

THIRTY-FIFTH REPORT
STANDING COMMITTEE ON
URBAN DEVELOPMENT
(2008-2009)
(FOURTEENTH LOK SABHA)
MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT
'NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION PLANNING
BOARD' (NCRPB)

Presented to Lok Sabha on

Laid in Rajya Sabha on



LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

September, 2008/Bhadrapada, 1930 (Saka)

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CONTENTS

	PAGE
COMPOSITION OF THE COMMITTEE	(iii)
INTRODUCTION	(v)

REPORT

PART I

BACKGROUND ANALYSIS

CHAPTER I	National Capital Region Planning Board	1
	A. Constitution of NCRPB	1
	B. Constituent Areas	1
	C. Composition of the Board	5
	D. Functions and Powers of NCRPB	7
	E. Organizational Structure of NCRPB	8
CHAPTER II	Regional Plan 2001 and Regional Plan 2021 ...	10
	A. Regional Plan 2001	10
	B. Regional Plan 2021	14
	C. De-centralization of Economic Activities	16
	D. Implementation of Plans	20
	E. Achievement of Objectives of NCRPB	28
CHAPTER III	Project Implementation and Financing	29
	A. Implementation of Projects	29
	B. Abandoned/Withdrawn Projects/Schemes in UP and Rajasthan Sub-region	31
	C. Resources required for Implementing the Regional Plan	32
	D. Rate of Interest charged by NCRPB	38
	E. Public-Private Partnership for infrastructure Development	39

	PAGE
CHAPTER IV	
Inter-State Coordination	41
A. Coordination at functional level	41
B. Views of Constituent States	42
C. Meetings of the Board	44
PART II	
Observations/Recommendations of the Committee	47
ANNEXURES	
I. Minutes of the Fifth sitting of the Standing Committee on Urban Development (2005-06) held on 6th December, 2005	54
II. Minutes of the Fourteenth sitting of the Standing Committee on Urban Development (2005-06) held on 18th July, 2006	56
III. Minutes of the Fifth sitting of the Standing Committee on Urban Development (2006-07) held on 28th November, 2006	58
IV. Minutes of the Fifteenth sitting of the Standing Committee on Urban Development (2007-08) held on 28th May, 2008	60
V. Minutes of the Third sitting of the Standing Committee on Urban Development (2008-09) held on 16th September, 2008	63

COMPOSITION OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON
URBAN DEVELOPMENT (2008-2009)

Mohd. Salim — *Chairman*

MEMBERS

Lok Sabha

2. Shri Avtar Singh Bhadana
3. Smt. Botcha Jhansi Lakshmi
4. Shri Sharanjit Singh Dhillon
5. Shri Surendra Prakash Goyal
6. Shri Anant Gudhe
7. Shri Pusp Jain
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10. Prof. Vijay Kumar Malhotra
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16. Shri Sudhangshu Seal
17. Kunwar Sarv Raj Singh
18. Shri Jagdish Tytler
19. Kunwar Devendra Singh Yadav
20. Shri Rajesh Ranjan *alias* Pappu Yadav
21. Shri Suresh Ganpatrao Wagmare

Rajya Sabha

22. Dr. Prabha Thakur
23. Smt. Syeda Anwara Taimur
24. Shri B.K. Hariprasad
25. Shri Surendra Moti Lal Patel
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27. Shri Brij Bhushan Tiwari
28. Shri Penumalli Madhu
29. Shri Varinder Singh Bajwa
30. Shri Manohar Joshi
31. Shri Mukul Roy

SECRETARIAT

1. Shri A. Louis Martin — *Joint Secretary*
2. Smt. Anita B. Panda — *Deputy Secretary*
3. Shri Kulmohan Singh Arora — *Committee Officer*

INTRODUCTION

I, the Chairman of the Standing Committee on Urban Development (2008-09), having been authorized by the Committee to submit the Report on their behalf, present the Thirty-Fifth Report on 'National Capital Region Planning Board' (NCRPB).

2. The Committee took evidence of the representatives of the Ministry of Urban Development and the National Capital Region Planning Board on 6th December, 2005 and 18th July, 2006. The Committee also took evidence of the representatives of Government of NCT-Delhi on 28th November, 2006 and the State Governments of Haryana and Uttar Pradesh on 28th May, 2008.

3. The Committee considered and adopted the Report at their sitting held on 16th September, 2008.

4. The Committee wish to express their thanks to the officials of the Ministry of Urban Development, National Capital Region Planning Board, Government of NCT-Delhi, State Governments of Haryana, Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan for placing before them the requisite material and their considered views in connection with the examination of the subject.

5. They would also like to place on record their deep sense of appreciation for the invaluable assistance rendered to them by the officials of the Lok Sabha Secretariat attached to the Committee.

NEW DELHI;
19 September, 2008

28 Bhadrapada, 1930 (Saka)

MOHD. SALIM,
Chairman,
Standing Committee on
Urban Development.

35

**STANDING COMMITTEE ON
URBAN DEVELOPMENT
(2008-2009)**

FOURTEENTH LOK SABHA

MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT

**'NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION PLANNING
BOARD' (NCRPB)**

THIRTY-FIFTH REPORT



**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI**

PART I

BACKGROUND ANALYSIS

CHAPTER-I

NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION PLANNING BOARD

A. Constitution of National Capital Region Planning Board

The National Capital Region Planning Board was constituted on 28th March, 1985 in pursuance of enactment of the National Capital Region Planning Board Act, 1985 by the Parliament with the concurrence of the Legislatures of Haryana, UP and Rajasthan for the preparation of a plan for the development of the National Capital Region and for coordinating and monitoring the implementation of such plan and for evolving harmonized policies for the control of land-uses and development of infrastructure in the National Capital Region so as to avoid any haphazard development thereof.

1.2 The Act essentially provided for the creation of the National Capital Region Planning Board for:

The preparation of Regional Plan and Functional Plans;

Getting the Sub-regional and Project Plans prepared by the participating States;

Coordinating the enforcement and implementation of the plans through the participating States; and

Arranging and overseeing the financing of selected development projects.

1.3 The key rationale for constituting a National Capital Region in 1985 was to reduce the rate of in-migration into the National Capital as well as to develop the Region at a level comparable to the best such regions in the world. The vision of the National Capital Region was to develop the National Capital and its surrounding areas as a region of global excellence with Delhi centric emphasis to disperse/ reduce pressure on the National Capital's infrastructure.

B. Constituent Areas

1.4 National Capital Region comprises an area of 33,578 square kilometers and covers eight districts of Haryana, five districts of

Uttar Pradesh, one district of Rajasthan and the entire National Capital Territory of Delhi. The National Capital Region also has five Counter-Magnet Areas outside the Region, namely, Hissar (Haryana), Bareilly (Uttar Pradesh), Kota (Rajasthan), Patiala (Punjab) and Gwalior (Madhya Pradesh).

1.5 As specified in the schedule under Section 2(f) of the Act, 1985 and modifications made from time to time thereon, the National Capital Region covers an area of 33,578 sq. kms. comprising of the following:

- (a) National Capital Territory of Delhi (1,483 sq. kms.)
- (b) Haryana Sub-region (13,413 sq. kms.) comprising of Faridabad, Gurgaon, Mewat, Rohtak, Sonapat, Rewari, Jhajjar and Panipat districts.
- (c) Rajasthan Sub-region (7,829 sq. kms.) comprising of the entire Alwar district.
- (d) Uttar Pradesh Sub-region (10,853 sq. kms) comprising of Meerut, Ghaziabad, Gautam Budh Nagar, Bulandshahr and Baghpat districts.

1.6 In accordance with the provision under Sub-section (f) of Section 8 of the Act, 1985, the Board, in consultation with the concerned State Governments has also selected the following Counter Magnet Areas (CMA), considering their location, population and potential for growth for implementing development programmes in order to achieve the objectives of the Regional Plan:

- | | | |
|-----|----------|----------------|
| (1) | Gwalior | Madhya Pradesh |
| (2) | Patiala | Punjab |
| (3) | Hissar | Haryana |
| (4) | Kota | Rajasthan |
| (5) | Bareilly | Uttar Pradesh |

1.7 The role envisaged by the Regional Plan 2001 for Counter Magnet Areas has been succinctly described in the Regional Plan-2021 as under:

- (a) As interceptors of migratory flows into NCR, which may escalate, as the accelerated development of NCR would provide a pull to migrants from the less developed adjoining areas; and

- (b) As regional growth centres, which would be able to achieve a balanced pattern of urbanization in the region of their own setting over a period of time.

1.8 When asked as to whether the Board has conducted any study on the utility of Counter Magnet Area, the Ministry of Urban Development in a written reply stated that the Board had commissioned a Study by a Consultant on Counter Magnet Areas to Delhi & NCR and that the final report had since been submitted by the Consultant. The recommendations of the Study were to be placed before the Statutory Planning Committee and the Board for consideration and taking a final view on them. It was also informed that till date the Board had not dropped any of the existing Counter Magnet Areas or added new town/city as Counter-Magnet Areas. In this regard, the Committee noted the following observations as contained in the Regional Plan 2021 document:

- (i) The Counter-Magnets have not played the assigned role in reducing the flow of migrants from the respective States to Delhi largely due to distance factor and paucity of funds allocated for their development.
- (ii) In order to pursue the policy of development of Counter-Magnets in a more effective manner, it is suggested that more than one such settlement be identified in UP, in consultation with the State Government, from where 49% migrant come to Delhi.

1.9 Details of projects financed by the Board in the Counter-Magnet Areas are stated to be as follows:

S. No.	Name of the Projects (Ongoing)	Town	Imple- menting Agency	Estimated cost (in Cr)	Loan Sanctioned (Rs. in Cr.)	Actual Loan Amount released (till March 08) (Rs. in cr.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	□ Land Development Sector	□	□	□	□	
1.	Integrated Township Project, Patiala	Patiala	PUDA	66.24	49.68	28.80
2.	Ram Ganga Nagar residential scheme in Bareilly	Bareilly	Bareilly Dev. Authority	99.37	37.00	37.00
	□	□	□□	165.61	86.68	65.80

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Power Sector	□	□	□	□	□
3.	Setting up of a coal based Thermal Power Project under stage I for 1200 MW (2 x 600 MW) in Hissar District, Haryana	Hissar	HPGCL	4258.65	500.00	135.00
4.	Kota Thermal Power Station(KTPS) extn. unit 7, stage V(1x195 MW) Coal, Based Power Project	Kota	RRVUNL	880.00	160.00	80.00
	□		□□	5138.65	660.00	215.00
	Sewer Sector	□	□	□	□	□
5.	Extension & Augmentation of Water Supply, Sewerage & Solid Waste Mgmt., Patiala	Patiala	PUDA	59.93	44.95	44.95
	□	□	□□	59.93	44.95	44.95
	Water Sector Projects	□	□	□	□	□
6.	Water Supply Scheme for Gwalior, Madhya Pradesh	Gwalior	SADA, Gwalior	29.65	22.24	22.24
7.	Augmentation & Extension of Water Supply/Sewerage Scheme in Hissar	Hissar	PWD(PH)	15.93	11.95	11.95
	□	□□	□	45.58	34.19	34.19
	Counter MagnetAreas Total	□	□	5409.78	825.82	359.94

S. No.	Name of the Projects (Completed)	Town	Implementing Agency	Estimated cost (in cr.)	Loan Sanctioned (Rs. in cr.)	Actual Loan Amount released (till March 08) (Rs. in cr.)
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1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Development of Integrated Township in Gwalior	Gwalior	SADA, Gwalior	40	31	31.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2.	Development of Sewa Singh Tikri Wala Nagar and Extension of Karhari Farm, Urban Estate, Patiala	Patiala	PUPDA/ Improvement Trust, Patiala	18.78	1.00	1.00
3.	Construction of Integrated township at Srinathpuram, Kota	Kota	UIT, Kota	35.71	2.00	2.00
4.	Residential and Transport Nagar schemes, Bareilly	Bareilly	BDA	339.31	20.00	20.00
	Land Development Projects in CMA	□	□	433.80	54.00	54.00
5.	Construction of 132 kV sub-station, Gwalior	Gwalior	SADA, Gwalior	16.00	12.00	12.00
	Power Projects in CMA	□	□	16.00	12.00	12.00
6.	Construction of 6 lane Arterial Road in CMA Gwalior, by SADA Gwalior	Gwalior	SADA, Gwalior	48	36	36.00
	□ Transport Projects in CMA	□	□	48	36	36
	□ Total Projects in CMA	□	□	497.80	102.00	102.00

C. Composition of the Board:

1.10 The Board is chaired by the Union Minister of Urban Development and consists of the following:

1. Union Minister for Urban Development, Government of India Chairman
2. Union Minister for Power, Government of India Member
3. Union Minister for Communications & IT, Government of India Member
4. Union Minister for Railways, Government of India Member
5. Union Minister for Roads & Highways, Government of India Member

6.	Chief Minister, Haryana	Member
7.	Chief Minister, Rajasthan	Member
8.	Chief Minister, Uttar Pradesh	Member
9.	Lieutenant Governor, National Capital Territory Delhi	Member
10.	Chief Minister of NCT Delhi	Member
11.	Minister of State for Urban Employment and Poverty Alleviation	Member
12.	Minister of Town & Country Planning, Government of Haryana	Member
13.	Minister of Urban Development, Government of Rajasthan	Member
14.	Minister of Urban Development, Government of Uttar Pradesh	Member
15.	Chief Secretary, Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi	Member
16.	Chief Secretary, Government of Haryana	Member
17.	Chief Secretary, Government of Rajasthan	Member
18.	Secretary, Ministry of Urban Development, Government of India	Member
19.	Secretary, Housing & Urban Development, Government of U.P.	Member
20.	Chief Planner, Town & Country Planning Organisation, Govt. of India	Member
21.	Member Secretary, National Capital Region Planning Board	Member Secretary

Co-opted Members

1. Chief Minister, Madhya Pradesh
2. Secretary, Ministry of Commerce & Industry, Department of Industrial Policy & Promotion, Government of India
3. Secretary, Department of Expenditure, Ministry of Finance, Government of India

4. Secretary, Department of Power, Government of India
5. Secretary, Min. of Roads & Highways, Government of India
6. Chairman, Railway Board, Government of India
7. Secretary, Department of Urban Development & Housing, Government of Punjab
8. Secretary, Department of Urban Development & Housing, Government of Madhya Pradesh
9. Principal Advisor (HUD), Planning Commission, Government of India
10. Vice Chairman, Delhi Development Authority.

