

15 -ാം കേരള നിയമസഭ

12 -ാം സമ്മേളനം

നക്ഷത്ര ചിഹ്നം ഇല്ലാത്ത ചോദ്യം നം. 321

07-10-2024 - ൽ മറുപടിയ്ക്ക്

കൊച്ചി മെട്രോപ്പൊളിറ്റൻ ഡവലപ്മെന്റ് അതോറിറ്റി

ചോദ്യം		ഉത്തരം	
<p align="center">ശ്രീ. കെ.എൻ. ഉണ്ണിക്കൃഷ്ണൻ</p>		<p align="center">ശ്രീ. എം.ബി. രാജേഷ് (തദ്ദേശ സ്വയംഭരണ - എക്സൈസ് - പാർലമെന്ററികാര്യ വകുപ്പ് മന്ത്രി)</p>	
(എ)	<p>നഗരമേഖലയുടെ വികസനം മുൻനിർത്തി കൊച്ചിയിൽ മെട്രോപ്പൊളിറ്റൻ പ്ലാനിംഗ് കമ്മിറ്റിയും മെട്രോപ്പൊളിറ്റൻ ഡവലപ്മെന്റ് അതോറിറ്റിയും രൂപീകരിക്കാൻ ഉദ്ദേശിക്കുന്നുണ്ടോ; ഉണ്ടെങ്കിൽ ഇതിനായി സ്വീകരിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള നടപടികൾ വിശദമാക്കുമോ;</p>	(എ)	<p>WP(c) No.41627/2022 നമ്പർ കേസിൽ ബഹു. കേരള ഹൈക്കോടതി പുറപ്പെടുവിച്ച 16.03.2023 നമ്പർ വിധിന്യായം (അനുബന്ധം-1), RP No. 591/2023 നമ്പർ കേസിൽ ബഹു. കേരള ഹൈക്കോടതി പുറപ്പെടുവിച്ച 11.10.2023 തീയതിയിലെ ഉത്തരവ് (അനുബന്ധം-2) എന്നിവ പ്രകാരം, ഭാരതത്തിന്റെ ഭരണഘടനയുടെ അനുച്ഛേദം 243ZE യിൽ നിഷ്കർഷിച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന പ്രകാരം, കൊച്ചിയ്ക്കുവേണ്ടി മെട്രോപ്പൊളിറ്റൻ പ്ലാനിംഗ് കമ്മിറ്റി രൂപീകരിക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള നടപടികൾ സ്വീകരിക്കുവാൻ ബഹു. കോടതി ഉത്തരവായിരുന്നു. 16.03.2023 തീയതിയിലെ വിധിന്യായം ലഭ്യമായതിനെത്തുടർന്ന്, കൊച്ചിയ്ക്കുവേണ്ടി മെട്രോപ്പൊളിറ്റൻ പ്ലാനിംഗ് കമ്മിറ്റി രൂപീകരിക്കുന്ന വിഷയം പരിശോധിക്കുന്നതിന് 05.04.2023 തീയതിയിലെ സ.ഉ. (സാധാ.)നം.824/2023/എൽ.എസ്.ജി.ഡി. ഉത്തരവ് (അനുബന്ധം-3) പ്രകാരം ഒരു consultative committee രൂപീകരിക്കുകയും 05.05.2023 തീയതിയിലെ സ.ഉ.(സാധാ.)നം.978/2023/ എൽ.എസ്.ജി.ഡി. ഉത്തരവ് (അനുബന്ധം-4) പ്രകാരം പ്രസ്തുത കമ്മിറ്റിയുടെ കാലാവധി 17.05.2023 തീയതി വരെ ദീർഘിപ്പിച്ചു നൽകുകയുമുണ്ടായി. പ്രസ്തുത കമ്മിറ്റി സമർപ്പിച്ച പഠന റിപ്പോർട്ട് പരിശോധിച്ചു വരുന്നു.</p>
(ബി)	<p>മെട്രോപ്പൊളിറ്റൻ പ്ലാനിംഗ് കമ്മിറ്റി രൂപീകരണം സംബന്ധിച്ച് സമിതിയെ നിയോഗിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടോ; സമിതിയുടെ ശുപാർശകൾ എന്തെല്ലാമെന്ന് വിശദമാക്കാമോ;</p>	(ബി)	<p>കൊച്ചിയ്ക്കുവേണ്ടി മെട്രോപ്പൊളിറ്റൻ പ്ലാനിംഗ് കമ്മിറ്റി രൂപീകരിക്കുന്ന വിഷയം പരിശോധിക്കുന്നതിന് 05.04.2023 തീയതിയിലെ സ.ഉ. (സാധാ.)നം.824/2023/എൽ.എസ്.ജി.ഡി. ഉത്തരവ് പ്രകാരം ഒരു consultative committee രൂപീകരിക്കുകയും 05.05.2023 തീയതിയിലെ സ.ഉ. (സാധാ.)നം.978/2023/എൽ.എസ്.ജി.ഡി. ഉത്തരവ് പ്രകാരം പ്രസ്തുത കമ്മിറ്റിയുടെ കാലാവധി</p>

