

6. Strategic Planning

6.1 Co-ordinated Planning for City, Metropolitan Area and NCR

6.1.1 Learning from the Past

In the past, a Regional Plan for the National Capital Region (NCR) was prepared by NCRPB giving regional development strategies plus a Master Plan for the National Capital Territory of Delhi (NCTD) by DDA showing broadly the land use and transportation corridors, both with a 20 year planning horizon, have been prepared. The plans were to guide and influence investment decisions and development programmes. They took into consideration the strategic needs of the region and relationships between the metropolitan city and its neighbouring ring towns.

At the micro-level, however, both the plans have had little positive influence on the lives and settlements of the citizens of Delhi. The NCR Plan could not achieve much, as effective tools for implementation and funding arrangements were not enough. Equally, the Master Plan for NCT did not have clear policies or strategies for implementation by the agencies involved. Nor were the funding arrangements included.

The NCR Plan and NCT Master Plan are both under revision. The opportunity should now be taken to review the existing procedures, policies and goals and to adopt a new approach to urban development planning.

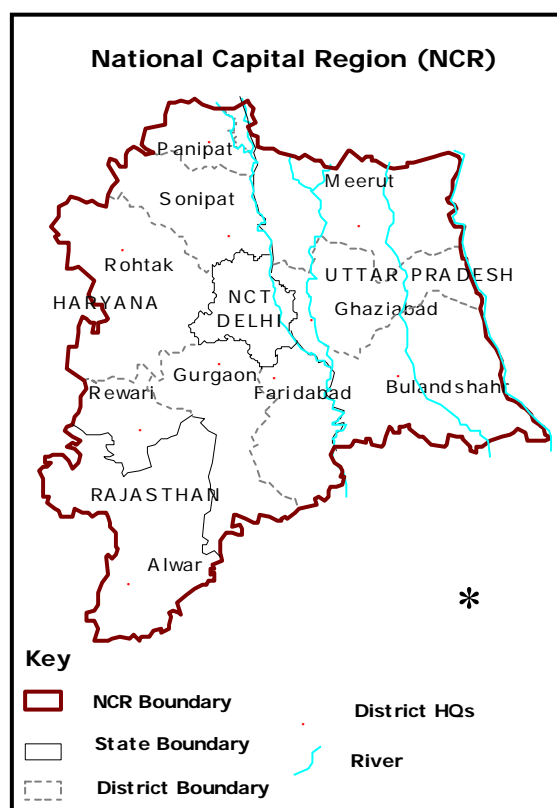
6.1.2 Modifying the Planning Process

The modified approach requires physical planning to be regarded as a continuous process responding to the evolving needs of the community and market place. The approach requires that the concepts of monitoring, and feedback are incorporated into the planning process as well as consideration of funding arrangements for implementation.

When physical planning is thought of in this way and linked to economic planning and budgeting, the physical plans come alive. They can then be thought of as being part of an enabling framework which guides and assists the human endeavour and activities taking place at the local level.

In short:

- Physical plans should be seen as part of a process which aims to improve the quality of life for everyone; and
- Planners, while visionaries as well as decision-makers, must also have their feet on the ground and come to regard themselves as being at the cutting edge of urban development.



Source: Delhi 1999 – A Fact Sheet NCRPB

6.1.3 Development Planning for NCR and NCT

There are different implications for different approaches for development planning. Table 6.1.3 indicates that a modest growth approach with certain limits / controls on the economic and development activities has to be adopted. Planning at this level,

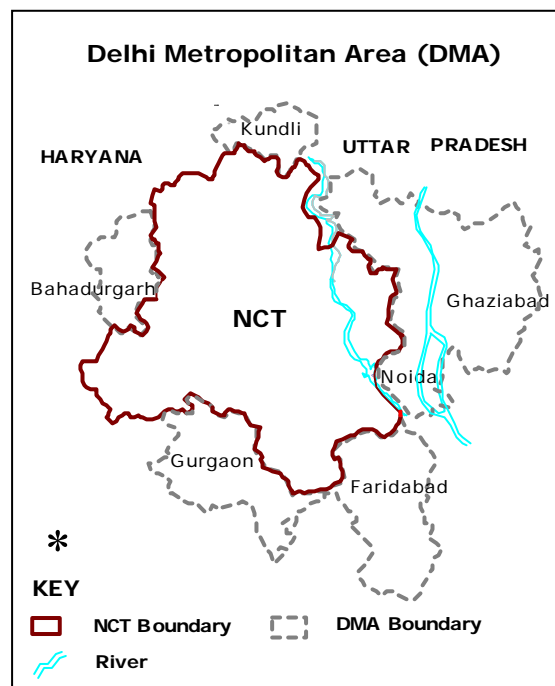
undertaken by the NCRPB, requires consultations between the GNCTD and the respective state Governments.

The NCRPB should distinguish between; (i) towns in the DMA that may be regarded as satellite or dormitory towns; and (ii) towns in the wider region, which would be more self-contained. The role that each town could play in the development of the region should be defined together with:

- Land use, industry, markets, institutes, other employment locations with housing policy statements;
- Guidelines to indicate how infrastructure could be financed, law and order preserved and the quality of life improved;
- A clear definition of the boundaries of rural areas and green belts together with the type of development that can be permitted in these areas; and
- Relation to the NCT and other towns in the region, etc.

It is necessary also to consider the requirements of NCT area and the surrounding DMA towns together. In particular, proposals for industrial estates, solid waste disposal sites, locations of whole sale markets, transport terminals etc. These will have to be proposed in the NCR planning as strategic inputs of development, considering the region as a whole. Plans should identify the strategic programs, projects and investments that will be required and necessary to stimulate the private sector.

A statement of sources and application of funds, should also be given for the public sector projects which are to be implemented in the short term (0-5 years). The statement needs to be reviewed and revised on an annual basis.



Source: MPD (1981-2001)

6.1.4 Development Planning for NCT and DMA towns

The development programmes in DMA towns, which may have a direct relevance for the NCT, need to be carefully planned, funded and monitored, especially those programmes concerning their daily interaction, where suitable transportation arrangements will be critical. An exercise, previously carried out by the Government of India in mid-1980's concerning the location of offices and institutions in Delhi and DMA towns, should be updated and linked to the policy and programmes formulated and adopted by GNCTD. Location and/or relocation possibilities of major job generators like whole sale markets, institutions, industries etc. in the DMA towns need to be examined by NCRPB in consultation with GNCTD. Needed infrastructure for such activities will have to be planned and developed in a participatory manner. For this purpose special committees consisting of GNCTD, NCRPB and respective State Governments be constituted. Such committees can then oversee the planning and implementation aspects for stepping up the development of DMA towns.