D. Functions and Powers of NCRPB

1.11 The functions and powers of the Board as per the Act are given below:

- (a) to prepare the Regional Plan and the Functional Plans;
- (b) to arrange for the preparation of Sub-Regional Plans and Project Plans by each of the participating States and the Union territory;
- (c) to co-ordinate the enforcement and implementation of the Regional Plan, Functional Plans, Sub-Regional Plans and Project Plans through the participating States and the Union territory;
- (d) to ensure proper and systematic programming by the participating States and the Union territory in regard to project formulation, determination of priorities in the National Capital Region or sub-regions and phasing of development of the National Capital Region in accordance with stages indicated in the Regional Plan;
- (e) to arrange for, and oversee, the financing of selected development projects in the National Capital Region through Central and State Plan funds and other sources of revenue.

1.12 The Regional Plan 2021 document further elaborate the functions of the Board *inter alia* as under:

.the Board also is responsible to create a centralized database to engage itself as partner in Joint Sector/Joint Venture projects

and to monitor the implementation of policies and proposals of Regional Plan 2021, Functional Plans, Sub-Regional Plans and Project Plans, which are being implemented by Constituent States and concerned Central Ministries .

Powers of the Board

1.13 The powers of the Board shall include the powers to

- (a) call for reports and information from the participating States and the Union territory with regard to preparation, enforcement and implementation of Functional Plans and Sub-regional Plans;
- (b) ensure that the preparation, enforcement and implementation of Functional Plan or Sub-Regional Plan, as the case may be, is in conformity with the Regional Plan;
- (c) indicate the stages for the implementation of the Regional Plan;
- (d) review the implementation of the Regional Plan, Functional Plan, Sub-Regional Plan and Project Plan;
- (e) select and approve comprehensive projects, call for priority development and provide such assistance for the implementation of those projects as the Board may deem fit;
- (f) select, in consultation with the State Government concerned, any urban areas, outside the National Capital Region having regard to its location, population and potential for growth, which may be developed in order to achieve the objectives of the Regional Plan; and
- (g) entrust to the Committee such other functions as it may consider necessary to carry out the provisions of this Act.

E. Organizational Structure of NCRPB

1.14 As per the Outcome Budget (2007-2008) of the Ministry, A full-time Member Secretary of the rank of Additional Secretary to Government of India is the Chief Executive Officer of the Board. The Board s Secretariat consists of Planning, Project Monitoring Cell (PMC) and Finance and Administration Wings. The strength of the Board s Secretariat is 58.

1.15 Besides, there are four NCR Planning and Monitoring Cells located in each participating States and in the GNCTD. These Cells are under administrative control of their respective State Governments. The pay and allowances and office expenditure of these Cells are, however fully reimbursed by the Board. The location and staff strength of the NCR Cells in States is as follows:

(i) Haryana, Panchkula	30
(ii) Rajasthan, Jaipur	21
(iii) UP, Ghaziabad	30
(iv) NCT Delhi	5
<hr/>	
Total	86

1.16 When enquired by the Committee as to whether the present staff strength of NCRPB was adequate to coordinate and monitor the implementation of various Plans, the Ministry of Urban Development, in a written reply, stated that the implementation of the Regional Plan required a multi-disciplinary approach based on processing of large amounts of data relating to demographical trends and projected infrastructure requirements. It was further stated that since the total area of the National Capital Region was 33,578 sq. kms. spread over three States and the NCT of Delhi, the relevant data bases needed to be regularly updated. In view of this rationale, the Regional Plan 2021 had also recommended appropriate strengthening of the Technical Wing of the NCR Planning Board along with appropriate strengthening of the administrative and financial wings.

CHAPTER II

REGIONAL PLAN 2001 AND REGIONAL PLAN 2021

One of the main functions of the Board under Section 7(a) of the NCR Planning Board Act, 1985 is preparation of a perspective Regional Plan, followed by Functional Plans, Sub-Regional Plans and Project Plans with a view to evolving harmonized policies for the control of land uses and development of infrastructure in the NCR as well as for ensuring proper and systematic programming by the participating States and the National Capital Territory of Delhi, with regard to various types of infrastructure development.

2.2 Regarding the responsibilities of the participating States, it was noted that under the provisions of Section-17 (1) of the Act, each participating State is required to prepare a Sub-Regional Plan for the Sub-Region within that State and under Section 20 of the NCRPB Act, 1985 each participating State shall be responsible for the implementation of the Sub-Regional Plan as finalized under Section 19 of the Act.

A. Regional Plan-2001

2.3 In a background note submitted to the Committee, the Ministry of Urban Development submitted that as mandated by the Act, the Board had notified a Regional Plan-2001 for NCR in January, 1989 prescribing therein a set of policies for the control of land uses and development of infrastructure in the region. This plan aimed at reducing the pressure of population on Delhi and attaining a balanced and harmonized development of the NCR.

2.4 The Regional Plan-2001 envisaged restricting the growth of Delhi by dispersing activities of areas outside it, allowing only a moderate growth of Delhi Metropolitan Area towns which surround Delhi and inducing the development of the rest of the Region by accelerating the growth of the following Priority Towns in the Sub-regions of Haryana, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh which are as under:

Haryana	Rajasthan	Uttar Pradesh
Panipat	Bhiwadi	Meerut
Rohtak	Alwar	Hapur
Palwal		Bulandshahr
Rewari		Khurja
Dharuhera		

2.5 In pursuance of the Regional Plan-2001, the Board had prepared the Functional Plan on Transport (November, 1995), the Functional Plan on Power (August, 1996), the Functional Plan on Telecommunications (March, 1997) and the Functional Plan on Industry (June, 1998). Two of the participating States namely, U.P. and Rajasthan had also prepared their Sub-Regional Plans in consonance with the Regional Plan-2001 in June, 1992 and April, 1994 respectively, which were duly ratified by the Board.

2.6 When asked about the status of preparation of Sub-Regional Plans-2001 by the constituent States of NCR, the Ministry of Urban Development in a written reply stated that with regard to preparation of Sub-Regional Plans-2001, Government of UP and Government of Rajasthan had prepared their respective Sub-Regional Plans and were approved by the Board. Government of Haryana and Government of Delhi had prepared their respective Sub-Regional Plans-2001 which were examined in the Board and discussed in its 20th Board Meeting. Both the Governments were requested to modify the same as per the provisions of the Regional Plan-2001. However, the Committee were informed that despite several follow ups in the meetings of the Planning Committee and Board Meeting, the modified Sub-Regional Plans were not received from Government of Haryana and Government of NCT-Delhi as per the directions of the Board. Finally, this status was intimated to the Board in its 25th meeting held on 12.7.2001 and the Board noted the status.

2.7 When enquired by the Committee about the impact made by the Regional Plan 2001 in checking rate of in-migration in Delhi, the Ministry in a written reply, stated that the implementation of the Regional Plan 2001 and its complementary plans has resulted in:□

Decline in the growth of population in NCT-Delhi to 47.02% in the decade 1991-2001, as compared to the growth of population since 1951 recording decennial growth rates of 52.44%, 52.93%, 53% and 51.45% for the decades in 1951-61, 1961-71, 1971-81 and 1981-91 respectively.

Decline in the percentage share of net migrants in the decadal growth of population in NCT-Delhi from 45.06% in 1961-71 to 39.82% in 1991-2001.

Consistent decline in the percentage share of migration from NCR States *viz.* Haryana, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh to NCT-Delhi in the last three decades. Taken together, the share of migrants from the three States declined from 65.76%

in 1981-91 to 57.09% in 1991-2001 (including Uttarakhand 5.11%).

Increase in the number of out-migrants from NCT-Delhi, which increased to 4.58 lakhs in the decade 1991-2001 from 2.42 lakhs to 2.82 lakhs in the three decades preceding 1991-2001.

The Regional Plan-2001 had identified five Counter Magnet Areas for reducing migration into the NCT of Delhi, namely, Kota in Rajasthan, Hissar in Haryana, Bareilly in Uttar Pradesh, Patiala in Punjab and Gwalior in Madhya Pradesh. The Committee were informed that the migration from Punjab into the NCT of Delhi had reduced from 5.28% in 1981-91 to 2.16% in 1991-2001 thereby showing a decrease of 3.12%. Similarly, the migration from Madhya Pradesh into the NCT of Delhi had reduced from 2.64% in 1981-91 to 1.82% in 1991-2001 thereby showing a decrease of 0.82%.

2.8 Furnishing the foregoing analysis, the Ministry stated that it was evident that the NCR Planning Board had been successful in checking the in-migration into the National Capital.

2.9 Examining the issue further, the Committee enquired as to whether any target/benchmark was fixed by the Board for decline of population, particularly in-migration of population to NCT of Delhi. Responding to the query, the Ministry stated as under:

NCR Planning Board has not fixed any specific target/benchmark for decline of population including in-migration to NCT-Delhi. However, the Board has prepared a Regional Plan for NCR with the perspective 2021 which provides for development of infrastructure in the Region apart from development of industrial/commercial/residential areas so that Delhi bound potential migrants are attracted towards NCR. It is evident from the Census data which indicates that in-migrants to Delhi are 22.22 lakhs during the decade 1991-2001 whereas the number of in-migrants to NCR are 24.55 lakhs during the same decade.

2.10 The Regional Plan-2001 proposed three policy zones, namely, NCT-Delhi, DMA and the Rest of NCR. The broad policy parameters for these zones and the extent to which these have been met as brought out in the Regional Plan-2001 are as under:

NCT-Delhi (1,483 sq kms) to have restricted growth and decentralization of activities concentrated therein to the entire

NCR. The Plan accordingly assigned a population of 112 lakhs including two lakhs rural population to this zone as against the estimated population of 132 lakh by 2001, thereby deflecting 20 lakh people to the rest of NCR. Against this assignment, Delhi has actually grown to 138 lakhs as per Census 2001 thereby overshooting the estimated population.

The DMA excluding NCT-Delhi (1,696.85 sq kms) comprising the controlled/development areas of the contiguous towns of Ghaziabad - Loni and Noida in Uttar Pradesh, Faridabad-Ballabhgarh complex, Gurgaon, Bahadurgarh, Kundli and extension of Delhi ridge in Haryana. This zone was proposed to have a population of 38 lakhs (including one lakh rural population) by 2001. However, the Census 2001 has shown that the DMA towns have attained a population of only 28 lakh, though two of its towns *i.e.* Faridabad and Ghaziabad-Loni have come up very close to their assigned population, the rest are still far behind, especially Kundli which is still to take off.

The rest of NCR comprising an area of 27.063 sq kms for induced development specially of the priority towns/complexes, namely, Meerut, Hapur, Bulandshahr-Khurja complex, Palwal, Panipat, Rohtak, Dharuhera-Rewari-Bhiwadi complex and Alwar. The Regional Plan-2001 had proposed that out of the additional 20 lakhs population slated to be deflected from Delhi, 19 lakhs would be accommodated in the Priority towns/complexes and one lakh in the rural areas of NCR. Accordingly, a total population of 49 lakhs was assigned to the Priority towns by 2001, against which these towns attained a population of about 28 lakhs as per the Census 2001. they recorded slowest growth rate showing no inducement.

2.11 However, on the effectiveness of Regional Planning, the Secretary, Ministry of Urban Development stated during the course of oral evidence as under:

.in our federal polity, the NCR Planning Board has to perform a task which is constrained in many ways because the land and urban development issues are entirely in the state domain and NCRPB territory extends to not only the National Capital Territory of Delhi but also States of Haryana and Uttar Pradesh and therefore, these are issues where it is not possible to legally mandate complete compliance to the provisions and the approach and strategy as envisaged in the regional plan process.

2.12 The Regional Plan-2001 ceased to operate with the notification of the Regional Plan-2021 with effect from 17.9.2005.

B. Regional Plan-2021

2.13 The Regional Plan-2021 was notified by the National Capital Region Planning Board on 17.9.2005. The Regional Plan-2021 aimed at promoting growth and balanced development of the National Capital Region leading to a dynamic Global City Region. These objectives are sought to be achieved through:

- (a) Providing suitable economic base for future growth by identification and development of regional settlements capable of absorbing the economic development impulse of Delhi;
- (b) Providing efficient and economic rail and road based transportation networks (including mass transport systems) well integrated with the land use patterns to support balanced regional development in such identified settlements;
- (c) Minimizing the adverse environmental impact that may occur in the process of development of the National Capital Region;
- (d) Developing selected urban settlements with urban infrastructure facilities such as transport, power, communication, drinking water, sewerage and drainage comparable with Delhi;
- (e) Providing a rational land use pattern; and
- (f) Promoting sustainable development in the region for improving the quality of life.