		<p>17.05.2023 തീയതി വരെ ദീർഘിപ്പിച്ചു നൽകുകയുമുണ്ടായി. പ്രസ്തുത കമ്മിറ്റി ടി വിഷയത്തിലുള്ള പഠന റിപ്പോർട്ട് സമർപ്പിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതാണ്. ആയതിന്റെ പകർപ്പ് അനുബന്ധം-5 ആയി ചേർക്കുന്നു.</p>
(സി)	<p>പ്രസ്തുത സമിതി റിപ്പോർട്ടിന്റെ പകർപ്പ് ലഭ്യമാക്കാമോ?</p>	<p>(സി) കൊച്ചിയ്ക്കുവേണ്ടി മെട്രോപൊളിറ്റൻ പ്ലാനിംഗ് കമ്മിറ്റി രൂപീകരിക്കുന്ന വിഷയം പരിശോധിക്കുന്നതിന് 05.04.2023 തീയതിയിലെ സ.ഉ. (സാധാ.)നം.824/2023/എൽ.എസ്.ജി.ഡി. ഉത്തരവ് പ്രകാരം ഒരു consultative committee രൂപീകരിക്കുകയും 05.05.2023 തീയതിയിലെ സ.ഉ. (സാധാ.)നം.978/2023/എൽ.എസ്.ജി.ഡി. ഉത്തരവ് പ്രകാരം പ്രസ്തുത കമ്മിറ്റിയുടെ കാലാവധി 17.05.2023 തീയതി വരെ ദീർഘിപ്പിച്ചു നൽകുകയുമുണ്ടായി. പ്രസ്തുത കമ്മിറ്റി ടി വിഷയത്തിലുള്ള പഠന റിപ്പോർട്ട് സമർപ്പിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതാണ്. ആയതിന്റെ പകർപ്പ് അനുബന്ധം-5 ആയി ചേർക്കുന്നു.</p>

സെക്ഷൻ ഓഫീസർ

IN THE HIGH COURT OF KERALA AT ERNAKULAM

PRESENT

THE HONOURABLE THE CHIEF JUSTICE MR.S.MANIKUMAR

&

THE HONOURABLE MR.JUSTICE MURALI PURUSHOTHAMAN

THURSDAY, THE 16TH DAY OF MARCH 2023 / 25TH PHALGUNA, 1944

WP(C) NO. 41627 OF 2022

PETITIONER/S:

- 1 **ADV.RICHARD RAJESH KUMAR,
AGED 25 YEARS
PADAMATTUMMAL HOUSE, CHERAI PO., ERNAKULAM683514.**
- 2 **ARJUN.P.BHASKAR,
ANGEL'S GARDEN, COMAPANYPADI ROAD, NEAR
POICKATTUSERY LP SCHOOL, CHENGAMANAD PO.,
NEDUMBASSERY, KOCHI-683 578.
BY ADVS SUNIL JACOB JOSE
AJIT M.S.**

RESPONDENT/S:

- 1 **STATE OF KERALA,
REPRESENTED BY ITS CHIEF SECRETARY, SECRETARIAT,
THIRUVANANTHAPURAM-695001.**
- 2 **UNION OF INDIA,
REPRESENTED BY ITS SECRETARY, MINISTRY OF HOUSING
AND URBAN AFFAIRS, GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, ROOM
NO.308, C WING, NIRMAN BHAVAN, MOULANA AZAD ROAD,
NEW DELHI-110011.**
- 3 **THE ADDITIONAL CHIEF SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT,
LOCAL SELF GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENT, 5TH FLOOR,
SECRETARIAT ANNEX-I, THIRUVANANTHAPURAM-695001.**
- 4 **THE PRINCIPAL DIRECTOR,
PRINCIPAL DIRECTORATE, LOCAL SELF GOVERNMENT
DEPARTMENT, SWARAJ BHAVAN, 5TH FLOOR,
NANTHANKODE, KAWADIAR PO., THIRUVANANTHAPURAM -
695 003.
SMT. K. R. DEEPA, SPL. GP.**

W. P. (C) No. 41627 of 2022

-2-

THIS WRIT PETITION (CIVIL) HAVING COME UP FOR
ADMISSION ON 16.03.2023, THE COURT ON THE SAME DAY
DELIVERED THE FOLLOWING:

J U D G M E N T

S. Manikumar, C. J.

When the matter came up for admission, on 21.12.2022, we passed the following order:-

“Instant writ petition has been filed by the petitioners, seeking the following reliefs:-

“i. Call for the records leading to submission of Ext.P1;

ii. Issue a writ of mandamus any other appropriate writ or order compelling the 1st respondent to immediately constitute the Metropolitan Planning Committee for the Metropolitan area of Kochi, as mandated in Article 243 ZE, through the 74th constitutional amendment of the Constitution of India;

iii. Issue a writ of mandamus or any other appropriate writ directing the 1st respondent to take immediate steps for the formation of Kochi Metropolitan Development Authority, for the purpose of implementing, coordinating and supervising the orderly development of the Kochi Metropolitan area;

iv. Direct the 1st respondent to consider Ext. P1 representation and pass appropriate orders thereon, within a time frame to be fixed by this Hon'ble Court, in the interest of justice.”

2. Short facts leading to the filing of the writ petition are

as under:-

2.1. Petitioners have submitted that the 74th Constitutional amendment introduced Article 243 ZE to the Constitution of India, which mandated the States to constitute a Metropolitan Planning Committee (MPC), for preparing a draft development plan for metropolitan areas as a whole in every metropolitan area in India, with a population of 10 lakhs or more. The Kochi metropolitan area qualifies the stipulation for the purpose of constitution of MPC.

