State sector	Central sector	State sector	Central sector	State sector		Gen-ral sec-tor	State sec-tor
1.	Railways	20.5	20.5	5.5	5.5	14	4	130.75	130.75	130.75
2.	Telecommunications							350.00	350.00	350.00
3.	Roads	20.5	20.5	5.5	5.5	14	4	40.00	40.00	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	20	80	80	160.00
6.	Power						90	200	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 crore

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) Dieselisation - On this section there has been complete dieselisation over freight 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 electrified long time back.

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.

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	58.67	368.83	14.75

* Estimated

** Excluding Kundli

ANNEXURE III

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

Sl. No.	Name of town	Population in lakhs (1981)	Projected population for 1991 (in lakhs)	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	14.32	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

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.

Jones/

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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 an 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 area 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.

c) 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.85.76 crores. The total fund requirements for both the generation and transmission proposals have been indicated to be about Rs.505 crores.

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- 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 Bairaasiul 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 Swainmedhopur 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 Khaathal, Shahajehampur and Malikhera 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 Bairaasiul 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 Marudnagar 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 Meeranagar 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.

As regards the 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 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.

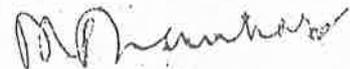
The meeting ended with a vote of thanks to the Chair.

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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. Valiaparampil, 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