2.14 The Regional Plan-2021 has proposed a six tier Settlement System consisting of Metro Centres, Regional Centres, Sub-Regional Centres, Service Centres, Central Villages and Basic Villages. The urban agglomerates selected as Metro Centres and Regional Centres are given below:-

7 Metro Centres outside NCT of Delhi with a population of one million and above consisting of Gurgaon-Manesar, Faridabad-Ballabhgarh, Ghaziabad-Loni, Noida, Greater Noida, Meerut and Sonapat-Kundli; and

11 Regional Centres namely Bahadurgarh, Panipat, Rohtak, Palwal, Rewari-Dharuhera-Bawal, Hapur-Pilakhua, Bulandshahr-Khurja, Baghpat-Baraut, Alwar, Greater Bhiwadi & Shahjahanpur-Neemrana-Behror.

2.15 With regard to population assignment for the year 2021, the Regional Plan-2021 has proposed as under:

NCT-Delhi 225 lakhs (approximately)	Haryana 163.50 lakhs	Rajasthan 49.38 lakhs	UP 203.50 lakhs
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2.16 The thrust areas of the Regional Plan-2021 are as given below:

Development of Metro Centres and Regional Centres as powerful growth nodes to attract major socio-economic activities;

Provide Regional transport linkages in terms of Regional Rapid Transit System (RRTS) and its interface with the Delhi Metro;

Construction of peripheral eastern and western expressways and an orbital rail corridor around Delhi;

Development of core urban infrastructure related to sectors like power, water supply, sewerage, drainage and transport in NCR towns with the NCR Planning Board participating in financing key infrastructure projects;

Development of the region s economy through model industrial estates and special economic zones outside NCT-Delhi; and

Development of Counter Magnet Areas outside the National Capital Region.

2.17 The Ministry of Urban Development in a written reply further elaborated that Regional Plan-2021 did not only provide the policies and proposals for the development of the Region, but also the phasing of implementation with Plan of Action and dovetailing the same with the Five Year Plan. It has also identified the agencies responsible for implementation for the same. After notification of the Regional Plan-2021 in 2005, the constituent States were requested to implement the policies & proposals in a time-bound manner. The matter was again pursued in the 2nd meeting of the Empowered Committee held on 24.10.07 when the participating States were requested to constitute the Steering Committee under the Chairmanship of Chief Secretary & the

Principal Secretaries of various Departments as Members and to hold regular quarterly meetings to review the progress. They were also requested to submit the Quarterly Progress Report to the Board. Pursuant to this, Government of Haryana and GNCT-Delhi constituted the Steering Committee but a meeting of the same was yet to be held. However, Governments of UP and Rajasthan were stated to be still in the process of constituting the Steering Committee.

2.18 When asked as to whether the constituent States of NCR had prepared their Sub-Regional Plans in consonance with the Regional Plan-2021, the Ministry of Urban Development, in a written note furnished in July, 2008, informed that as per the provisions of NCR Planning Board Act, 1985, all the constituent States were requested to prepare the Sub-Regional Plans-2021 for their respective Sub-Regions after the Regional Plan-2021 was notified. However, it was brought to the notice of the Board that due to shortage of staff, they were not able to prepare the Sub-Regional Plan in-house. Thus in order to expedite the preparation of Sub-Regional Plans, the Project Sanctioning & Monitoring Group-I of the Board gave in-principle approval to outsource the preparation of Sub-regional Plans by the Constituent States with financial assistance of Rs. 54 lakh for each Sub-region. Any excess expenditure was to be borne by the constituent State Governments. Consequently, the constituent States of UP, Haryana and Rajasthan were in the process of finalizing the consultants but the GNCT-Delhi was stated to have not started the process.

C. De-centralization of Economic Activities

2.19 The phenomenal growth of industries, trading activities as well as proliferation of public sector offices in Delhi over the last two to three decades has been identified as the main cause of Delhi's burgeoning size.

2.20 The Regional Plan 2001 recommended dispersal of economic activities beyond Delhi for the balanced development of NCR and the Regional Plan 2021 has recommended uniformity in the tax regime *i.e.* Sales Tax, VAT, etc. in NCR.

2.21 The Government of Haryana in a written reply submitted to the Committee expressed their dismay over the fact that the concept of decentralization of the economic activities from the NCT of Delhi had not been meticulously followed and there was disparity in VAT rates too. The Committee sought the views of the Ministry of Urban Development on the above contention of the Government of Haryana and desired to know about the action plan drawn by the NCRPB for

decentralization of the economic activities from Delhi and uniformity of tax structure in NCR. The Ministry of Urban Development, in a written reply responded as under:

The Ministry of Urban Development as well as the NCR Planning Board disagree because the policy of restricted growth of Delhi was reviewed and the Regional Plan-2021 proposed to harness the spread of the developmental impulse and agglomeration economies generated by Delhi for harmonized, balanced and environmentally sustainable spatio-economic development of the NCR with effective cooperation of the participating States. The Regional Plan-2021 aims to promote growth and balanced development of the National Capital Region as per Section 10, Sub-section (2) of the Act, 1985. The aim of the Regional Plan-2021 related to economic activities is providing suitable economics base for future growth by identification and development of regional settlements capable of absorbing the economic development impulse of NCT-Delhi. Accordingly the Constituent States are developing economic infrastructure including model industrial estates/SEZs or industrial estates in urban extensions to commensurate with adequate infrastructure facilities.

2.22 The Ministry of Urban Development, in another written note, further elaborated as under:

In order to achieve a balanced development of the inter-State region, it was imperative to look at NCR as a unified area in economic terms as well as in terms of provision of physical and social infrastructure. For the proper development of the region, there was a need for achieving uniformity in all these sectors. The Regional Plan-2021 has examined these facts and proposed various policies including rationalization of tax structure in NCR. Further, while detailing out the strategies for implementation of the Regional Plan-2021, it has also identified the agencies for implementation of various policies. The implementation of this policy is on the Ministry of Finance and the respective State Finance Departments.

2.23 From the Regional Plan-2021 document, the Committee noted the following observation:

One of the main problems confronting the development of NCR is the existing tax structure. The lack of uniformity in tax rates for various commodities and services and incentives like tax holidays, etc. in the Constituent States has been causing diversion of trade and manufacturing activity from one State to another. It has been

strongly argued at various forums that whereas there is a reasonable amount of uniformity in tax among the States, the effective rates of tax is substantially lower in Delhi than in the neighbouring States. It is being argued that these differentials in tax rates, with the added advantage of availability of better social and physical infrastructure and with lower tariff in Delhi have helped the process of concentration of industry, trade and services, etc., in Delhi in the past.

2.24 From the Regional Plan 2021 document, the Committee *inter alia* noted further as under:

There had also been a phenomenal growth of industries in Delhi in the last 2-3 decades, where a sharp increase in the number of units from 26,000 in 1971 to 1,37,000 in 1999 has been recorded and that too largely in unorganized sector, as the planned industrial areas of Delhi have hardly 25,000 plots/industrial sites. The 1st Master Plan of Delhi recognized the need to put a curb on the industrial activities of Delhi and prohibited certain types of industries, mainly large scale and obnoxious industries from being set up in Delhi. The revised MPD-2001 while recognizing the need of restricting the industrial growth of Delhi recommended the growth of only small scale industries. Recommendations of shifting of certain heavy and large, hazardous and noxious non-conforming units from Delhi have been made both in the MPD-1962 and MPD-2001. Shifting of industries from Delhi requires decisions on several related issues among various interest groups involved in the process. It is feared that unless all these issues are tied-up it will be difficult to implement these recommendations.

2.25 In so far as industrial activity in NCT-Delhi was concerned, the Regional Plan-2021 *inter alia* stated as under:

.Only hi-tech industries should be allowed in Delhi. No industrial area to be created in NCT-Delhi.

2.26 With regard to wholesale trade and commerce, the said plan observed *inter alia* as under:

There should not be any special advantage in terms of preferential treatment or lower taxes by way of incentives to wholesale trades in Delhi vis-à-vis the adjoining States. Wholesale trading in plastic and PVC goods, chemicals, timber, food-grains, iron and steel and building materials which caters to the whole of NCR and beyond and requiring extensive space may be decentralized by developing

suitable additional locations outside Delhi for the purpose. No new wholesale market for any of the following purposes should be established in NCT-Delhi.

2.27 On Government, Public Sector and Commercial/corporate offices, the Plan, *inter alia* stipulated as under:

The main criterion for location of offices in the Capital should be that they perform ministerial functions, protocol functions or liaison functions, which by their nature, cannot be performed anywhere else except in the national Capital. The existing offices, which do not perform any of the above functions, should be identified and shifted from NCT-Delhi. Similarly, the public sector offices should be allowed to retain only very small establishments to cater for ministerial and liaison functions. The rest of the establishments should be shifted out of NCT-Delhi.

2.28 The Committee further observed from the Plan that a major thrust in this direction came from the Hon ble Supreme Court, which had issued six orders in the year 1996 for shifting/closure of industries kilns and plants. The Hon ble Supreme Court issued 9 directions in the year 2004 to the Delhi Government with regard to closure of industrial units.

2.29 One of the proposal of the Regional Plan 2001 was to restrict number and size of Government offices/PSUs in NCT-Delhi.

2.30 When asked about the number of such Central Government offices and PSUs, which were shifted from NCT-Delhi, the Ministry of Urban Development, in a written reply informed as under:

With regard to the efforts made by NCRPB for shifting of offices in NCR, based on the constant inter-action with the Ministry and concerned Departments, out of the 11 Central Government offices identified for shifting to places outside Delhi, 3 offices have been shifted, one is retained and one office has been abolished. Accordingly, 6 offices are yet to be shifted out of Delhi. Similarly, out of 36 number of PSUs to be shifted out, 20 offices of the PSUs have been shifted and 2 PSUs are retained in Delhi, while 14 PSUs remain to be shifted.

2.31 In this connection, the Committee asked the Ministry to explain reasons for non-shifting of 14 PSUs. The Ministry replied as under:

As per information available with the NCR Planning Board, out of total 36 offices of the PSUs identified for shifting, 20 have been

shifted, two have been retained and 14 are yet to be shifted. Out of 11 Government Offices proposed to be shifted, three offices have been shifted, one is abolished, one is retained and six offices are yet to be shifted. Based on a decision taken by the Cabinet Committee on Accommodation (CCA), it has been decided that offices of various Commissions/Tribunals shall be located outside the central area. Based on this, a proposal to set up an office and residential complex for members/staff of various Commissions/Tribunals at Ghitorni is being taken up for implementation by the Ministry of Urban Development. Based on a decision of the Union Cabinet of 1957, only those new offices which are permitted by the CCA, are being set up in the central area.

D. Implementation of Plans

2.32 When asked to explain the impact made by the Regional Plan-2001 and the Regional Plan-2021 on the overall development of Delhi and NCR, the Ministry of Urban Development in a written reply informed the Committee that as mandated, NCR Planning Board took up various policy/plan initiatives to develop the National Capital Region through the two Regional Plans. Some of the initiatives which, according to the Ministry directly benefited the NCT of Delhi were given as under:

(i) Transport Sector

(a) Measures Suggested

Following measures were proposed in the Regional Plan-2001 and 2021 to provide for an efficient and effective transport network to facilitate movement of traffic and commuters in the Region:

Construction of Peripheral Expressway around Delhi, Ghaziabad-Meerut Expressway and up-gradation of existing National Highways to the Expressway standards up to CNCR area apart from augmenting the capacity of roads through elevated roads wherever land is not available for augmenting the capacity.

Rail based Mass Commuter System in the Region based on the feasibility study conducted by Northern Railway for the construction of Rapid Rail Transit System and an orbital rail system parallel to the proposed Peripheral Expressway to divert the rail traffic not destined to Delhi.

2.33 In this connection, the Committee noted from the written information submitted by the Governments of UP and Haryana that they were in favour of a Unified Metropolitan Transport Authority, which would help in rapid and affordable transport system between Delhi and satellite towns and will further improve tax structure. When asked, the Ministry stated that this view was in consonance with the Regional Plan 2021. However, in a subsequent reply, the Ministry submitted as under:

The matter of Metropolitan Transport Authority for NCR was discussed in the 2nd meeting of the Empowered Committee held on 24.10.2007. Government of Haryana had raised objections to have a Unified Authority for NCR. However after discussion, it was decided that the Committee of Transport Commissioners would examine it further and prepare proposal outline for constitution of the Metropolitan Transport Authority for NCR .

(b) Current Status/Achievements □

Peripheral Expressway around Delhi consists of two expressways, namely, Western (Kundli-Manesar-Palwal) Peripheral Expressway and Eastern (Kundli-Ghaziabad-Palwal) Peripheral Expressway. Western Peripheral Expressway is being implemented by the Haryana State Industrial Development Corporation (HSIDC), Government of Haryana. The alignment of the Expressway has already been finalized and demarcated and work has been awarded. The implementation of Eastern Peripheral Expressway is to be done by the National Highways Authority of India (NHAI), GOI. The Detailed Project Report (DPR) for this project is being prepared by NHAI. Ministry of Shipping, Road Transport & Highways is the nodal Ministry to monitor the progress of implementation. □

Finance Minister in his budget speech for the year 2006-07 announced the construction of access controlled expressways on Delhi-Meerut, Delhi-Chandigarh, Delhi-Jaipur and Delhi-Agra corridors which will pass through CNCR towns. Further work in this regard is to be carried out by Ministry of Shipping, Road Transport & Highways.

