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Smooth ride inside Metro, not so much outside: How last-mile saviours clog traffic near stations

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New Delhi: Chhatarpur and GTB Nagar metro stations are at distant points in the city, but they have a common problem of autorickshaws parking outside their entrances and causing a traffic constriction. The same problems beset Karol Bagh and Nehru Place metro stations.

The autos, e-rickshaws and cabs that park on the roads outside metro stations is now a cause of concern for Delhi Metro Rail Corporation, especially since the company has implemented multi-modal integration at 59 stations, with Nehru Place and Karol Bagh stations also being developed as such by June.

At Chhatarpur metro station, **TOI** found two rows of autos parked at one gate. On the opposite side, where the metro station is connected with a pedestrian bridge, half the road was occupied by autos, restricting the flow of traffic. Even the bus stand had illegally parked vehicles.

The situation at Nehru Place metro station was no different. Apart from the autos, road-side vendors had taken up road scape causing the traffic to move slowly. Ankit Chauhan, who works in the adjoining market, said, "The situation gets worse in the evening when traffic moves slower than a snail."

Things weren't different at Karol Bagh and GTB Nagar. At the former, traffic jams are a bane even at nonpeak hours. And almost half of the road outside GTB Nagar metro station is filled with e-rickshaws. A frustrated local resident, Bakul Chopra, rued that the authorities hadn't yet resolved the menace of illegal parking.

S Velmurugan, chief scientist and head (traffic engineering and safety). Central Road Research Institute, said. "Though to a large extent DMRC provides space at certain locations for parking for last-mile modes of transport, the problem is that some elevated stations such as



Karol Bagh has no land or service lane for such planning. DMRC has no authority outside the metro stations and road owning agencies are not providing any dedicated spaces for autos and e-rickshaws to park."

Such road constrictions inconvenienced motorists, metro commuters and pedestrians, "An integrated approach is required to solve this problem. There should be a specific traffic management plan that is assiduously enforced. Last mile connectivity also has to improve," said Velmurugan. "The road-owning agencies should demarcate space for parking, allowing only a few autos or e-rickshaws to stand near the gate with 'waiting' signs. If some measures are taken at some of the potential locations, it can contribute to significant reduction in traffic congestion."

A DMRC official said, "Metro station officials liaison with Delhi Police, traffic police and concerned civic authorities such as DDA, Delhi Jal Board, MCD, NDMC, Ghaziabad Development Authorities and the state of the state of

hority, Noida, etc., to carry out intensive cleaning, removal of encroachments, shifting of beggars/vendors in and around metro premises."

Multi-modal integration considers the immediate zone of 300 metres around metro stations to integrate them with stands for buses, autos and erickshaws, wherever possible. "MMI is an important tool to ensure optimum utilisation of public transport facilities. In DMRC, we are making all efforts to not only to provide MMI facilities at our stations,

but also to improve the aesthetic qualities of the stations while creating these facilities," said a train company official. "DMRC is working with all regulatory as well as implementing agencies so that our stations can be transformed into multi-modal hubs that allow passengers to shift from one mode of travel to another."

According to DMRC, at present MMI work has been implemented at 59 stations, while work is in progress at 10 stations. Nehru Place and Karol Bagh stations are also un-

der development and the work is likely to be completed by June. MMI work at GTB Nagar station has also been proposed and will be taken up after approval by road engineering authority Unified Traffic and Transportation Infrastructure (Planning and Engineering) Centre.

Talking of the illegal parking, a traffic cop said, "We challan vehicles that are improperly parked and sometimes tow them away. However, encroachment is the subject of the civic bodies."

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भ्रष्टाचार, कुप्रबंधन व वोट की राजनीति से बचना होगा