2.2. Petitioners have further submitted that the State of Kerala, represented by its Chief Secretary, Thiruvananthapuram, the 1st respondent, has failed to undertake the constitutional mandate, in spite of the lapse of 30 years of the amendment. Petitioners, natives of the city of Kochi, and being public spirited, submitted Ext. P1 representation dated 03.09.2022 before the 1st respondent, with a request to establish a MPC for undertaking the urban planning for the orderly development of the Kochi metropolitan area, with an additional prayer to establish a statutory body called Kochi Metropolitan Development Authority (KMDA), for implementing, coordinating, and supervising the orderly development of Kochi region within the Kochi Metropolitan area.

2.3. Petitioners have also submitted that the 1st respondent has failed to fulfill the constitutional mandate on its own, nor acted on being prompted through Ext. P1 representation dated 03.09.2022.

3. Ms. K. R. Deepa, learned Special Government Pleader, takes notice on behalf of the State of Kerala, represented by the Chief Secretary, Thiruvananthapuram, the Additional Chief Secretary to the Government, Local Self Government Department, Thiruvananthapuram, and the Principal Director, Local Self Government Department, Thiruvananthapuram, respondents 1, 3 and 4 respectively.

4. Mr. Jaishankar V. Nair, learned Central Government Counsel, takes notice for the Union of India, represented by its Secretary, Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs, New Delhi, the 2nd respondent.

Ms. K. R. Deepa, learned Special Government Pleader submitted that as on today, Committee as envisaged under Article 243ZE has not been constituted. She seeks time to get instructions.

2. On 13.02.2023, when the matter came up for further hearing, we passed the following order:-

“Earlier, in our order dated 21.12.2022, we have pointed out the constitutional mandate under Article 243ZE of the Constitution of India, to constitute Metropolitan Planning Committee in every Metropolitan area. Needless to state, the opening sentence of Article 243ZE dealing with the Constitution of Committee for Metropolitan Planning reads as follows: “There shall be constituted in every Metropolitan area a Metropolitan Planning Committee to prepare a draft development plan for the

Metropolitan area as a whole”.

2. On this day, when the matter came up for hearing, Ms.K.R. Deepa, learned Senior Government Pleader submitted that, in this regard, policy decision has to be taken.

3. *Per contra*, referring to the Constitutional amendment, which came into existence on 1993, Mr. Sunil Jacob Jose, learned counsel for the petitioners submitted that, though nearly two decades is over, Government does not come with a positive direction to constitute a committee, as stated supra.

4. It is expected that the Constitutional mandate has to be implemented in letter and spirit and in this regard, we direct the respondents to come out with appropriate instructions.”

3. A detailed counter affidavit dated 01.03.2023 has been filed by the Additional Chief Secretary to the Government, Local Self Government Department, Thiruvananthapuram, the 3rd respondent, which is reproduced:-

2. The Writ Petition is filed seeking a direction to the 1st respondent seeking the constitution of the Metropolitan Planning Committee of Kochi for the metropolitan area of Kochi as mandated

in **Article 243ZE** and the setting up of a **Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV)** in the form of a **Kochi Metropolitan Development Authority (KMDA)** to undertake developmental activities in the metropolitan area.

3. At the outset I apologise for the delay in filing the Counter Affidavit, as I have not been able to attend to office work for more than last 6 weeks on account of injuries pursuant to a road accident on 09.01.2023 and it is prayed that the delay in filing the counter affidavit may be excused. The following facts are brought for the kind consideration of this Hon'ble Court.

4. It is respectfully submitted that **Article 243ZE** of the Indian constitution does mandate setting up of a metropolitan planning committees for metropolitan areas of over 10 lakh population that are notified as such by the State Government. So the Ernakulam metropolitan area was indicated by the Government vide **GO (Ms)No.256/95/LAD dated 14.11.1995** which is notified in the Gazette as **SRO 1435/95 on 04.12.1995**.

5. It is also submitted that besides the above mentioned metropolitan area, other configurations for various developmental and planning purposes have also been effected – for the Greater Cochin Development Authority (**GCDA**), the Goshree Island Development Authority (**GIDA**), the Jawaharlal Nehru Nation Urban Renewal Mission (**JNNURM**) and Basic Services to the Urban Poor (**BSUP**) projects for infrastructure and basic services, the Kochi urban agglomeration under the 15th Central Finance Commission Award for

50 million plus cities that were an agglomeration of various local self government areas based on census data.

6. It is submitted that the listing of the metropolitan area was a convenient clustering of proximate Local government areas and not necessarily based on the nature of outward urbanisation, which is borne by the fact that the urban agglomeration identified by the 15th Central Finance Commission (CFC) based on the 2011 census of urban towns and their out growths (adjoining areas) identifies another set of urbanising spaces around Kochi with partial overlap.