Regional Plan-2001 and its Functional Plan on Transport-2001 emphasised the need for Mass Commuter System in Delhi. Functional Plan emphasized that Delhi University-Central Sectt. underground metro line should be constructed

on priority. This corridor has already been implemented and to cover Delhi with Mass commuter system, various schemes are under implementation including expansion of DMRC corridors.

In order to provide the efficient Mass Transportation System in NCR, Delhi Metro has now proposed to extend its services to some of the CNCR towns, namely, Gurgaon, Noida and Ghaziabad (Vaishali) in Phase-II of its implementation. It has also proposed to extend the Metro services to Faridabad.

2.34 With regard to provision of efficient transport linkages of NCR towns with Delhi, the Committee noted from the Outcome Budget (2008-09) of the Ministry of Urban Development that a consultancy study on Integrated Transportation Plan for National Capital Region had been awarded to the Consultant on 8th May, 2007 to help in developing/improving the major transport demand corridors (road as well as rail) to and from Delhi as well as within the NCR taking into consideration the proposed policies/programmes of growth, changing socio-economic and travel characteristics and environmental issues. The study aims to focus on future transport demand on various existing transport corridors taking into account the traffic and travel characteristics, movement of goods, regional land use, deficiencies, issues of existing transport network, development of short-term, medium-term and long-term transport development plan, etc., and prepare an Integrated Multi-Modal Transportation Plan for the National Capital Region which can cater to growing transport demand at an acceptable level of service and identification of projects in study including economical feasibility study for the said project. Objectives of the Study were given as follows:

- (i) To assess the level of utilization, potential and deficiencies in the present transportation system. Determine strengthening requirement of existing corridors and requirement of new rail and road corridors in National Capital Region, particularly between Delhi and CNCR towns, regional centres, Metro centres and among themselves.
- (ii) To study the existing regional road and rail network characteristic for passenger and goods traffic and discourage the transit of passengers and goods vehicles through the corer area of congested urban settlements.
- (iii) To select/develop and use a Regional level Transport Planning model appropriate to the conditions and planning

needs of NCR and develop alternative transport strategies, select the appropriate one recommend short, medium and long-term comprehensive transport strategy for NCR up to the year 2031.

- (iv) To propose Integrated Multi-modal Transportation System for NCR with a phased programme of its implementation up to the year 2031.
- (v) To identify the various projects.
- (vi) Capacity building of NCR Planning Board through strengthening transport planning model/tools and knowledge obtained through the study.

2.35 It was stated that the outputs of the study would help the Board in preparation of Functional Plan on Transport.

2.36 When asked to furnish the status of the study and the reasons for delay, if any, in submission of the study report, the Ministry stated as under:

The Study on Integrated Transportation Plan for NCR was started on 8.05.07 through the Consultant. The study was to be completed in thirty five weeks. Accordingly, it should have been completed on 07.01.08. The Consultant has informed that the study has been delayed due to following reasons:

Heavy rain in the project area during primary surveys.

Delay in getting police assistance for primary surveys.

Very extensive work involved among many diverse aspects.

Extensive traffic, economic and social surveys carried out.

Difficulty in getting access to critical data, particularly for railways, from secondary sources.

(ii) Industrial development in the NCR

(a) Measures Suggested

The National Capital Region Planning Board with a view to achieve the objective of balanced and harmonized development of the NCR had been vigorously pursuing with the participating States to create industrial infrastructure for the growth and development of industrial activities in NCR.

The Metro and the Regional Centres, selected in the Regional Plan-2021 for induced development, have been envisaged to play a significant role and would have a strong industrial content. Besides this, the Sub-regional Centres, which would be identified in the Sub-regional Plans, prepared by the respective State Governments, will also serve as the first stage industrial centres.

(b) Current Status/Achievements

The participating State Governments of Haryana, Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan, through their industrial development agencies, have developed large number of industrial estates with good quality infrastructure facilities. At present about 6000 acres of developed land is available in various industrial estates of NCR with all kind of infrastructure facilities and many industries in these areas are operating which led to net reduction in migration to the NCT of Delhi. Further, industrial land will be developed as per demand.

(iii) Developments in the Housing Sector

The Governments of constituent States of National Capital Region *viz.* Haryana and Uttar Pradesh have developed plots as well as built up flats to meet the demand for housing in their territories. Further they have encouraged development of flats by cooperative Group Housing Societies and the private sector. The Govt. of Haryana has developed 87700 plots and 45000 flats in NCR area. Out of these 87700 plots, 70000 plots are being developed through grant of licenses to private developers by the Town and Country Planning Department (TCPD), Haryana and remaining have been developed by HUDA. In last 5 years, TCPD, Haryana has granted licenses for group housing projects covering an area of about 500 acres resulting in provision of 24000 flats in areas adjoining Delhi. Similarly, HUDA has floated Group Housing Projects over an area of 393 acres resulting in provision of about 21000 flats in last 5 years. As per policy of the Government. of Haryana, TCPD reserves minimum 20% plots for EWS in licensed residential colonies and minimum 15% flats in Group Housing colonies. HUDA earlier used to reserve 20% plots for EWS which has now been increased to 36% since June 2005. In Uttar Pradesh sub region, 32607 plots and 107878 flats have been developed and constructed. Of these, 60857 flats are of EWS category.

Noida authority has planned to develop 14964 Ha of land in its Master plan 2021 which has 5387 Ha under residential land use.

(iv) □ Infrastructure Development Projects (funded by the NCR Planning Board)

One of important strategy to develop the National Capital to the level of the best in the world was to develop adjoining areas in the National Capital Region to stem the tide of migration to the NCT of Delhi and to reduce pressure on city's existing infrastructure. The NCR Planning Board has accordingly financed projects to develop townships, to improve Sewerage system, for construction of Roads, for augmentation of water supply, for improvement in transmission and distribution of power etc. in the constituent NCR States and CMA towns. Some of the significant projects financed by the NCR Planning Board are listed below:

Augmentation of rural drinking water supply for Mewat region-Phase-I.

Extension & Augmentation of Water Supply, Sewerage & Solid Waste Management, Patiala.

Integrated Industrial Township, Loni, Tronica City.

Strengthening of Transmission & Distribution Network of Meerut Division by UPPCL.

Development of Industrial Model Township at Manesar.

Augmentation of water supply at sectors serviced by Municipal Corporation Faridabad.

Hathkargha Nagar (Lohia Nagar) work-cum-shelter scheme, Meerut.

NOIDA Greater NOIDA expressway.

Augmentation of water supply of trans-Hindon area by carriage of 50 cusecs of water from Upper Ganga Canal, Ghaziabad.

Development of Industrial township, Phase-III, Bhiwadi.

Construction of Railroad Over Bridge, Alwar.

Jindoli Ghati Bypass Tunnel, Alwar-Bharatpur road, district Alwar.

Development and construction of 9 km. stretch of Dharuhera Bhiwadi road.

Construction of Integrated township at Srinathpuram, Kota

(iv) Water Supply

NCRPB is financing projects to augment water supply in the NCR. It has sanctioned water supply schemes which will augment water availability by 75 mld in the NCR. One of the important projects sanctioned by the Board is a project for augmentation of water supply in the Mewat region at an estimated cost of Rs. 205.91 crore. The project seeks to improve the water supply in Mewat from 40 lpcd to 70 lpcd within a period of three years. The project covers 503 villages of Mewat region and would source the water through ranney wells and tube wells.

The National Capital Region would need to plan for an additional water demand of 7314 mld by 2011. In order to address this demand, NCR Planning Board has initiated a study on Integrated Water Supply and its Management in NCR . Ground water resources in NCR are fast depleting and it is expected that in the near future the NCR area will have to depend on surface water resources and impounding of monsoon runoff in appropriate reservoirs and existing lakes/ponds/depressions within the NCR area. This will help in recharging ground water resources as well as provide water during the lean season.

Simultaneously, Haryana Government has taken initiative for providing drinking water to all the towns and has planned to increase the water supply system from 70 lpcd to 110/135 lpcd. The NCRPB has sanctioned 9 projects relating to water supply having estimated cost of Rs. 124.57 crs. during the year 2007-08.

Telecommunications

2.37 As regards the query from the Committee on treating NCR as single Telecom circle, the Ministry of Urban Development, in a written reply stated as under:

In the Regional Plan 2021 there is a policy for treating NCR as single Telecom circle. This will facilitate a single tariff regime in

the region. At the 30th Board Meeting held on 21.8.2007, the Union Minister of Communications & IT and Member of the Board was not in agreement with the policy. Moreover, the call rates have fallen so much that under one India Plan of MTNL/BSNL, one can call any place in India @ Rs. 1 per minute. At 95 level, calls can be made from Delhi to majority of the NCR towns.

Power

2.38 Explaining the development of a dedicated power generation plant to meet the power shortages within the NCR including Delhi, the Ministry of Urban Development, in a written reply to the Committee's query stated as follows:

The Regional Plan 2021 provides for a policy for augmenting power generation in the region. With regard to dedicated power plant, there is an enabling provision in the Regional Plan 2021. The constituent States can set up dedicated power generating plants in their respective Sub-regions. Government of Haryana was requested in 2005 to implement the policies and proposals of Regional Plan 2021, including those for the power sector. The Board has sanctioned part loan a 1200 MW power generating plant at Hissar in Haryana. Another power plant is set up as joint venture between GNCT Delhi, Government of Haryana and NTPC, with a capacity of 1500 MW at Jhajjar, Haryana. Power generated from this plant would be shared between these two NCR Constituent States.

Integrated Development of Villages of NCR

2.39 When asked to explain the concept on the Integrated Development of Villages of NCR, the Ministry of Urban Development, in a written reply stated as under:

Regional Plan 2021 provides for the policies and proposals relating to rural development in the hierarchy of settlements in the region, service centres, central villages and basic villages are the lower level settlements in the hierarchy of settlements. Based on their growth potential, size and capability of performing functions, these settlements are to be identified in the Sub-Regional Plans/District Plans by the respective State Governments and their role is also to be spelt out.

2.40 Further, the Ministry stated as follows:

One of the main functions of the Board is to provide financial assistance for infrastructure development in the NCR and CMAs

out of Central and State Plan funds sanctioned to the Board and its other sources of revenue. Accordingly, the Board has been providing long-term loans up to 75% of the project cost, to the State Governments and their implementing agencies for infrastructure development projects as per the Regional Plan priorities. The Regional Plan does not differentiate between the urban and rural areas for development of infrastructure. The projects proposed for financing are prepared and submitted by the participating State Governments and their implementing agencies. The Board has financed a number of water supply and road network improvement projects benefiting villages in the Haryana Sub-region. In addition, to improve the power supply situation, the Board has also provided financial assistance for urban and rural areas of Haryana Sub-region. One major projects for improvement of water supply system in rural areas of Mewat in Haryana Sub-region has been sanctioned by the Board at an estimated cost of Rs. 205.91 crore and total loan released is Rs. 154.43 crore. The project was stated to be at an advanced stage of implementation.

E. Achievement of objectives of NCRPB

2.41 On being asked by the Committee as to how far the objectives of the Board have actually been achieved, the Ministry, in their reply *inter alia* stated as follows:

With the implementation of Regional Plan-2001 and the related plans, the decadal growth of population in NCT of Delhi as declined to 47.02% in the decade 1991-2001, as compared to growth of population since 1951 recording decennial growth rates of 52.44%, 52.93%, 53% and 51.45% for the decades 1951-61, 1961-71, 1971-81 and 1981-91 respectively.

It is also felt that the realization of the concept of NCR is a long-term process and the success cannot be gauged in a short period. During these years of functioning of the NCR Planning Board and its committees, a greater understanding of the problems of NCR has developed which is expected to lead to the evolution of a common approach to develop this inter-State region. The NCRPB is making consistent efforts in the direction of achieving the objectives.

CHAPTER III

PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION AND FINANCING

A. Implementation of Projects

As on 31st March, 2008, the Board had reportedly provided financial assistance to 214 infrastructure development projects with an estimated cost of Rs. 13942 crore, out of which an amount of Rs. 5299 crore was sanctioned as loan. The Board also had released a loan amount of Rs. 3333 crore till March, 2008 against these projects.