जगदीश ममगाई शहरी मामलों के जानकार, सामाजिक कार्यकर्ता व राजनीतिक विश्लेषक

नगर निगम शहर के निवासियों की दैनिक गतिविधियों का अहम हिस्सा होता है। योजनाबद्ध विकास, प्राथमिक शिक्षा, स्वास्थय एवं प्रतिदिन कूड़े-कचरे का निष्पादन कर सफाई व्यवस्था बनाए रखना उनका प्रमुख कार्य है। भविष्य के अत्याधुनिक और सुविधा संपन्न शहर बनने की राह निगमों के सशक्तीकरण व आत्मनिर्भरता के बिना असंभव है। दुर्भाग्य से दिल्ली-एनसीआर के निगम आर्थिक रूप से आत्मनिर्भर नहीं बन सके। हाल में पेश किए गए बजट में गुरुग्राम नगर निगम ने अनुमानित राजस्व में 75 प्रतिशत गिरावट की संभावना व्यक्त की है। फरीदाबाद नगर निगम का वार्षिक बजट इस वर्ष लगभग 45 प्रतिशत कम होने वाला है। गाजियाबाद नगर निगम ने बजट घाटे से परेशान होकर 6.61 लाख संपत्ति पर गत वर्ष की तुलना में 10 प्रतिशत गृह कर बढ़ा दिया है।

दिल्ली नगर निगम की बात करें तो यह एक समय आत्मनिर्भर हुआ करता था, लेकिन इससे परिवहन, अग्निशमन, दिल्ली विद्युत प्रदाय संस्थान, दिल्ली जल प्रदाय एवं मल संस्थान, दिल्ली स्लम बोर्ड आदि छीन लिए गए। वर्ष 2003 में केंद्र सरकार ने संपत्ति कर एकत्र करने की इंस्पेक्टर प्रणाली को बदलकर 'यनिट एरिया प्रणाली' कर दिया। निगम को आश्वस्त किया था कि नई प्रणाली लागू करने से उसके राजस्व में आने वाली कमी की भरपाई केंद्र सरकार करेगी। इस व्यवस्था के लाग् होने से पूर्व के वर्ष में 10 लाख से अधिक संपत्तिधारक कर जमा करते थे. लेकिन बदलाव के बाद यह संख्या छह लाख रह गई। वर्ष 2003 में निर्मित व अनिर्मित 22 लाख में से 10 लाख से अधिक संपत्ति पर कर वसूला जाता था। वहीं, वर्तमान में 55 लाख से अधिक निर्मित व अनिर्मित संपत्ति के बावजूद निगम मात्र लगभग 12 लाख संपत्ति पर कर वसूला जा रहा है। वर्ष 2011 में तत्कालीन राज्य सरकार ने दिल्ली नगर निगम को तोड़कर तीन भागों में विभाजित कर इसे और कमजोर कर दिया। इस कदम से इसकी आर्थिक स्थिति बदतर हो गई।

अमूमन निगम संपत्ति कर संग्रह व अन्य करों एवं अनुदानों पर बहुत

अधिक निर्भर करते हैं। इसमें कमी होने से वित्तीय क्षमता कमजोर होती है। निगम में सत्तारूढ़ दल बोट की राजनीति के चलते अक्सर निवासियों पर कर बढ़ाए बिना राजस्व में वृद्धि करने का ढिंढोरा पीटते हैं पर इसमें वह विफल रहते हैं। निगम का गठन सेवा संस्थान के रूप में हुआ इसलिए लाभ कमाने को अपेका नहीं को जाती है परंतु जरूरी कर इकट्ठा करना जरूरी है। अधिकतर निगम कुप्रबंधन व भ्रष्टाचार के चलते संपूर्ण कर इकट्ठा नहीं कर रहे हैं। लेनदेन के चलते अन्य करों के एकत्रीकरण में भी कमी आती है।

जून 1993 में संसद ने निगम व नगरपालिका प्रणाली के सशक्तीकरण हेतु 74वां संविधान संशोधन अधिनियम पारित किया लेकिन वह निर्वाचित प्रतिनिधियों के सशक्तीकरण तक सीमित रहा। हाल ही में भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक ने नगर निगम व नगरपालिकाओं के गिरते वित्त प्रबंधन पर रिपोर्ट जारी की है। निगम व पालिका के राजस्व में सुधार के लिए केंद्र और राज्य को अपने जीएसटी का छठा हिस्सा प्रदान करने का सुझाव दिया है।