The table below shows the comparison and jurisdiction overlap/exclusion in respect of the various entities including the Ernakulam metropolitan area:

	Name of LSG	MPA	GCDA	GIDA	UA
1	Kochi Corporation	*	*		*
2	Thrippunithura municipality	*	*		*
3	Perumbavoor municipality	*	*		*
4	Kalamassery municipality	*	*		*
5	Paravur municipality	*	*		*
6	Aluva municipality	*	*		*
7	Angamaly municipality	*	*		*
8	Eloor panchayat	*	*		*
9	Pallipuram	*		*	*
10	Kuzhupilly	*		*	
11	Edavanakad	*		*	*
12	Nayarambalam	*		*	
13	Mulavukad	*		*	*
14	Cheranallur	*	*		*
15	Kadamakudy	*		*	*

16	Varapuzha	*	*		*
17	Kottuvally	*	*		*
18	Ezhikkara	*	*		*
19	Kadungallur	†	†		*
20	Alangad	*	*		*
21	Choornikara	*	*		*
22	Edathala	*			
23	Keezhmadu	*	*		
24	Sreemoolanagaram	*	*		*
25	Chengamanadu	*	*		*
26	Nedumbassery	*	*		*
27	Kanjoor	*	*		*
28	Vazhakkulam	*	*		*
29	Chellanam	*	*		*
30	Thrikkakara	†	†		*
31	Vadavukodu Puthenkurishu	*	*		*
32	Thiruvankulam	*			
33	Chottanikkara	*	*		*
34	Mulanthuruthy	*	*		*
35	Maradu	*	*		*
36	Udaympoor	*	*		*
37	Kumbalam	*	*		*
38	Kumbalangy	*	*		*
39	Elamkunnappuzha	*		*	*
40	Chittattukara				*
41	Koovapady				*
42	Okkal				*
43	Vengola				*
44	Rayamangalam				*
45	Kunnathunadu				*
46	Thiruvaniyur				*

47	Kalady				*
48	Malayattoor				*
49	Edathala		*		*
50	Puthenvelikara				*
51	Kunnukara				*
52	Chendamangalam				*
53	Vadakkekkara				*
54	Karamaloor				*
55	Njarakkal			*	*
56	Amballoor				*
57	Vypin			*	*

The metropolitan areas are in **black** font excepting areas which are missed out in the Urban Agglomeration (UA) that are shown in **blue**. Areas in the UA which do not figure in the Metropolitan area are shown in **red**.

7. It is also submitted that while 39 Local governments fall within the purview of the Ernakulam metropolitan area, only 34 of them are within the urban agglomeration. The urban agglomeration has an additional 18 panchayats that are missing in the metropolitan area. The GCDA and GIDA have 31 and 9 LSGs respectively within their jurisdiction.

The Government is seized of the rapid urbanising nature in and around Kochi as well as other areas, and also of the fact that urban growth necessitates a new approach to the development on account of multiple peculiarities of urbanising populations – the issues arising out of enhanced population density, the pressure on utilities, the load on public infrastructure, the need

for climate resilience and adaptability, the need to accommodate transitory population and intensive migration etc., based on which it has been decided to come out with a detailed urban policy. It is also a fact that the system of urban administration needs to gear up to the increased demand for services. The financial and technical resources available to the local governments to take on the responsibilities that are attendant to rapid urbanisation also would need to be substantially augmented and urban reform to enable generation of resources including optimal leverage of land resources and ability to avail institutional finance is being contemplated. Incorporating the newest understanding of urban design into the template of urban governance, including spatial and agile planning and smart technologies is also essential to equip local governments to deliver effectively on these fronts. **Constitution of expert committee for providing insight and inputs for the formulation of the urban policy of the State is underway.** The committee's mandate would include looking into growth clusters including metropolitan areas and providing specific suggestions for effective operationalisation.

8. **It is submitted that at present the responsibility of preparation of development plan is vested with another constitutional entity, the District Planning Committee. The State of Kerala was among the first to constitute the District Planning Committee (DPC) in the spirit of the provision of the Indian Constitution Article 243ZD. The State Government also augmented**

the responsibility of the DPC from preparation of the draft district plan amalgamating the urban and rural plans as envisaged in the Constitution to the approval of all annual local Government plans, coordination of inter LSG interventions, monitoring of plan implementation and progress, and leadership in respect of large development and welfare interventions. All district officers involved in developmental activities are ex officio joint secretaries to the DPC. The DPC is headed by the District Panchayat President, and has representation of both urban and rural local Governments. MLAs are permanent invitees to the DPC. The District collector is ex officio member secretary of the DPC. The DPC Secretariat is headed by the District Planning Officer. The roles and functions of the DPC have been developed and finetuned over 26 years of decentralised governance in Kerala. The DPCs have also prepared District Plans as per Government directions through a detailed process of consultation and feedback. **The Ernakulam District Plan was finalised and published in 2018 and is available on the website of the State Planning Board.** 24 subject committees had been constituted for various subjects including Urban development and Migration, and Infrastructure. The district plan was finalised after a series of interactions and seminars at the District and State level.

9. It is further submitted that the Committee on Decentralisation of Powers, the Sen committee, which was the first State Finance commission of the State in the wake of the constitutional amendment enabling local governance had deliberated the matter of the Metropolitan Planning Committee (MPC). The

10. It is submitted that **the Kerala Municipality Act 1994, Section 54 mentions the metropolitan committee and the Kerala Metropolitan Planning Committee Rules 1995 stipulate the structure and function of the Metropolitan Planning Committee.** However in view of the Sen Committee observations these were not further acted upon.