3.2 Details of State-wise and Sector-wise projects financed by the Board were as under:

Sub-region-wise break up including completed and ongoing projects

(Rs. in crores)

S.No.	States	Status	No. of projects	Estimated cost	Loan sanctioned	Loan released by NCRPB
1.	Rajasthan [including CMA Kota]	Ongoing	2	928	188	108
		Completed	23	326	129	126
2.	UP [including CMA Bareilly]	Ongoing	8	759	517	288
		Completed	45	1373	411	355
3.	Haryana [including CMA Hissar]	Ongoing	89	7977	2918	1427
		Completed	38	1781	629	541
4.	NCT Delhi	Ongoing	2	520	310	310
		Completed	-	-	-	-
5.	CMA Patiala in Punjab	Ongoing	2	126	95	74
		Completed	1	19	1	1
6.	CMA Gwalior in MP	Ongoing	1	29	22	22
		Completed	3	104	79	79
Total in NCR		Ongoing	104	10340	4050	2230
		Completed	110	3602	1249	1103
Grand Total			214	13942	5299	3333

CMA Counter Magnet Areas

3.3 It is observed from the replies furnished by the Ministry of Urban Development on 25.7.2008 that among the 214 projects financed by the Board, 110 projects had since been completed and 104 were at various stages of implementation:

Sector-wise summary of projects financed by the NCR Planning Board was furnished as given hereunder

Description		Land Development	Sewerage/ SWM etc.	Water Supply	Transport	Power	Others	Total
COMPLETED	Number	81	5	8	14	1	1	110
□	Estimated cost (in cr)	3240	12	148	183	16	3	3602
□	Loan Sanctioned (Rs. in cr.)	1015	9	83	128	12	2	1249
□	Loan Released up to March 08 (Rs. in cr.)	923	8	35	123	12	2	1103
ONGOING	Number	16	23	24	23	13	5	104
□	Estimated cost (in cr)	1301	517	850	1305	5814	553	10340
□	Loan Sanctioned up to March 08 (Rs. in cr.)	661	333	638	931	1153	334	4050
□	Loan Released up to March 08 (Rs. in cr.)	451	184	379	309	579	327	2230
Total	Number	97	28	32	37	14	6	214
	Estimated cost (in cr)	4541	529	998	1488	5830	556	13942
	Loan Sanctioned up to March 08 (Rs. in cr.)	1676	342	721	1059	1165	336	5299
	Loan Released up to March 08 (Rs. in cr.)	1374	192	414	432	591	329	3333
Description	Land Development	Sewerage/ SWM etc	Water Supply	Transport	Power	Others	Total	
Up to March 08 (Rs. in crore)								
Loan released up to March 08 (Rs. in crore)	1374	192	414	432	591	329	3333	

3.4 The Ministry of Urban Development stated in a written reply dated 14.7.2006 that the Board till date had sanctioned 215 infrastructure projects and in a written reply dated 7th September, 2006 stated that since 2001, the Board had sanctioned a total of 61 projects to the participating States and the NCT of Delhi*.

From the information furnished by the Ministry, the number of projects sanctioned prior to 2001 works out to 154. Since the number of projects completed so far is stated to be just 110, it is obvious that there has been inordinate delay in implementation of a large number of projects.

B. Abandoned/Withdrawn Projects/Schemes in UP and Rajasthan Sub-region

3.5 It transpired during the examination that as many as 9 projects in UP region were abandoned/withdrawn after release of sanctioned amount of loan by NCRPB. Details of these projects as furnished by UP Government are given below:

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the Agency	Name of Scheme	Estimated Cost	Total loan sanctioned by NCRPB	Total loan released by NCRPB	Balance loan to be drawn	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Ghaziabad Development Authority	Transport Nagar, Ghaziabad	28.583	21.41	11.50	9.91	Withdrawn
2.	Bulandshahar-Khurja Development Authority	Commercial Complex Harishchandra Vikas Kendra Bulandshahar	0.55	0.408	0.408	0.00	Withdrawn
3.	Bulandshahar-Khurja Development Authority	Jewar Road Housing Scheme, Khurja	4.91	0.50	0.50	0.00	Withdrawn
4.	Hapur-Pilkhua Development Authority	Ananad Vihar Residential Scheme	105.89	79.42	46.15	33.27	Withdrawn
5.	Hapur-Pilkhua Development Authority	Bus Stand Development Scheme	6.46	4.85	2.22	2.63	Withdrawn

*At the time of factual verification of the report, the Ministry of Urban Development informed (19th September, 2008) that since 2001, the Board has sanctioned 103 projects.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
6.	Hapur-Pilkhua Development Authority	Transport Nagar Scheme	16.41	12.31	8.56	3.75	Withdrawn
7.	U.P.S.I.D.C.	Integrated Industrial Township at Khurja	46.88	10.50	10.50	0.00	Withdrawn
8.	Greater Noida Development Authority	Construction of 400 KV sub-station	103.95	77.95	15.59	62.36	Withdrawn
9.	Nagar Palika Modinagar	Infrastructure Improvement Scheme	3.36	1.26	1.26	0.00	Withdrawn

Note: The State Government could not release their fund contribution for these schemes. No such information was received from the State Government of Rajasthan.

3.6 In response to a query in this regard, the Ministry furnished the following State-wise status of projects/schemes as in December, 2005:

States	Completed	Withdrawn	Ongoing	Total
UP	46	14	7	67
Rajasthan	40	3	3	46
Haryana	39	0	36	75

3.7 According to UP Government, 7 projects could not be implemented due to non-availability of land.

3.8 Further with regard to under performance of the Government of UP on regional land use proposal of Regional Plan-2001, it was suggested that the entire sub-region should be declared under a Unified Regional Development Authority to implement the regional land use. However, the Government of Haryana was of the opinion that such an Authority would not serve any purpose, rather, it would create confusion in implementing various schemes/projects in the States, which are governed by different legislations.

C. Resources required for implementing the Regional Plan

3.9 As per section 7(e) of NCRPB Act, 1985, the NCR Planning Board is responsible to arrange for and oversee financing of selected development projects in the NCR and in Counter Magnet Areas.

3.10 In a detailed note submitted to the Committee, the Ministry of Urban Development informed that the funds available with the Board were from the following sources:

Grant from the Ministry of Urban Development,
Contribution from Delhi Government,
Internal accruals (Interest income),
Repayment of loans and
Market borrowings.

3.11 In reply to a similar query, the Ministry informed the Committee that funds for development of the NCR were expected to come from the following main sources:

Projects funded by the Central Ministries such as Railways, Communications & IT, Shipping, Road Transport & Highways.

Projects of the concerned State Governments that are implemented by various development authorities, local bodies, housing boards, industrial development corporations, etc.

NCRPB assisted projects of the participating State Governments for which NCRPB is providing soft loan up to 75% of the project cost, and

Private sector investment in infrastructure.

3.12 In a written note, the Committee were informed as under:

The Board is financing projects mainly out of the annual plan grant received from the Central Government and annual contribution received from the Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi. The average annual amounts of grants received from the above two sources have been Rs. 69 crores during the 9th Plan and Rs. 86 crores during 10th Plan. The NCR Planning Board has so far mobilized about Rs. 900 crore in the capital market through private placement of bonds during 9th Plan. These bonds have since been retired. It may be highlighted here that the Board has been rated AAA (SO) by the CRISIL for its bond raising operation for the last nine years, the highest rating for such type of organizations. The Board also has a 100% recovery rate with regard to loans given by it and has no Non-Performing Assets.

3.13 The Ministry further stated as under:

At present, NCR Planning Board does not have the facility of providing grants. It provides long-term loans, upto 75% of the project cost, to the State Governments and their implementing agencies for implementing infrastructure development projects as per the Regional Plan priorities. However, to reduce the interest burden on the States and their para-statal, the NCR Planning Board has been providing loans at very low interest rates to the constituent State Governments and their implementing agencies including development authorities, housing boards and other para-statal.

3.14 It was also informed as follows:

The Board is leveraging the annual budgetary grants received from the Central Government and the Delhi Government to raise loans from the market and also to bridge the interest gap between the cost of borrowing, in any and its lending rates. The Board is also leveraging annual budgetary allocations/contribution received from the Ministry of Urban Development and GNCT of Delhi to raise more resources from the market and by recycling the loan repayments and interest earnings. Because of this policy, the Board has been able to disburse loans amounting to Rs. 3333 crore for infrastructure development in the NCR using the total cumulative receipt of about Rs. 1125 crore from the Ministry of Urban Development and GNCTD. However due to resource constraints, NCRPB is not in a position to finance large scale/regional level projects.

3.15 Elaborating their efforts to get enhanced budgetary support for the Board, the Ministry informed the Committee as under:

In order to scale up financing for infrastructure development by NCRPB, the Working Group on Urban Development set up by the Planning Commission for the 11th Plan, has recommended the proposals of the NCRPB involving financing of about Rs. 11000 crore for infrastructure projects to the State Governments and their agencies during the 11th Plan period (2007-12). For this purpose, the Board has sought enhanced budgetary allocation of Rs. 2987 crore (Rs. 775 crore for NCRPB and another Rs. 2212 crore for grants-in-aid to be passed on to the borrowing Governments/agencies) during the 11th Plan. As against the grant requirement of Rs. 2987 crore from the Ministry of Urban Development during

11th Plan, the budgetary grant from the Ministry of Urban Development/Planning Commission, in the first year of the 11th Plan i.e. in 2007-08, has sanctioned and released only Rs. 100 crore to the Board, and the BE for 2008-09 has been reduced to Rs. 50 crore only. The Planning Commission has not agreed for grant-in-aid component, as proposed by the Board. Hence, the Board is facing funds constraints.

3.16 According to the Ministry, in order to play a more effective role with the ultimate objective of translating the vision of the National Capital Region to develop as a region of global excellence into actual reality on the ground, the NCR Planning Board needed to substantially scale up its operations by undertaking financing of large/mega infrastructural projects in the thrust areas identified in the Regional Plan-2021. The Committee were informed that the Board had identified infrastructure projects in the area of 100% sewerage development, new townships, road networks, integrated water supply, Regional Rapid Transit System and electricity transmission and distribution for financing during 11th Plan period. These projects were to be in addition to the projects the Board would be receiving for financing from the State Governments including GNCTD and their implementing agencies during the 11th Plan. The projects identified by the NCR Planning Board for being financed during the 11th Plan (2007-12) involved a total outlay of Rs. 15,000 crore and according to the Ministry, some of these projects were to be taken up in collaboration with other stakeholders.

3.17 The Ministry contended that substantial financial resources were required to be arranged by the Board through higher budgetary allocations for the NCRPB and by raising funds from other sources *viz.* multi-lateral funding and capital market. Out of the total projected outlay of projects, it was expected that the loan component would be about Rs. 11,000 crore, which needed to be arranged for by the NCRPB. The Committee were informed that as budgetary grant from the Ministry of Urban Development and GNCTD during 11th Plan period was expected to be limited, say, around Rs. 150 crore p.a. i.e. Rs. 750 crore during the plan period, the Board was to look for other sources of funds such as loans from multi-lateral aid agencies and/or market borrowings. The Board expected to arrange for another Rs. 1250 crore through internal accruals and repayment of loans during the 11th Plan period. Thus, the Board planned to raise about Rs. 9000 crore from other sources, in case enhanced budgetary support did not materialize. In order to continue financing at lower interest rates, the Board also proposed to raise resources outside budgetary resources through a mix

of products with a view to keep cost of capital low. The Board had also identified following two sources of funds for raising resources over a period of five to seven years:

Loan from the ADB/World Bank

Market borrowings in the form of 54 EC Bonds/Tax-free Bonds

3.18 The Committee noted that the budgetary releases made by the Government of India and expenditure incurred by the Board during the 10th Five Year Plan was as under:-

(Rs. in crore)

Year	Budgetary release made by GoI	Expenditure incurred
2002-03	55.00	396.67
2003-04	52.00	510.54
2004-05	61.70	490.23
2005-06	70.00	555.04
2006-07	75.00	465.57
Total	313.70	2418.05

*For the years 2007-08 and 2008-2009 Rs. 100 crore and Rs. 50 crore respectively were allocated by the Government of India as gross budgetary support to the NCRPB.

3.19 While elaborating further on the budgetary support to the Board, the Secretary, Ministry of Urban Development during the course of oral evidence, deposed as under:

the other instrument namely for incentivising the participating States to bring in conformity in their plans it was necessary to have created a good corpus of money. But that is where we have not really been able to use this instrumentality substantially. I would only like to corroborate my statement by the fact that in the last Plan the demanded Budget for the NCR Planning Board by the Ministry of Urban Development from the Planning Commission was of the order of Rs. 6,772 crore of which we had requested a budgetary support of roughly Rs. 3,000 crore. As against that, the budgetary support that was given for the entire Five Year Plan was only Rs. 350 crore. It is a token sum. As you

would know that infrastructure costs or the provisioning of services to be meaningful are now so expensive that out of Rs. 350 crore hardly any benefit could be given to any of the satellite towns or counter-magnate towns to be able to work as a pull centre which would prevent in-migration into Delhi. In that sense, we have not been able to use this instrumentality. In this context, I had submitted a substantial enhancement of budgetary support to the body would be of great help.

The second demand that the States have been raising is that some amount advanced by the NCR Planning Board should be in the form of grant. We are pursuing that line with the Planning Commission and the Ministry of Finance. If we are able to mix this funding of the projects as a mix of grant and loan, it will probably make it a little more attractive for the State Governments to look at the Planning Board as a body which helps them in the development of infrastructure. Therefore, it is possible that they will try and come in conformity with the planning processes and strategies adopted in the National Capital Region plan.

3.20 In a written reply submitted to the Committee, the representative of the State Government of Uttar Pradesh had also suggested that to ensure a balanced and proper development in the UP region of NCR in consonance with the Regional Plan 2021, the Government of India needed to provide financial assistance as grant to the State Government of UP.

