

Chapter 1: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Urbanization is an index of transformation from traditional rural economy to a modern industrial one¹. It is the physical growth of urban areas as a result of increase in proportion of urban in the total population. *Metropolitization* is an urban phenomenon based on two movements; the concentration of population and wealth in the biggest agglomerations and an expansion of these agglomerations that overwhelmed the classical opposition between rural and urban areas². Delhi has been one of the fastest growing metropolis over the past few decades in India (the population multiplied nine times in 50 years).

The fast growth of metropolitan cities has been a serious concern for the Government as well as for planners, social scientists, metro-city corporations, demographers and the residents. As per Census 2011, India's population is 1210 million, of which the urban population is 377 million. The level of urbanization has gone up from 27.8% (2001) to 31.2% (2011). Out of this population 42.6% is concentrated in 53 metropolitan cities (2011).

National Capital Territory of Delhi being the core of NCR has experienced very high growth during the last several decades. The decadal growth rate has been as high as 90% during 1941-51 and over 50% till 1981-91 but after 2001 the growth has reached its saturation and has declined to 21%. On the other side, hinterland of the NCR contain vast potential with availability of land and labour, close proximity and good connectivity to NCT Delhi that makes it more propense to develop. (Refer table 1.1)

Table 1-1 : Population trend of Delhi since 1901

Year	Total Delhi Population	Percentage increase	Urban Population	Percentage increase	Rural Population	Percentage increase
1901	405,819	-	214,115	-	191,704	-
1911	413,851	1.98	237,944	11.13	175,907	-8.24
1921	488,452	18.03	304,420	27.94	184,032	4.62
1931	636,246	30.26	447,442	46.98	188,804	2.59
1941	917,939	44.27	695,686	55.48	222,253	17.72
1951	1,744,072	90.00	1,437,134	106.58	306,938	38.10
1961	2,658,612	52.44	2,359,408	64.17	299,204	-2.52
1971	4,065,698	52.93	3,647,023	54.57	418,675	39.93
1981	6,220,406	53.00	5,768,200	58.16	452,206	8.01
1991	9,420,644	51.45	8,471,625	46.87	949,019	109.86
2001	13,850,507	47.02	12,905,780	52.34	944,727	-0.45
2011	16,787,941	21.21	16,368,899	26.83	419,042	-55.64

Source: Census of India 1901-2011

1.2 Need & Constitution of NCR Planning Board

The rate of population growth of NCT of Delhi has been a cause of serious concern to the government and all city authorities. Efforts were made, in the past, through planned development and controls to curtail the population of Delhi Metropolis. However, due to heavy influx of migration to Delhi from surrounding areas these efforts did not yield encouraging results. This increase in population heavily strained the infrastructural facilities and its resources. Therefore, it was felt necessary to invest in selected settlements outside the metropolis at appropriate distance and also, to develop sectors to relieve Delhi of these

¹ Davis, 1965

² Moriconi - Ebard, 2001

pressures within a reasonable time frame. In order to prevent new pressures being generated and to relieve Delhi from its present avoidable pressures, it was felt that the planned growth of Delhi should be conceived only in a regional context. The need for a regional approach was felt as early as in 1959 when the draft Master Plan for Delhi was prepared. The Master Plan of 1962 recommended that a statutory National Capital Region Planning Board should be set up for ensuring balanced and harmonized development of the region. Thereafter, a statutory organization called “National Capital Region Planning Board” was set up in March 1985 under the National Capital Region Planning Board Act -1985, to plan and promote balanced and harmonized development of the Region comprising of Union Territory of Delhi ; Meerut, Bulandshahar and Ghaziabad Districts of Uttar Pradesh ; Faridabad, Gurgaon, Rohtak, Sonapat districts, Rewari tehsil of District Mahendragarh and Panipat tehsil of district Karnal of Haryana; and Alwar, Ramgarh, Behror, Mandawar, Kishangarh districts and Tijara Tehsils of Alwar District in Rajasthan. The Board in its 26th meeting held on 16.01.2004 approved the inclusion of additional areas comprising the remaining tehsils of Alwar district to NCR. Thus, the total area of NCR increased to 33578 Sq.Km. in 2004 against area of 30242 Sq.Km. in 1986.

The NCR Planning Board was formed with the concurrence of the constituent States of NCR, namely, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan “to provide for the constitution of a Planning Board for the preparation of a plan for the development of the National Capital Region and for co-ordinating 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 of that region and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto”.