11. It is further submitted that the responsibility already being undertaken by the District Planning Committee for the entire district including the metropolitan area is what is expected of the Metropolitan Planning Committee (MPC) as per the Indian Constitution. **As per the Constitution, every Metropolitan Planning Committee shall, in preparing the draft development plan, —**

(a) have regard to —

- i. the plans prepared by the Municipalities and the Panchayats in the Metropolitan area;**
- ii. matters of common interest between the Municipalities and the Panchayats, including co-ordinated spatial planning of the area, sharing of water and other physical and natural resources, the integrated development of infrastructure and environmental conservation;**
- iii. the overall objectives and priorities set by the Government of India and the Government of the State;**
- iv. the extent and nature of investments likely to be made in the Metropolitan area by agencies of the Government of India and of the Government of the State and other available resources whether financial or otherwise;**

Committee report, which was approved by the Government, states as follows:

“The Committee on Decentralisation of Powers feels that unless a metropolitan area spans across the jurisdiction of more than one District, there is no need of a Metropolitan Planning Committee. Such a Committee for a single District would only create confusion vis-à-vis the functions of the District Planning Committee. Therefore for the moment there is no need to create Metropolitan Committees in Kerala.”

The context of this observation was also the intensive exercise that was taken by the State Government for devolution of funds, functions and functionaries to local governments, the highest undertaken by any State in India in compliance with the constitutional mandate of empowering the three tier panchayats and Municipal bodies. The challenge was to ensure the autonomous decision making by Local Self Governments while at the same time ensuring that National and State priorities, policies, and due process were ensured. Guidelines for plan formulation, decision making and integration across departments and sectors and across local self governments were issued and improved upon an annual basis based on the experience from the ground which has become the framework for the functioning of the DPC (which has been mandated by the State to ensure the same).

12. It is submitted that **the method by which the MPC can undertake such responsibilities without adversely affecting another, an already functional constitutional entity, has to be worked out.** The complementarity of the metropolitan plan with the district plan, the overlap of functions between the DPC and MPC, the channelising of funds, ensuring that the operational template is equitable and does not swallow the smaller local self governments, synchronising of priorities that are now enunciated through the DPC (for example taking up disaster management plans, planning for elimination of extreme poverty, local economic development initiatives, inter LSG coordination of liquid waste management projects etc) – all these have to be articulated in such a manner as to strengthen both entities rather than replace one with the other.

13. It is further submitted that the Niti-Aayog has highlighted the non-availability of the following in the context of urban governance:

- An inter-agency coordination mechanism, including special purpose vehicles (SPVs), for effective delivery.
- A solid spatial plan that serves as an overall framework for smart city planning and implementation.
- Intelligent mechanisms for amplifying the voices of the urban poor, slum dwellers, migrants, and other marginalized citizens.
- A digital master plan, also known as a digital strategy and road map.

- Decision-making based on data for service delivery and resource sustainability.
- Access to skilled human resources to handle a variety of functional domains.
- Financing smart cities and ULB financial sustainability

14. It is also submitted that to properly grapple with disaster management, mobility, housing, climate change, and other issues that transcend municipal boundaries, regional-level, solutions are necessitated.

In the meanwhile the 15th Central Finance Commission Award stipulated a special dispensation for Urban Agglomerations that were identified based on the 2011 Census. These urban agglomerations were provided funds and had to undertake interventions for drinking water and waste management in an integrated fashion looking to the growing needs of urbanising cities and adjoining areas. In order to effect the same, while at the same time retaining the resilience of the DPC, a Joint Planning committee has been constituted by the State Government for the Kochi Urban Agglomeration. This committee is responsible for developing integrated plans for improving the quality of service in the sectors of drinking water, sanitation, and solid waste management for which Central Finance Commissioner (CFC) funds are provided to the urban agglomeration. The Kochi Corporation Mayor is the Chairperson and the Kochi Corporation Secretary is the Convenor of the Joint Planning Committee (JPC). The Municipal

chairpersons and Panchayat Presidents of all the LSGs in the UA and the corresponding Block Panchayat and District Panchayat Development Standing Committee chairpersons are members. The DPC members from the areas falling within the UA are also members of the JPC. Other members include:

- Government nominee of the DPC
- District Development Commissioner
- District Planning Officer
- District Town Planner
- Working group chairpersons, vice chairpersons and convenors of the working groups for water conservation, drinking water supply, sanitation and waste management (as constituted by the JPC)

15. It is further submitted that the committee formed for the Urban Agglomeration (UA) is very similar in nature and function to the MPC as envisaged in the Constitution. It has however come to existence based on a requirement of the Central Finance Commission (CFC) award. The experience of functioning of the committee has thrown up many concerns. These include:

- Risk of marginalisation of the smaller and more peripheral local self governments in the UA

- Coordination issues between the various implementing agencies identified by different local self governments in respect of the schemes taken up under the UA funds for implementation
- Challenge in developing holistic view overriding local propensities and preferences
- Risk of impinging on the autonomy and jurisdiction of local self governments who are mandated to take up social and economic developmental activities for their respective areas.
- Risk of reduction of citizen interface through the gram sabha and ward sabha which is the corner stone of local democracy.