3.21 In pursuance to the sections 7(e) & 8(e) of NCRPB Act, 1985, the NCR Planning Board was arranging for and overseeing financing of selected development projects in the National Capital Region through Central and State Plan funds as well as other sources of revenue. Accordingly, the NCR Planning Board had been extending loan assistance for the selected infrastructure development projects in the NCR to the State Governments/Implementing Agencies upto 75% of the project cost with the over-arching goal of achieving the balanced development of the Region. These projects covered wide spectrum of Basic Infrastructure Development, Sewerage, Drainage and Solid Waste Management, Water Supply, Transport, Hospitals, Abattoir, etc. The Board was financing the projects mainly out of the annual plan grants received from the Central Government and annual contribution received from the GNCT of Delhi. The Board also augmented its financial resources by recycling repayments of loans and interest earned on loans through a fund *viz.* NCRPB Fund set up as per the provisions of the NCRPB Act, 1985.

3.22 The Committee were informed that as per NCR Regional Plan 2021 estimates, development of quality infrastructure in the NCR would require an investment of about Rs. 3723 billion in different infrastructure sectors including power, transport, water, sewerage, drainage, etc. These investments were expected by the Government to be achieved through a combination of public investment, PPP and exclusive private placement investment.

D. Rate of Interest charged by NCRPB

3.23 Regarding rate of interest charged by the NCRPB on loans, the Ministry of Urban Development in a written reply stated that the current rates of interest being charged by the Board on loans were as under:

- (a) Priority and other infrastructure projects 7% p.a.
- (b) Commercial projects 8% p.a.

3.24 In addition to the above, it was informed that there was a provision of incentive/rebate totaling to 1.50% by way of reduction in interest rate for various performance linked incentives. Thus, the effective lending rates after incentives (in case eligible) were 5.5% and 6.5% for priority and other infrastructure projects and commercial projects respectively.

3.25 During February, 2008, the NCRPB had raised bonds amounting to Rs. 200 crore through private placement at a coupon/interest rate of 8.98% p.a. payable half-yearly. The effective cost of borrowing including cost related to market borrowing was @ 9.25% p.a.

3.26 In reply to a query from the Committee on this issue, the Ministry informed that view of the policy imperative to provide funds for infrastructure development at lower rates so as to induce development, NCRPB was providing loan assistance to the participating States and their agencies at rates far lower than the market rates. The comparative chart for rates of interest charged by the Board and a few nationalized banks was given as under:

Name of the Bank	PLR (as on 31.3.2008)	PLR (as on 1.7.2008)
Corporation Bank	13.00%	13.50%
Punjab National Bank	12.50%	13.00%
NCRPB	5.5% & 6.5%*	5.5% & 6.5%*

*After considering the rebate.

E. Public-Private Partnership in Infrastructure Development

3.27 When asked about the steps taken by the NCRPB to motivate private sector to participate in infrastructure development projects in NCR, the Ministry of Urban Development in a written reply stated that the importance of various types of public private partnerships was appreciated by the NCRPB in its 26th meeting held on 16.1.2004, whereby it approved a proposal to amend the relevant portion of the NCRPB rules for including public private partnership as a suitable mode for implementation of infrastructure projects.

3.28 Further, it was added that an important step towards motivating the private sector for participating in infrastructure development programmes as well as housing programmes in the NCR Region was to develop a transparent system of bidding for such projects through clearly defined technical and financial bids. The Ministry stated that along with a transparent system of bidding, it was also desirable that infrastructure projects were developed through innovate partnership frameworks such as build-operate-transfer, build-operate-own-transfer, build-own-lease-transfer and build-lease-transfer. The critical financial element of such formats related to charging of a toll tax, levying appropriate ticket fares and/or availing of institutional and commercial concessions at multi-modal stations or at critical points of an expressway. The public private partnership framework considered land as a resource and the provision of duly acquired land by a participating State/NCT of Delhi could serve as an attractive proposition for a private partner to invest in a given infrastructure project. The Western Peripheral Expressway I was quoted as such an example of a public private partnership whereby the land is being acquired by the State Government while the entire remaining cost of the project was to be borne by a private party in lieu of concessions relating to collection of toll tax.

Tejendra Khanna Committee

3.29 The Tejendra Khanna Committee of Experts, set up in February, 2006 by the Government of India to look into various aspects of unauthorized constructions and misuse of premises in Delhi in their report had recommended that the NCRPB, which presently had only a planning and coordinated development advisory role, should be accorded more teeth and provided with a good corpus of development funds.

3.30 When asked the Ministry of Urban Development about the action taken by them in this regard, the Ministry of Urban Development in a written reply stated as under:

Tejendra Khanna Committee in Chapter 11 of its Report, while recommending certain changes in the role of Delhi Development Authority has also made a specific recommendation about the role of NCR Planning Board, as mentioned above. Although the basic role of the Board is in respect of regional planning, in view of the federal structure of the polity and the various statutory powers vested in the State Governments, it has been found necessary to augment the planning functions of the Board with financial and administrative resources. Efforts are being made to improve the level of coordination among participating States through institutional mechanism and intensified monitoring of projects. The proposal of Board to provide 15% seed money through NCRPB, to participating States for the implementation of projects is also under consideration.

CHAPTER IV

INTER-STATE COORDINATION

A. Coordination at functional level

The NCR Planning Board represents the first experiment of Regional Planning involving inter-State coordination in our country. In developing a Regional Plan and implementing it effectively through various projects, problems do arise with regard to interstate coordination. However, the NCRPB has been making efforts to solve these problems through deliberations in the meetings of the Board, the Planning Committee, Project Sanctioning and Monitoring Group-I and Project Sanctioning and Monitoring Group-II. Since, the Chief Ministers of the constituent States and the NCT of Delhi are Members of the Board along with the Union Ministers for power; Shipping, Road Transport & Highways; Communications and IT and Railways under the leadership of the Minister for Urban Development, the Board meetings offer a high level forum for resolution of complex issues.

4.2 According to the Ministry of Urban Development, the following Committees/Groups were in place to coordinate the activities of the participating States and various Ministries of the Government of India for effective implementation of the Regional Plans:

Planning Committee

4.3 The Statutory Planning Committee is a technical arm of the Board. It is chaired by the Member Secretary of the Board and has 10 members and 8 co-opted members for the discharge of its functions. The Planning Committee has representation from the participating States, Central Ministries and other important functionaries. The Planning Committee oversees the preparation of the Sub-regional Plans and Functional Plans and monitors the implementation of the Plans.

Project Sanctioning and Monitoring Group (PSMG)

4.4 The PSMG-I is chaired by the Secretary (UD), Ministry of Urban Development, Government of India. This group sanctions and monitors projects costing more than Rs. 5.00 crores and studies costing over Rs. 10.00 lakhs. PSMG-II is chaired by the Member Secretary, NCRPB. This group sanctions the projects costing up to Rs. 5 crores and studies

costing up to Rs. 20 lakhs. The Committee review progress on the implementation of infrastructure projects appraised and sanctioned by them.

4.5 Further, replying to a subsequent query on the coordination mechanism, the Ministry stated that the following Committees were also constituted for the purpose:

At the 29th Board Meeting held on 24.5.2006, the NCR Board constituted an Empowered Committee under the Chairmanship of Secretary, Ministry of Urban Development, Government of India with Chief Secretaries of the participating States as members to resolve various inter-State issues. A Committee has also been constituted by the Prime Minister's Office under the Chairmanship of Secretary, Planning Commission to coordinate the inter-State matters. Apart from this, there is a Committee of Group of Secretaries under the Cabinet Secretary, which also coordinates and reviews the issues raised by the Constituent States.

4.6 As regards coordination with the participating States and the NCT of Delhi at the functional level, the Ministry of Urban Development have pointed out that the Board, in collaboration with its constituents has set up NCR Cells in Haryana, Rajasthan, UP and Delhi. The entire cost of the staff of these NCR Cells as well as expenditure on functional operations is borne by the Board. In this manner, the Board has developed a suitable mechanism for securing coordination and cooperation of the participating States and the NCT of Delhi. These NCR Cells are headed by senior level officers of the State Governments/NCT of Delhi of the level of Commissioner or Chief Town Planners. Besides the institutional entities described above, various Committees have been set up by the Planning Commission and the Ministry of Urban Development from time to time for resolving inter-State issues. Recently, the Planning Commission has set up a Committee under the Chairmanship of Secretary (UD) for re-examining the Regional Rapid Transit System (RRTS) in the context of the plan of DMRC to take Metro to Faridabad, Gurgaon, Bahadurgarh and Ghaziabad.

B. Views of Constituent States

4.7 During the course of oral evidence, the Chief Secretary, Government of NCT of Delhi was asked to elaborate upon the inter-State coordination with the neighbouring NCR States. He submitted before the Committee as under:

Outside the NCRPB, the mechanism essentially is bilateral. I would like to mention for example, we do have differences with Haryana

on many matters, I would say ..But that is sort of thing where the two Secretaries sit together ..so, we have a bilateral mechanism. That is in existence. Sometimes, things do get little out of hand. Almost on a day-to-day basis, sometimes on a month-to-month basis, there is bilateral mechanism which works and which sorts out things .

4.8 The Government of Haryana in a submission before the Committee expressed their dissatisfaction over the current level of coordination with the neighbouring States in implementing the Regional Plan/Developmental Plans. According to them, the Inter-State issues between Delhi and Haryana pertaining to road connectivity, rail connectivity and water sharing were not getting resolved despite interaction at various levels in the Government of India, Government of NCT-Delhi, etc. The issues highlighted during the NCRPB meetings for the last few years remain unresolved. However, the Ministry of Urban Development in a written note disagreed with the views of Government of Haryana regarding the level of coordination with the neighboring States in implementing the Regional Plan/Development Plans. The Ministry *inter alia* stated that the NCRPB Act, 1985 & NCRPB Rules, 1985 provide the opportunity to resolve various issues, specifically inter-State issues at various forums/committees. In addition to this, the participatory States get an opportunity to express their views/issues/problems at various other meetings organized by the Ministry of Urban Development (MoUD), the NCRPB & the Planning Commission, etc. constituted for addressing wide variety of issues related to NCR as well as project/sector specific problems.

4.9 On the inter-State matters, the Chief Secretary, Government of Haryana during the course of oral evidence further submitted as under before the Committee:

We feel that the concept National Capital Region Planning Board is very good. While a lot of issues have been addressed but there is still a need to make it more effective. This mechanism needs to be made more effective, especially in the context of dealing with the inter-State matters.

4.10 The Government of Uttar Pradesh in a written reply submitted that the NCR Planning Board was an appropriate forum to chalk out policy and strategy for planned and balanced development of National Capital Region and for solution and coordination of inter-State problems.

4.11 The Government of Rajasthan in a written note stated that inter-State cooperation was of special significance for the development of National Capital Region. According to them there were several sectors of development which could not be resolved without inter-State cooperation and in NCR, the responsibility of resolving such issues was of National Capital Region Planning Board.

4.12 When asked as to whether the NCRPB has enough powers as per the NCRPB Act, 1985 to resolve the inter-State disputes amongst the constituent States, the Ministry of Urban Development, in a written reply stated as follows:

All the inter-State matters related to NCR could only be resolved through consensus among the constituent States through participatory approach. As there is frequent change of Senior Officers in the State Governments discussing the issues, it becomes imperative to convince the new officers to again built up the consensus before the issues are resolved. There is no specific provision in the NCR Planning Board Act, 1985 to resolve the inter-State issues/disputes. Further, NCRPB does not have adequate financial resources to use it as a lever in persuading State Governments to agree on inter-State matters and as result of this many a times in a given situation constituent States act in a manner best suited to their interest. However, the NCRPB Act, 1985 & NCRPB Rules, 1985 provide the opportunity to resolve various issues, specifically inter-State issues at various forums/committees. In addition to this, the participatory States get an opportunity to express their views/issues/problems at various other meetings organized by the Ministry of Urban Development, the NCRPB and the Planning Commission, etc., constituted for addressing wide variety of issues related to NCR as well as project/sector specific problems.

C. Meetings of the Board

4.13 The Rules under the Act provide that the Board shall ordinarily meet at least once in every six months for the transaction of business and also at such other times as the Chairman may specially convene a meeting.

4.14 No business shall be transacted at any meeting unless at least five members are present. If at any meeting, quorum is not present, the presiding authority shall, after waiting for thirty minutes, adjourn the meeting to such hour on the same or following day or some other day as he may think fit and a notice of such adjournment

shall be affixed on the notice board in the office of the National Capital Region Planning Board and the business, which was to have been brought before the original meeting, had there been a quorum, shall be brought before the adjournment meeting and may be disposed of irrespective of the quorum.

4.15 On being enquired about the number of Board meetings held since the inception of the Board and implementation status of decisions taken by the Board, the Ministry of Urban Development, in a written reply, informed that till date 30 sittings of the Board were held, the details of which were furnished as follows:

Sl. No.	Board Meetings	Date
1	2	3
1.	1st	4.6.1985
2.	2nd	20.11.1985
3.	3rd	3.7.1986
4.	4th	29.8.1986
5.	5th	17.2.1987
6.	6th	21.7.1987
7.	7th	20.01.1988
8.	8th	17.5.1988
9.	9th	3.11.1988
10.	10th	17.7.1989
11.	11th	9.4.1990
12.	12th	15.1.1991
13.	13th	30.9.1991
14.	14th	3.6.1992
15.	15th	14.9.1992
16.	16th	28.6.1993
17.	17th	21.3.1994
18.	18th	10.1.1995
19.	19th	17.11.1995

1	2	3
20.	20th	19.8.1996
21.	21st	15.3.1997
22.	22nd	2.9.1997
23.	23rd	13.6.1998
24.	24th	23.3.1999
25.	25th	12.7.2000
26.	26th	16.1.2004
27.	27th	28.10.2004
28.	28th	9.7.2005
29.	29th	24.5.2006
30.	30th	21.8.2007

According to the Ministry, no meeting has been adjourned so far due to lack of quorum.

