

AS INTRODUCED IN LOK SABHA

Bill No. 136 of 2016

**THE SPECIAL FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO THE NATIONAL
CAPITAL REGION BILL, 2016**

By

SHRI RAJENDRA AGRAWAL, M.P.

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BILL

to provide for special financial assistance to the National Capital Region for the purpose of harmonised and balanced development of growth-oriented infrastructure in all areas of National Capital Region.

BE it enacted by Parliament in the Sixty-seventh Year of the Republic of India as follows:—

1. (1) This Act may be called the Special Financial Assistance to the National Capital Region Act, 2016.

5 **(2)** It shall come into force on such date, as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, appoint.

Short title
and
commencement.

Definitions.

2. In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires,—

(a) "National Capital Region" shall have the same meaning as assigned to it under clause (f) of section 2 of the National Capital Region Planning Board Act, 1985; and

(b) "Regional Plan—2021" means the Regional Plan notified by the National Capital Region Planning Board on 17th September, 2005 for the development of the National Capital Region under the National Capital Region Planning Board Act, 1985.

Special financial assistance to National Capital Region.

3. There shall be paid such sums of money out of the Consolidated Fund of India, every year, as Parliament may by due appropriation by law provide, as special financial assistance to the Government of the National Capital Territory of Delhi and the Governments of the States of Haryana, Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan to meet the costs of such development works as may be undertaken by the Government of the National Capital Territory of Delhi and the Governments of the States of Haryana, Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan with the approval of Union Government for the purpose of—

(i) implementation of Regional Plan—2021;

(ii) improving the growth-supportive and environment-friendly infrastructure for balanced development of National Capital Region;

(iii) improving connectivity of National Capital Territory of Delhi with other districts of the National Capital Region by implementing new infrastructure projects and improving the existing roads and rail infrastructure;

(iv) improving public utilities like housing, power, water, sanitation, education and health care in the National Capital Region; and

(v) equitable relocation of resources and economic activities and equitable development of all sub-regions within the National Capital Region.

Act not to be in derogation of any other law.

4. The provisions of this Act shall be in addition to and not in derogation of any other law for the time being in force.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS

As per 2011 census, 460.69 lakh people live in 168 towns (Comprising 22 Class-I and 13 Class-II cities and 7206 rural settlements) falling in the National Capital Region (NCR), which has an area of 34, 144 sq. km., NCR region is the most urbanized region in India with 62.6 per cent. urbanisation as per 2011 census. The rapid growth of urban population through migration has put heavy pressure on public utilities like water, power, housing, sanitation, transport, health, education, etc. in the National Capital Region. Due to unplanned expansion and constructions and encroachments in the NCR, some of the areas are susceptible to disaster.

Delhi is the largest contributor to GDP of NCR. Delhi is the main centre for providing services. Sub-regions of the States of Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh are dominated by agriculture and region of the State of Haryana is a mixture of industry and service sector.

In a study by National Capital Region Planning Board (NCRPB) titled 'Economic Profile of NCR—2015' it has been found that share of sub-region of the State of Uttar Pradesh in GDP of NCR has been declining consistently. According to 2011 census, out of total of 6,226,491 rural workers in NCR, sub-region of the State of Uttar Pradesh has the maximum number of rural worker (2,513,152) and the National Capital Territory of Delhi has the lowest number of rural workers (130227). Thus, according to existing local socio-economic conditions of the sub-regions, there is an immediate need for providing common infrastructure *i.e.* power, highways, railways, over-bridges, etc. for balanced development of the NCR. National Capital Region is an integrated growth zone and it is necessary to modernise the non-farm activities and promote agro-based industries by building rural infrastructure in order to enhance per capita incomes and raise the living standards in a balanced manner.

As per recommendation made under the Master Plan for Delhi—1962, a statutory body for NCR, that is, the National Capital Region Planning Board (NCRPB) was set up in 1985 by the law of Parliament. After thirty-one years of setting up of NCRPB, there is huge gap between its target and achievements even for establishing basic infrastructure facilities to increase connectivity between the parts of Western Uttar Pradesh and NCT of Delhi. The existing current transportation network *i.e.* roads and railways has long way to go for accomplishing the mission envisioned during formation of board.

The NCR regional plan—2021, which was notified in September 2005, estimates total required investment of rupees 193752 crore for development of quality infrastructure in power, water, sewage and sanitation by 2021. This estimated investment amount excludes the investments for land development for residential/commercial/industrial/institutional projects.

It is, therefore, necessary that the Central Government should immediately provide special financial assistance to harness the overall development impulse of National Capital Region in order to make the entire region a region of global excellence as envisioned in NCR Regional Plan—2021.

Hence this Bill.

NEW DELHI;
April 12, 2016.

RAJENDRA AGRAWAL

FINANCIAL MEMORANDUM

Clause 3 of the Bill provides that there shall be paid such sums of moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of India, every year, as Parliament may by due appropriation by law provide, as special assistance to the National Capital Region to meet the costs of such schemes and projects for development, as may be undertaken by States Governments of Uttar Pradesh, Haryana and Rajasthan and National Capital Territory of Delhi with the approval of the Government of India.

The Bill, therefore, if enacted, will involve expenditure out of the Consolidated Fund of India. As the sums of money which will be given to National Capital Region as special financial assistance by appropriation by law made by Parliament will be known only after the developmental works which are to be implemented by the concerned Governments with the approval of the Central Government are identified, it is not possible at present to give the estimate of recurring expenditure which would be involved out of the Consolidated Fund of India.

No non-recurring expenditure is likely to be incurred from the Consolidated Fund of India.

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(*Shri Rajendra Agrawal, M.P.*)