16. It was in the wake of the evident urbanisation around corporation areas and the development of growth clusters, as well as the creation of urban agglomerations, the attendant possibilities and challenges that the decision was taken to formulate a clear urban policy for the State Government. An Urban observatory is being set up by the State under the Rebuild Kerala Initiative (RKI) for action research and insight on many of the challenges and possibilities of urban development. The State has also reached out to the World Resources Institute (WRI) India and Centre for Environment Planning and Technology (CEPT) Ahmedabad for inputs on navigating the inherent contradictions and arriving at a workable model for development of the metropolitan area. This would include enunciating very clearly the space of the MPC vis-a-vis the DPC, how the draft metropolitan plan and the district plan are to be synchronised or made complementary to each other, the resources that need to go into the functioning of the MPC. The area jurisdiction of the Metropolitan area would also have to be revisited since the urban

sprawl and development has not been along the lines and the local self governments that were envisaged in the 1995 Gazette notification.

17. It is respectfully pointed out that **while the Government is seized of its constitutional obligation regarding Metropolitan Planning Committees (MPCs), it would like to do it right, in such a way** as to ensure that the strengthening of local self governments and DPCs that has been effected over two decades of experience in decentralised governance is not subverted, even while ensuring that the development challenges of urban growth clusters and metropolitan areas are brought into focus and strategized through the MPC. **For this it is requested that Government may please be permitted to incorporate the same into the comprehensive urban policy that the State Government has decided to formulate in response to the times.**

18. It is also pointed out that the petitioner suggests that the GCDA and GIDA be converted into the SPV for implementation of the metropolitan area schemes. **Proponents of decentralised governance are not in favour of parastatals like developmental authorities that are mandated to be done by local governments. This would also be a dilution of the Local government's constitutional mandate.** Instead it is advocated to strengthen the Administrative machinery and delivery systems. This would require augmentation of own resources and restructuring the administrative machinery, another area proposed to be discussed under the urban policy of the State. **As it is, the area jurisdiction of the GCDA and GIDA do not correspond to the metropolitan area identified either for Ernakulam metropolitan area or the Kochi urban**

agglomeration. How these entities can be brought within the local governance framework is also to be studied. It is therefore earnestly prayed that an extension of time is highly necessary in the matter of setting up the MPC of the Kochi agglomeration.

Therefore, it is submitted that the Writ Petition is devoid of any merit and is liable to be dismissed.

What is stated above in paragraphs 2 to 18 is true to my knowledge and what is stated in paragraphs 2 to 18 is on information and belief derived from the relevant office records and I believe the same to be true.

4. Having given due consideration to the material on record, in particular, the averments that steps have been taken to constitute a Metropolitan Planning Committee for the Metropolitan area of Kochi, as mandated under Article 243ZE, taking note of the length of time, i.e. nearly 2 decades, we direct the Chief Secretary, Secretariat, Thiruvananthapuram, the Additional Chief Secretary to the Government, Local Self Government Department, Thiruvananthapuram, and the Principal Director, Local Self Government Department, respondents 1, 3 and 4 respectively, to finalize the preparation of the process already undertaken and as explained in the foregoing paragraphs of the counter affidavit filed by the 3rd respondent, and constitute the Metropolitan Planning

Committee for Kochi, as mandated under Article 243ZE, and also to take immediate steps for the formation of Kochi Metropolitan Development Authority, for the purpose of implementing, coordinating and supervising the orderly development of Kochi Metropolitan area, within four months from the date of receipt of a copy of this judgment.

5. Having regard to the inordinate delay, directions issued should be implemented in letter and spirit, without there being any application for extension of time.

With the above directions, writ petition is disposed of.

Post on 18.07.2023 for compliance report.

Sd/-
S. MANIKUMAR
CHIEF JUSTICE

Sd/-
MURALI PURUSHOTHAMAN
JUDGE

Eb

///TRUE COPY///
P. A. TO JUDGE

APPENDIX OF WP(C) 41627/2022**PETITIONER EXHIBITS****EXHIBIT P1**

**PHOTO COPY OF THE REPRESENTATION DATED
3/9/2022 OF THE PETITIONERS SUBMITTED
BEFORE THE HONBLE CHIEF MINISTER, STATE
OF KERALA.**

ALS (1890)

Nov-25 3:43pm



IN THE HIGH COURT OF KERALA AT ERNAKULAM

PRESENT

THE HONOURABLE MR. JUSTICE A.MUHAMED MUSTAQUE

&

THE HONOURABLE MR. JUSTICE MURALI PURUSHOTHAMAN

WEDNESDAY, THE 11TH DAY OF OCTOBER 2023 / 19TH ASWINA,
1945

RP NO. 591 OF 2023

AGAINST THE JUDGMENT DATED 16.03.2023 IN WP(C) 41627/2022

REVIEW PETITIONER:

- 1 STATE OF KERALA, REPRESENTED BY ITS
CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
SECRETARIAT, THIRUVANANTHAPURAM,
PIN - 695001.
- 2 THE ADDITIONAL CHIEF SECRETARY TO THE
GOVERNMENT, LOCAL SELF GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENT,
FIFTH FLOOR, SECRETARIAT ANNEX-1,
THIRUVANANTHAPURAM, PIN - 695001.
- 3 THE PRINCIPAL DIRECTOR, PRINCIPAL DIRECTORATE,
LOCAL SELF GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENT,
SWARAJ BHAVAN, FIFTH FLOOR NANTHANCODE,
KAWDIAR P.O, THIRUVANANTHAPURAM,
PIN - 695003.