To achieve these objectives, Regional Plan-2021 was prepared under section 10 of NCR Planning Board Act, 1985. The Regional Plan-2021 has suggested strategies and programs to achieve the objectives of balanced development of the region. The programs and policies of Regional Plan are required to be elaborated by preparation of the Sub-regional Plan, Action Plans and Functional Plans for the sub-region. Subsequent to the preparation of the Regional Plan 2021, a few districts were bifurcated and reorganized by the participating States. Therefore, the total area of NCR increased from 30242 sq. Kms. in 1986 to 34,144 sq. Kms. as per the Draft Revised Regional Plan 2021 A.D.

1.3 Inclusion of new areas

Government of India vide Gazette Notification dated 1.10.2013 has included Bhiwani and Mahendragarh districts of State of Haryana and Bharatpur district of State of Rajasthan in NCR. Accordingly, now Haryana Sub-Region has 11 districts and Rajasthan Sub-region has two districts in NCR. Area of Haryana Sub-Region is 20,105 sq. km. and that of Rajasthan Sub-region is 13,447 sq. km. The area of NCR after this notification is 45,888 sq. km.

Subsequently, in the 34th Board meeting of NCRPB held on 20.01.2014, it has been decided to include two more districts of Jind and Karnal having an area measuring 2702 sq. kms. and 2520 sq. Kms. respectively, thereby resulting in increase in the total area of NCR to 50566 sq. Kms. and in the area of Haryana Sub-Region to 24783 sq. Kms. However, the notification for inclusion of these two districts in the NCR is yet to be issued.

Since, the Revised Regional Plan 2021 AD approved by the Board on 20.01.2014 has not incorporated the details about these new districts; no further details are being incorporated in the present Sub-regional

Plan. However, whenever the Revised Regional Plan-2021 is revised for the inclusion of details of the above districts, the Sub-regional Plan shall also be modified accordingly.

1.4 NCR Planning & Monitoring Cells

There are four state level Planning & Monitoring Cells located in Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan & Delhi. These Cells are working under the administrative control of the respective State Governments which are multi-disciplinary in nature and act as coordinating agencies for various sectoral programs. They are also supposed to ensure coordination of these programs with policies as contained in the Regional, Sub-regional and Functional Plans of NCRPB.

1.5 Provisions of Sub-Regional plans

Under the provision of Section 17 (1) of the NCRPB Act, 1985 each participating state is required to prepare a Sub-Regional Plan. Section 19 of the Act provides for submission of Sub-Regional Plan to the Board for ensuring its conformity with the Regional Plan and Section 20 of the Act provides for implementation of Sub-Regional Plan by respective participating State.

1.6 Section 17 of NCRPB Act, 1985

This Section 17 provides for:

1. Each participating State shall prepare a Sub-Regional Plan for the sub-region within that State and the Union Territory shall prepare a Sub-Regional Plan for the sub-region within the Union Territory.
2. Each Sub-Regional Plan shall be a written statement and shall be accompanied by such maps, diagrams, illustrations and descriptive matters as the participating State or the Union territory may deem appropriate for the purpose of explaining or illustrating the proposals contained in such Sub-Regional Plan and every such map, document, illustration and descriptive matter shall be deemed to be a part of the Sub-Regional Plan.
3. A Sub-Regional Plan may indicate the following elements to elaborate the Regional Plan at the sub-regional level namely :-
 - a) Reservation of areas for specific land-uses which are of regional or sub-regional importance ;
 - b) Future urban and major rural settlements indicating their area, projected population, predominant economic functions, approximate site and location ;
 - c) Road network up to the district roads and roads connecting major rural settlements ;
 - d) Proposals for the co-ordination of traffic and transportation, including terminal facilities ;
 - e) Priority areas at sub-regional level for which immediate plans are necessary ;
 - f) Proposals for the supply of drinking water and for drainage ; and
 - g) Any other matter which is necessary for the proper development of the sub-region.

1.7 Section 19 of NCRPB Act, 1985

This Section 19 provides for:

- (1) Before publishing any Sub-Regional Plan, each participating State or, as the case may be, the Union territory, shall, refer such Plan to the Board to enable the Board to ensure that such Plan is in conformity with the Regional Plan.
- (2) The Board shall, after examining a Sub-Regional Plan, communicate, within sixty days from the date of receipt of such Plan, its observations with regard to the Sub-Regional Plan to the participating State or the Union territory by which such Plan referred to it.

- (3) The participating State, or, as the case may be, the Union territory, shall, after due consideration of the observations made by the Board, finalize the Sub-Regional Plan after ensuring that it is in conformity with the Regional Plan.

1.8 Section 20 of NCRPB Act, 1985

This section provides that each participating State, or, as the case may be, the Union territory shall be responsible for the implementation of the Sub-Regional Plan, as finalized by it under subsection (3) of section 19, and Project Plans prepared by it.

Under the above provision of the NCR Planning Board Act, 1985, the Sub-Regional plan has been prepared for the Haryana Sub-Region of NCR.