4.16 From the information furnished, the Committee had noted that no meetings of the Board were held between the period 13.7.2000 to 15.1.2004. When asked to furnish reasons for the same, the Ministry stated as under:

The Board Meeting of NCR Planning Board could not be held for various reasons, especially due to the pre-occupation of Chairman and other Board Members, in particular of Chief Minister/s. Because of postponements, the meeting could only be held in Jan., 2004. Thereafter, Board Meetings are being held on regular basis.

4.17 The Committee were informed that Minutes of the meetings along with major decisions, duly approved by the Chairman, NCRPB/ Hon ble Urban Development Minister, were usually circulated to the Board members and various agencies for follow up action. The status of Action Taken on various issues and decisions were placed before the next Board meeting as a separate agenda for information, further deliberations and directions.

4.18 In this connection, the Committee noted that the NCRPB Steering Committee which was constituted to conduct the review of Regional Plan 2001, suggested *inter alia* as under:

Amendments and modifications are required to be made in the plan-enabling legislation, viz. DDA Act, 1967 and NCRPB Act, 1985 to make it more responsive and in tune with the changing realities .

PART II
OBSERVATIONS/RECOMMENDATIONS
OF THE COMMITTEE

Realization of objectives of NCRPB

The National Capital Region Planning Board (NCRPB) was constituted in March, 1985 by an Act of Parliament for preparation of a plan for the development of the National Capital Region (NCR) and for coordination and implementation of such a plan. The National Capital Region comprises specified districts of Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan and the National Capital Territory of Delhi (NCT Delhi). The first Regional plan prepared by NCRPB was the Regional Plan 2001 which was aimed to disperse the economic activities from Delhi and to deflect future in-migrants to Delhi. The Committee's examination of the National Capital Region Planning Board has revealed that these objectives have not been realized. There has been lack of effective co-ordination in enforcement and implementation of plans. There had been no regular meetings of the NCRPB so much so that not a single meeting of the Board was held for over three years. A number of projects in sub-regions were abandoned/withdrawn after release of substantial funds by NCRPB. Though the Regional Plan 2021 was notified as far back as in September, 2005, the participating States are yet to prepare sub-regional plans. The Committee's conclusions and recommendations arising out of the examination of these and other related issues are set out in the following paragraphs.

Population deflection from NCT Delhi to the rest of NCR

2. The Committee are distressed to note that none of the policy parameters set out by the Regional Plan 2001 to be realized in the three zones of National Capital Region *viz.* (i) NCT Delhi, (ii) Delhi Metropolitan Area (DMA) excluding NCT Delhi and (iii) The Rest of NCT could be achieved by the year 2001. The Regional Plan 2001 notified in the year 1989 assigned a population of 112 lakhs to NCT-Delhi, 38 lakhs to DMA and 49 lakhs to the Rest of NCR by the year 2001 with the aim of deflecting 20 lakhs people from NCT Delhi to the Rest of NCR. The Census 2001 has, however, shown that the population of NCT Delhi shot up to 138 lakhs as against the assignment of 112 lakhs. DMA could attain a population

of only 28 lakhs as against the proposed population of 38 lakhs and the Rest of NCR could attain a population of just 28 lakhs as against the proposal of 49 lakhs. It is evident that the plan to deflect 20 lakhs people from NCT Delhi to the Rest of NCR by the year 2001 has miserably failed. The Committee note that in order to synergise the planning of NCT Delhi and Rest of the NCR, the Regional Plan 2021 has assigned a population of 225 lakhs for NCT Delhi, 164 lakhs for Haryana sub-region, 49 lakhs for Rajasthan sub-region and 204 lakhs for Uttar Pradesh sub-region by the year 2021. The Committee hope that the NCRPB and the States concerned, taking note of the past failures, will take necessary steps to keep the population at the assigned level by 2021.

Shifting of industries and offices from NCT-Delhi

3. There had been phenomenal growth of industries in Delhi from 26,000 units in 1971 to 137,000 units in 1999. Though there were recommendations in the Master Plan of Delhi 2001 for shifting certain heavy and large, hazardous and noxious non-conforming units from Delhi, there was hardly any progress in this regard. It was only at the intervention of the Supreme Court in the year 1996 and 2004, there seemed to be some attempts for shifting of categorized industrial units out of Delhi. The Regional Plan 2021 has since proposed allowing of only high-tech industries in Delhi. The plan has also proposed decentralization of whole-sale trading of plastic, foodgrains, steel, timber, etc. at locations outside Delhi and shifting of the public sector offices from the NCT Delhi. According to the Ministry of Urban Development, out of the 11 Central Government offices and 36 PSUs identified for shifting to places outside Delhi, 6 offices and 14 PSUs are yet to be shifted. The Committee view this as a perfect example of how plans and proposals eventually lose their steam due to non-implementation. The Committee would expect the Ministry to fix responsibility for the non-implementation of those decisions. The Committee further desire that the Government must chalk out a specific timeframe for the shifting of remaining Central Government offices and PSUs from NCT-Delhi and ensure that they are shifted within the time-frame.

Need to make NCR a unified area in economic terms

4. As pointed out by the Regional Plan 2021, one of the main problems confronting the development of NCR is the lack of uniformity in tax rates for various commodities and services in the constituent States which, in turn, leads to concentration of trade,

industry and services in Delhi. The Committee are of the firm view that there is a need to remove the fiscal barriers and make NCR as a unified area in economic terms. The Committee would urge expeditious steps to address this issue.

Development of Counter-Magnet Areas

5. In order to achieve the objectives of Regional Plan, certain cities in the constituent States outside NCR have been identified as Counter Magnet Areas which could act as regional growth centers. Under the Regional Plan 2001, five Counter-Magnet Areas were identified, namely, Hissar (Haryana), Bareilly (Uttar Pradesh), Kota (Rajasthan), Patiala (Punjab) and Gwalior (Madhya Pradesh). Out of 13 projects sanctioned for these cities, 4 projects were in Gwalior, 3 in Patiala and 2 each in Kota, Bareilly and Hissar. A study commissioned by the NCRPB to review the Counter-Magnet Area development strategy has reportedly been completed. The Committee would like to be apprised of the recommendations of the study and the progress in implementation thereof.

Preparation of Sub-Regional Plans

6. In terms of NCRPB Act, 1985 each participating State is required to prepare a Sub-regional Plan for the Sub-region within that State and shall be responsible for the implementation of the Sub-regional plan as finalized. While the Sub-regional plans prepared by UP and Rajasthan were in consonance with the Regional Plan 2001, those prepared by Haryana and NCT Delhi were not. The Committee regret to learn that the Board's attempts to get the sub-regional plans of Haryana and NCT Delhi modified to align them with the Regional Plan 2001 did not yield results. There appeared to be indifference on the part of the Governments of Rajasthan and NCT Delhi which smacks of violation of the NCRPB Act. The Committee wish to believe that this was not intentional. The Committee hope that these State Governments will give no room for such misgivings in future and discharge their responsibilities under the Act without fail.

7. As for the Regional Plan 2021, the Committee are given to understand that even three years after the notification of the Regional Plan 2021, no participating States have prepared their Sub-regional plan. It is only in July, 2008 that UP, Haryana and Rajasthan are stated to have initiated steps for preparation of Sub-regional plans. It is learnt that the Delhi Government has not yet started the process.

The Committee urge that the State Governments should not be found wanting in this respect and should take expeditious steps to prepare their sub-regional plans in compliance with the NCRPB Act.

Monitoring Mechanism

8. The Committee commend the setting up of Steering Committees recently by the Governments of Haryana and NCT Delhi with a view to monitoring implementation of policies and proposals of Regional Plan 2021 in a time bound manner. The Committee trust that UP and Rajasthan too will constitute the Steering Committees headed by the Chief Secretary as suggested by the NCRPB. The Committee urge the Steering Committees to meet every quarter and ensure preparation of Sub-regional plans within the framework of Regional Plan 2021 and ensure their effective implementation.

Implementation of Projects

9. As on 31.3.2008, the NCRPB had reportedly provided financial assistance to 214 infrastructure development projects (154 projects prior to the year 2001 and 61 projects thereafter) with an estimated cost of Rs. 13,942 crore. It is observed from the information furnished by the Ministry of Urban Development that though 154 projects had been sanctioned prior to the year 2001, only 110 projects could be completed as on 31st March, 2008. It is obvious that there has been inordinate delay in implementation of a large number of projects. Sadly, as many as 9 projects were abandoned/withdrawn in UP region after release of substantial amount of funds by NCRPB, either due to non-availability of land or due to some other reasons. The Committee wonder how the Project Sanctioning and Monitoring Group in the Ministry of Urban Development sanctioned and released funds for such projects without ensuring adequate preliminary requirements. The Committee would await an explanation in this regard. The Committee would also like to know the extent of delay in implementation of projects with reference to the original schedule of completion and the effectiveness of the monitoring mechanism in curbing such delays.

10. The Committee observe that five projects pertaining to sewerage/Solid Waste Management have been completed and 23 are under implementation. There were reports in print media about Government agencies dumping garbage illegally on the green belt due to absence of garbage dumping site in Gurgaon. The Committee

hope that such reports are taken note of for immediate remedial measures, expeditious completion of the on-going projects and taking up of new projects, keeping in view the adverse impact of inadequacy of waste disposal facilities on the quality of life of poor urban dwellers.

11. A consultancy study, initiated by NCRPB, on Integrated Transportation Plan for National Capital Region to suggest integrated multi-model transportation system for the National Capital Region was expected to be completed by January, 2008. It appears that there has been delay in completion of the study. The Committee would await the outcome of the study. Incidentally, the Committee learn that Intelligent Transportation System (ITS) would provide hassle free and seamless mobility to people in the vast and complex urban environment of the NCR. The Committee desire that the possibility of dovetailing ITS in the Integrated Transportation Plan be examined.

12. The UP Government is reportedly in favour of a Unified Metropolitan Transport Authority (UMTA) for facilitating the development of multi-modal and multi-tier transport system in the NCR. It has been stated that the proposal will be examined by a Committee of Transport Commissioners. The Committee desire that the proposal should be examined expeditiously within a time-frame under intimation to the Committee.

Inter-State issues

13. According to the Government of Haryana, the inter-State issues between Delhi and Haryana pertaining to road connectivity, rail connectivity and water sharing were not getting resolved despite interaction at various levels. The Committee in this connection note that there are as many as three Committees to address inter-State issues. These are (i) Empowered Committee headed by Urban Development Secretary, (ii) Committee chaired by the Planning Commission Secretary and (iii) A Committee of Group of Secretaries under the Cabinet Secretary. The Committee would like to know the role and responsibility of each of these Committees, the number and dates of meetings held, the issues raised and discussed and the issues remaining unresolved, stating the duration of pendency, the reasons for delay in addressing the issues and whether the NCRPB ever considered those issues. The Committee strongly believe that NCRPB being a very high powered body could carry conviction and amicably resolve all inter-State issues.

Frequency of meetings of NCRPB

14. The Committee are of the firm view that the process of preparation of sub-regional plans and implementation of regional and sub-regional plans would not have been in such a sorry state of affairs as brought out in the preceding paragraphs, had the NCRPB, consisting of among others, the Union Urban Development Minister and the Chief Ministers of the participating States, met as frequently as mandated by the Statute. The Committee regret to note in this connection that not even a single meeting of NCRPB was held for over three years between 13.7.2000 and 15.01.2004. Perusal of information pertaining to the recent past reveals that during the years 2005, 2006 and 2007, the Board has met just once in a year as against the statutory requirement of meeting at least once in every six months. Getting the sub-regional and project plans prepared by the participating States and co-ordinating the enforcement and implementation of the plans are part of the mandates of the NCRPB. The Committee hope that in order to effectively discharge these functions and in fulfilment of the statutory requirement, the NCRPB will meet at least twice in a year in future. They further feel that NCRPB being a very high-powered body, needs to be accorded due importance and thus are of the opinion that ideally the Board should be headed by the Prime Minister.

Budgetary support to NCRPB

15. At present NCRPB provides long-term loans up to 75% of the project cost to the implementing agencies for implementing infrastructure development projects. The Committee feel that in order to provide incentives to the constituent States to take up implementation of sub-regional plans vigorously, at least certain percentage of the project costs be given as grants, as proposed by the NCRPB.

16. The Committee agree with the plea of the Ministry of Urban Development that in order to play a more effective role with the ultimate objective of translating the vision of the NCR to develop as a region of global excellence into actual reality, the NCR Planning Board needs to substantially scale up its operations by undertaking financing large infrastructural projects. Due to resource constraints, NCRPB is not in a position to finance large level projects. The Committee regret to note that budgetary support to NCRPB was a meagre Rs. 100 crore during 2007-08 and even this amount was reduced to Rs. 50 crore in 2008-09. The Committee expect the

Government to provide sufficient funds to the Board to enable it to discharge its functions effectively. The Committee in this connection note that the Board has planned to raise about Rs. 9,000 crore from other sources such as loan from ADB/World Bank and market borrowings. The Committee believe that with the highest credit rating of the Board, it should be possible to generate adequate funds from the aforesaid sources.