BY SPECIAL GOVERNMENT PLEADER, SMT.DEEPA K.R.

RESPONDENTS:

- 1 ADV.RICHARD RAJESH KUMAR, AGED 25 YEARS,
PADAMATTUMMAL HOUSE, CHERAI P.O.,
ERNAKULAM, PIN - 683514.
- 2 ARJUN P BHASKER, AGED 25 YEARS,
ANGEL'S GARDEN,COMPANYPADI ROAD, NEAR
POICKATTUSERY LP SCHOOL, CHENGAMANAD P.O.,
NEDUMBASERRY, KOCHI, PIN - 683578.



3 UNION OF INDIA, REPRESENTED BY ITS SECRETARY,
MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS,
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, ROOM NO.308, C WING,
NIRMAN BHAVAN MOULANA AZAD ROAD,
NEW DELHI, PIN - 110011.

BY ADV.SUNIL JACOB JOSE

THIS REVIEW PETITION HAVING BEEN FINALLY HEARD ON
11.10.2023, THE COURT ON THE SAME DAY DELIVERED THE
FOLLOWING:



O R D E R

A.Muhamed Mustaque, J.

The State has come up with this review petition pointing out that this Court's direction to constitute Kochi Metropolitan Development Authority on the face of Article 243 ZE of the Constitution is incorrect and is without noting the purport of the above Article in the Constitution. It is submitted that the State has no objection in constituting a committee as contemplated under Article 243 ZE and it does not extend to mandate the State to establish an authority for the purpose of implementing the objectives as referred to in Article 243 ZE.

We have gone through the constitutional provision as above, we are of the view that this Court apparently by mistake directed the constitution of Kochi Metropolitan Development Authority and the relief granted ought to have been confined to the Constitution of Metropolitan Planning Committee as referred under Article 243 ZE. Therefore, the impugned judgment is modified to the extent as above.

The review petition is disposed of as above.

sd/-

A.MUHAMED MUSTAQUE, JUDGE

sd/-

MURALI PURUSHOTHAMAN, JUDGE

In

NOV-21
9:11 pm

HIGH COURT OF KERALA
AT ERNAKULAM

Number and Year of the Case : RP 591/2023
Name Of Applicant : ADVOCATE GENERAL
: KERALA
Number and Date of Application : 53925/2023 , 16-10-2023
Date when the copy was delivered : 16-10-2023

Examiner





GOVERNMENT OF KERALA

Abstract

Constitution of Metropolitan Planning Committee for the Metropolitan Area of Kochi- Formation of Consultation committee - Sanction accorded- Orders issued.

LOCAL SELF GOVERNMENT (RD) DEPARTMENT

G.O.(Rt)No.824/2023/LSGD Dated,Thiruvananthapuram, 05-04-2023

Read Judgment dated 16.03.2023 in WP(C) No.41627 of 2022 filed by Adv.Richard Rajesh Kumar and another before the Hon'ble High Court of Kerala.

ORDER

The 74th Constitutional amendment introduced Article 243 ZE to the Constitution of India which mandated the States to constitute Metropolitan Planning Committee (MPC) for preparing a draft development plan for metropolitan areas as a whole in every metropolitan area in India with a population of 10 lakh or more. As per the judgment read above, the Hon'ble High Court of Kerala directed the Government to constitute Metropolitan Planning Committee (MPC) for the Metropolitan area of Kochi as mandated in Article 243 ZE of the Constitution of India.

Government have examined the matter in detail in the light of the judgement above. In continuation to the steps that have already been initiated by the Government to constitute a Metropolitan Planning Committee for the Metropolitan Area of Kochi, as mandated under

Article 243ZE of the Constitution of India, Government have decided to constitute a committee to give suggestions, in the matter of formation of Metropolitan Planning Committee (MPC), after looking into the various issues raised as detailed below:

1. Jurisdiction of the MPC.
2. Relationship of the MPC with DPC.
3. Integration of the MPC plans with the District Plan.
4. Implementation of the decisions of the MPC (particularly pertaining to inter LSG projects)

In this circumstances Government are pleased to constitute a Consultation Committee with the following persons:

1. Dr Ramachandran (Secretary GOI Urban Development, Rtd).
2. Sri S.M.Vijayanand (Chairman SFC).
3. Sri Suresh (former CMD, HUDCO).
4. Sri Ajith Kalliyath (Urban Chair, KILA).
5. Sri P.K Ravindran.
6. Sri Jiju P Alex (Member, Decentralised Planning, SPB).
7. Sri Rajamanickam Principal Director LSGD.
8. Dr Joy Elamon (Convenor).
9. District Collector, Ernakulam.

The committee has to submit its report in this regard by May10, 2023.

(By order of the Governor)
SARADA MURALEEDHARAN I A S

ADDITIONAL CHIEF SECRETARY

To:

1. Advocate General, Kerala (with C/L)
2. Dr Ramachandran (Secretary GOI Urban Development, Rtd).
3. Sri S.M.Vijayanand (Chairman SFC).
4. Sri Suresh (former CMD, HUDCO).
5. Sri Ajith Kalliyath (Urban Chair, KILA).
6. Sri P.K Ravindran.
7. Sri Jiju P Alex (Member, Decentralised Planning, SPB).
8. Sri Rajamanickam ,Principal Director LSGD.
9. Dr Joy Elamon
10. District Collector, Ernakulam.
11. StockFile/Office Copy

Forwarded /By order

Section Officer



GOVERNMENT OF KERALA

Abstract

Local Self Government Department - Consultation Committee for the Constitution of Metropolitan Planning Committee - Designating Dr. Ramachandran as Chairman of the Committee - Orders issued.