कई सरकारी निकाय भी संपत्ति कर नहीं देते हैं। विभिन्न न्यायालयों में संपत्ति कर के मामले लंबित हैं। निगमों को इन्हें न्यायालय से बाहर निपटाना चाहिए। अवैद्य एकिंग व अवैद्य विज्ञापन के कारण निभमों को काफी राजस्व हानि होती है। निर्माण, तहबाजारी, लाइसेंसिंग आदि में भारी भ्रष्टाचार ने निगमों की छवि को आघात पहुंचाया तथा राजस्व अर्जित करने की क्षमता को कमजोर किया है। बेतहाशा अवैद्य निर्माण और निगमकर्मियों की अवैद्य वंसूली पर अंकुश लगाने के लिए संपत्ति का नक्शा पास करने के लिए भवन उपनियमों को आसान बनाना होगा ताकि सभी निर्माणों से शूल्क निगम के खाते में आए।

अतिक्रमण के खिलाफ कार्रवाई के साथ तहबाजारी व्यवस्था में पारदर्शिता लानी होगी ताकि रेहड़ी-पटरी लगाने वाले निगम को शुल्क जमा कराने के बाद अवैद्य वस्त्र्ली के डर से दूर रहकर अपना रोजगार करें। लाइसेंसिंग विभाग में काफी कमी है जिसमें सुधार की आवश्यकता है। दिल्ली में बिल्डंग-बाई-लाज बनाने का अधिकार दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण (डीडीए) से निगम को स्थानांतरित किया जाना चाहिए, जिससे कि निगम त्वरित रूप से भवनों का नक्शा पास कर राजस्व विद्ध कर सके।

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Govt to NGT: Waste, encroachments at Saket forest area

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NEW DELHI: In a submission to the National Green Tribunal (NGT), the Delhi government's forest and wildlife department said it has found encroachments as well as waste and scrap material on a 6-hectare forest area near Press Enclave in Saket.

The findings were part of two inspections carried out by the department in June and November last year, following a petition in the NGT. The petition alleged there were encroachments in the forest area with the possibility of trees being felled.

The report said while some trees were found fallen on the ground, this likely occurred due to natural causes.

"On the land, some jhuggis were present near the Kadeem Zari Muslim Eidgah in Hauz Rani village. During the survey of these jhuggis, scrap material shops were found operating by the people living in these jhuggis. Plastic, polythene bags, and other dump materials were also found dumped in this land," said the report, stating the first inspection was carried out by a team comprising the Delhi Pollution Control Committee (DPCC), the forest department, and the Delhi Police on June 22, 2022.

The report added that they did not find burnt plastic, polythene bags, or electric wires. "However, no paper or documents were provided by the people living in these jhuggis when asked. Therefore, it seems that they have encroached on the land," the report added.

The submission made by the deputy conservator of south (DCF) said the area has been identified as a deemed forest. A deemed forest is not a notified forest yet but is "deemed" to be one, based on the over 250 trees per hectare in the area.

The report also said they conducted a second inspection of the area along with the Delhi Development Authority (DDA) on September 30, 2022, where they made similar observations.

"While inspecting, it was observed that there is a graveyard near the hospital, surrounded by various trees.





 $\begin{tabular}{lll} Vehicles parked illegally and some hutments in the wooded area in south Delhi's Saket. \\ \begin{tabular}{lll} RAJIK RAJIKT PHOTOS \\ \end{tabular}$

ACCORDING TO A SENIOR FOREST OFFICIAL, THE AREA HAS BEEN IDENTIFIED AS A DEEMED FOREST

Materials were found dumped on this land and some encroachment was also found," said the report also mentioned that the DDA was supposed to number the trees in the area, which has not been done yet.

The DCF (south) also said that after the joint inspection in September, they have not received any communication from DDA regarding the numbering of trees, adding that they wrote several letters to the land-owning agency on November 7, 22, December 2, and December 6.

DDA did not respond to HT's queries when contacted.

NGT had, in May 2022, formed a joint committee comprising DPCC, municipal corporation of Delhi, and the forest department to look into a plea by a Delhi resident who alleged illegal felling of trees in this forest patch, along with possible encroachments.

Sonya Ghosh, an activist, said that agencies only take action when a plea is filed in the NGT, and the forest department and DDA are often unaware of encroachments within their jurisdiction.

"We have seen boundary walls broken in large parts of the southern ridge and it is easy for encroachers to access these areas to dump waste and even start living there. Such inspections should be a routine exercise and not done only when a petition is filed," she