NEW DELHI;
19 September, 2008

28 Bhadrapada, 1930 (Saka)

MOHD. SALIM,
Chairman,
Standing Committee on
Urban Development.

ANNEXURE I

STANDING COMMITTEE ON URBAN DEVELOPMENT (2005-06)

MINUTES OF THE FIFTH SITTING OF THE COMMITTEE HELD
ON TUESDAY THE 6TH DECEMBER, 2005

The Committee sat from 1500 hrs. to 1700 hrs. in Committee Room
C Parliament House Annexe, New Delhi.

PRESENT

Mohd. Salim *Chairman*

MEMBERS

Lok Sabha

2. Shri Pawan Kumar Bansal
3. Shri Surendra Prakash Goyal
4. Shri Shripad Yesso Naik
5. Shri Amitava Nandy
6. Shri Devidas Pingale
7. Shri Sajjan Kumar
8. Shri Sudhangshu Seal
9. Shri Sugrib Singh
10. Shri Ravi Prakash Verma

Rajya Sabha

11. Shri Laxminarayan Sharma
12. Shri Prasanta Chatterjee

SECRETARIAT

1. Shri S. K. Sharma *Additional Secretary*
2. Shri K. Chakraborty *Director*
3. Smt. Neera Singh *Under Secretary*
4. Shri A. K. Srivastava *Assistant Director*

WITNESSES

(i) Ministry of Urban Development

Shri Anil Baijal, Secretary

(ii) National Capital Regional Planning Board (NCRPB)

Shri P. K. Mishra, Member Secretary

(iii) Delhi Development Authority (DDA)

Shri Dinesh Rai, Vice Chairman

2. At the outset, the Chairman welcomed the members and the representatives of the Ministry of Urban Development and NCR Planning Board. The Secretary (UD) then gave a brief outline of the major issues pertaining to NCR Planning Board, which was followed by an audio visual presentation.

3. The Chairman and some of the members of the Committee then raised certain queries which were duly clarified by the representatives of the Ministry of Urban Development and NCR Planning Board.

4. A verbatim record of the proceedings has been kept.

The Committee then adjourned.

ANNEXURE II

STANDING COMMITTEE ON URBAN DEVELOPMENT (2005-06)
MINUTES OF THE FOURTEENTH SITTING OF THE COMMITTEE
HELD ON TUESDAY THE 18TH JULY, 2006

The Committee sat from 1430 hrs. to 1600 hrs. in Committee Room
D Parliament House Annexe, New Delhi.

PRESENT

Mohd. Salim *Chairman*

MEMBERS

Lok Sabha

2. Shri Shripad Yesso Naik
3. Shri Surendra Prakash Goyal
4. Shri Devidas Anandrao Pingale
5. Shri D. Vittal Rao
6. Shri Amitava Nandy
7. Shri Sudhangshu Seal
8. Shri K. Subbarayan
9. Shri Ravi Prakash Verma
10. Shri Suresh Ganpatrao Wagmare

Rajya Sabha

11. Shri Varinder Singh Bajwa
12. Shri B. K. Hariprasad
13. Shri Laxminarayan Sharma
14. Shri Jayantilal Barot
15. Shri Prasanta Chatterjee
16. Shri Mukul Roy
17. Shri Shahid Siddiqui

SECRETARIAT

1. Shri K. Chakraborty *Director*
2. Smt. Neera Singh *Under Secretary*

WITNESSES

1. Shri Anil Baijal, Secretary (UD)
2. Dr. H. S. Anand, IAS, Member Secretary, (NCRPB)
3. Dr. M. M. Kutty, Joint Secretary (D&L) (UD)
4. Ms. Shashi B. Srivastava, Director (A&F) (NCRPB)

2. At the outset, the Chairman welcomed the members to the sitting of the Committee and briefed them about the status of the examination of the subject National Capital Region Planning Board (NCRPB) .

[The representatives of the Ministry of Urban Development and NCRPB were thereafter called in]

3. The Chairman then welcomed the representatives of Ministry of Urban Development and NCRPB. He also drew the attention of the representatives to the Direction 55(1) of the Directions by the Speaker.

4. The Committee, thereafter, took oral evidence of the representatives of Ministry of Urban Development and NCRPB on the subject National Capital Region Planning Board (NCRPB) . The members of the Committee then raised some queries, which were duly replied to by the Secretary, Ministry of Urban Development and the Member Secretary of National Capital Region Planning Board.

5. The Committee then decided to obtain the views of the Chief Secretaries of participating States under the National Capital Region *i.e.*, (i) National Capital Territory of Delhi, (ii) Haryana, (iii) Rajasthan and (iv) Uttar Pradesh on the subject National Capital Region Planning Board . The Committee also decided to undertake study visits to Counter-Magnet-Areas *viz.* Gwalior, Patiala, Hissar, Kota and Bareilly to have first hand information regarding infrastructure development etc. in these areas before preparing their Report.

6. A verbatim record of the proceedings has been kept.

The Committee then adjourned.

ANNEXURE III

STANDING COMMITTEE ON URBAN DEVELOPMENT (2006-07)

MINUTES OF THE FIFTH SITTING OF THE COMMITTEE HELD
ON TUESDAY THE 28TH NOVEMBER, 2006

The Committee sat from 1500 hrs. to 1630 hrs. in Committee Room
C Parliament House Annexe, New Delhi.

PRESENT

Mohd. Salim *Chairman*

MEMBERS

Lok Sabha

2. Shri Surendra Prakash Goyal
3. Shri Kailash Joshi
4. Shri Shripad Yesso Naik
5. Shri L. Rajagopal
6. Shri Sudhangshu Seal
7. Shri Suresh Ganpatrao Wagmare

Rajya Sabha

8. Shri Surendra Moti Lal Patel
9. Shri Penumalli Madhu
10. Shri Urkhao Gwra Brahma

SECRETARIAT

1. Shri S. K. Sharma *Additional Secretary*
2. Shri R. K. Saxena *Deputy Secretary*
3. Smt. Neera Singh *Under Secretary*

LIST OF WITNESSES

1. Shri R. Narayanaswami *Chief Secretary, GNCT of Delhi*
2. Shri V. V. Bhatt *Principal Secretary (Planning/Finance)*

- | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------------|
| 3. Shri K. S. Mehra | Principal Secretary (PWD) |
| 4. Shri H. P. S. Sran | Joint Secretary (PWD) |
| 5. Dr. B. K. Sharma | Director (Planning) |

2. At the outset, the Chairman welcomed the members and the Chief Secretary and other representatives of the Govt. of NCT of Delhi to the sitting of the Committee.

3. The Chairman, then asked the representatives of the Govt. of NCT of Delhi to brief the Committee about their views on the subject. He also drew the attention of the representatives of the Ministry to the provisions of direction 55(1) of the Directions by the Speaker.

4. The Chief Secretary briefed the Committee about the role and the level of participation of Govt. of NCT Delhi in National Capital Region Planning Board and also in the development of National Capital Region. The Committee then discussed in detail the various issues related to the subject. The representatives of the Govt. of NCT of Delhi clarified the queries raised by the members.

5. A verbatim record of the proceedings has been kept.

The Committee then adjourned.

ANNEXURE IV

STANDING COMMITTEE ON URBAN DEVELOPMENT (2007-08)

MINUTES OF THE FIFTEENTH SITTING OF THE COMMITTEE
HELD ON WEDNESDAY THE 28TH MAY, 2008

The Committee sat from 1600 hrs. to 1815 hrs. in Committee Room
C Parliament House Annexe, New Delhi.

PRESENT

Mohd. Salim *Chairman*

MEMBERS

Lok Sabha

2. Smt. Botcha Jhansi Lakshmi
3. Shri Sharanjit Singh Dhillon
4. Shri Surendra Prakash Goyal
5. Shri Anant Gudhe
6. Shri Sajjan Kumar
7. Shri Sudhangshu Seal
8. Kunwar Sarv Raj Singh
9. Shri Suresh Ganpatrao Wagmare

Rajya Sabha

10. Smt. Syeda Anwara Taimur
11. Shri B. K. Hariprasad
12. Shri Surendra Moti Lal Patel
13. Shri Krishan Lal Balmiki
14. Shri Brij Bhushan Tiwari
15. Shri Mukul Roy
16. Shri Varinder Singh Bajwa

SECRETARIAT

1. Shri S. K. Sharma *Additional Secretary*
2. Shri A. Louis Martin *Joint Secretary*
3. Shri T. K. Mukherjee *Director*
4. Smt. Anita B. Panda *Deputy Secretary*
5. Shri Harchain *Deputy Secretary-II*

Representatives of the Government of Haryana

1. Shri Dharam Vir Chief Secretary
2. Shri R.N. Parasher Financial Commissioner &
Principal Secretary, Irrigation
Department
3. Shri G. Prasanna Kumar Financial Commissioner &
Principal Secretary, Transport
Department
4. Shri Ashok Lavasa Financial Commissioner &
Principal Secretary, Power
Department
5. Shri K.K. Jalan Financial Commissioner &
Principal Secretary, Public
Works Department
6. Shri S.S. Dhillon Special Secretary, Town
& Country Planning
Department

Representatives of the Government of Uttar Pradesh

1. Shri Sushil Kumar Special Secretary, Department
of Housing & Urban
Planning
2. Shri R.P. Arora Special Secretary, Department
of Urban Development
3. Shri N.R. Verma Chief Town & Country
Planner
4. Dr. Ajay Shanker Pandey Municipal Commissioner,
Ghaziabad
5. Shri S.K. Zaman Chief Co-ordinator Planner,
NCR (UP)

2. At the outset, Hon ble Chairman welcomed the Members and the representatives of Government of Haryana to the sitting of the Committee. The Hon ble Chairman, then asked Chief Secretary, Government of Haryana to apprise the Committee of the views of his State Government on the subject National Capital Region Planning Board . He also drew the attention of the representatives of the Government of Haryana to the provisions of Direction 55(1) of the Directions by the Speaker .

3. The Chief Secretary, Government of Haryana then briefed the Committee on the subject. He drew attention to the problems faced by Haryana pertaining to water scarcity, road/rail connectivity to Delhi, tele-communication, uniformity of tax, traffic congestion and decentralization/shifting of offices and industries from Delhi. He also informed the Committee that untreated effluents are discharged by the Delhi authorities directly at around 40 points in Agra and Gurgaon Canals, which results in water of these canals unfit even for irrigation purposes. The Committee decided to visit these points in due course as well as to hear the views of the representatives of Delhi Jal Board on this issue, if needed. The Committee then discussed in detail various issues related to the subject. The Chief Secretary also responded to the queries raised by the Members.

The representatives of Government of Haryana then withdrew.

4. Thereafter, the representatives of the Government of Uttar Pradesh were invited to depose before the Committee. The Chairman welcomed them to the sitting. However, as the Chief Secretary Government of Uttar Pradesh and Principal Secretary, Department of Housing and Urban Planning, Government of Uttar Pradesh were not present at the sitting, he conveyed displeasure of the Committee on the same and advised them to send written communication in future seeking leave of absence in such cases. The Special Secretary, Government of Uttar Pradesh apologized for the inconvenience, if any, caused to the Committee in this regard. The Chairman, then asked the representatives of the Government of Uttar Pradesh to brief the Committee.

5. The representatives of Government of Uttar Pradesh then briefed the Committee about the role as well as the level of participation of their State Government in the National Capital Region Planning Board. The Committee then discussed in detail various issues on the development of National Capital Region towns in U.P. The Special Secretary responded to the queries raised by the Members.

6. A verbatim record of the proceedings has been kept.

The Committee then adjourned.

ANNEXURE V

STANDING COMMITTEE ON URBAN DEVELOPMENT (2008-2009)

MINUTES OF THE THIRD SITTING OF THE COMMITTEE HELD
ON TUESDAY, THE 16TH SEPTEMBER, 2008

The Committee sat from 1500 hrs. to 1600 hrs. in Committee Room C, Parliament House Annexe, New Delhi.

PRESENT

Mohd. Salim *Chairman*

MEMBERS

Lok Sabha

2. Smt. Botcha Jhansi Lakshmi
3. Shri Sharanjit Singh Dhillon
4. Shri Surendra Prakash Goyal
5. Shri Anant Gudhe
6. Shri Sajjan Kumar
7. Shri Shripad Yesso Naik
8. Shri Sudhangshu Seal
9. Shri Jagdish Tytler
10. Kunwar Devendra Singh Yadav

Rajya Sabha

11. Shri B.K. Hariprasad
12. Shri Krishan Lal Balmiki
13. Shri Brij Bhushan Tiwari

SECRETARIAT

1. Shri T.K. Mukherjee *Director*
2. Smt. Anita B. Panda *Deputy Secretary*
3. Shri Harchain *Deputy Secretary-II*

2. At the outset, Hon ble Chairman welcomed the Members to the sitting of the Committee. The Committee took up for consideration draft report on the subject National Capital Region Planning Board (NCRPB) of the Ministry of Urban Development. After some deliberations, the Committee adopted the draft Report with minor additions.

3. ** ** ** **

4. The Committee then authorized the Chairman to finalize both the reports in the light of the additions suggested and consequential changes, if any, arising out of factual verification of the reports by the Ministry, and present the reports to the Parliament.

The Committee then adjourned.

*Matter not related with the report.

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