LOCAL SELF GOVERNMENT (RD) DEPARTMENT

G.O.(Rt)No.978/2023/LSGD Dated, Thiruvananthapuram, 05-05-2023

Read G.O.(Rt)No.824/2023/LSGD dated 05/04/2023.

ORDER

As per the Government Order read above the Metropolitan Planning Committee for the Metropolitan Area of Kochi has been constituted.

The Government are pleased to designate Dr. Ramachandran, senior most member (Secretary GOI Urban Development, Rtd) as the Chairman of the consultation Committee constituted vide the Government Order read above.

Kerala Institute of Local Administration (KILA) and the Chief Town Planner will provide logistic support to the Committee. They will also obtain and furnish information regarding the structure and scope of MPCs and a Documentation Report with regard to the set up of MPCs in other States for the reference of the Committee.

The period of the committee is extended upto 17.05.2023.

(By order of the Governor)
SARADA MURALEEDHARAN I A S
ADDITIONAL CHIEF SECRETARY

To:

1. Dr. Ramachandran (Secretary GOI Urban Development, Rtd)
2. Sri. S.M.Vijayanand (Chairman, SFC)
3. Sri. Suresh (former CMD, HUDCO)

4. Sri. Ajith Kalliyath (Urban Chair Professor, KILA)
5. Sri. P.K.Ravindran
6. Sri. Jiju.P.Alex (Member, Decentralised Planning, SPB)
7. Sri. Rajamanickam, Principal Director, LSGD)
8. Dr. Joy Elamon, Director General, KILA
9. Chief Town Planner, Thiruvananthapuram
10. District Collector, Ernakulam
11. Stock File/Office copy

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Section Officer



**Report of the Committee Constituted by the
Government of Kerala to give Suggestions regarding the
formation of Metropolitan Planning Committee for Kochi**

Submitted to the Government of Kerala



MAY 17, 2023

Constitution of the Committee

1. Dr. M. Ramachandran IAS (Retd) , Former Secretary to Government of India, MoHUA -(Chairman)
2. Mr. S.M. Vijayanand IAS (Retd), Former Chief Secretary and Chairman, Kerala State Finance Commission
3. Mr. V. Suresh, Former CMD, HUDCO
4. Dr. Jiju P. Alex, Member, Kerala State Planning Board
5. Dr. Ajith Kaliyath, Urban Chair Professor
6. Prof. P.K. Raveendran
7. Mr. M.G. Rajamanickam IAS, Principal Director, Local Self Government Department, Kerala
8. Mr. N.S.K. Umesh IAS, District Collector, Ernakulam
9. Dr. Joy Elamon, Director General, Kerala Institute of Local Administration (KILA) – (Convenor)

Technical Support by Mr. Pramod Kumar C.P. and team from LSGD (Planning)

Acknowledgment

We are thankful to the Government of Kerala for entrusting this very important task with this Committee. The support provided by Ms. Sarada Muraleedharan IAS, Additional Chief Secretary, LSGD has been of great value as it helped us to work effectively complete the report in such a short time. We have been supported by the team from LSGD (Planning) led by Mr. Pramod Kumar C.P., the Chief Town Planner. I place on record the active involvement of the members of the Committee, without whom this report would not have been finalised within such a short time. Thanks to all of them.

V. Ramachandran
Chairman

Report of the Committee Constituted by the Government of Kerala to give Suggestions regarding the formation of Metropolitan Planning Committee for Kochi

I. Background

The Constitution of India under Article 243ZE mandates the formation of Metropolitan Planning Committees (MPC) in all metropolitan areas with a population of over 10 lakh that are notified as such by the State Governments. The responsibility of preparing a development plan is vested with the District Planning Committee (DPC), which is another constitutional entity under Article 243ZD. The State of Kerala was among the first to constitute and functionalise the District Planning Committee. The State Government also augmented the responsibility of the DPC from preparation of the draft district plan amalgamating the urban and rural plans as envisaged in the Constitution to the approval of all annual Local Self Government (LSG) plans, coordination of inter LSG interventions, monitoring of plan implementation and progress, and leadership in respect of large development and welfare interventions. All district officers involved in developmental activities are ex-officio joint secretaries of the DPC.

The Kerala Municipality Act 1994 mentions the MPC, and the Kerala Metropolitan Planning Committee Rules 1995 outline the structure and functions of the MPC. However, since the MPCs were not constituted and then notified, the responsibility envisioned by the MPC is already being undertaken by the DPC for the entire district, including the metropolitan planning area. This includes preparing the draft development plan taking into consideration the common interest between the Municipalities and the Panchayaths, including co-ordinated spatial planning of the area, overall objectives and priorities set by the

Government of India and the Government of the State; and managing the nature and investments likely to be made in the Metropolitan area by agencies of the Government of India and of the Government of the State and other available resources whether financial or otherwise.

The Government of Kerala, through GO (Ms) No.256/95/LAD dated 14.11.1995, notified in the Gazette as SRO 1435/95 on 04.12.1995 (**Annexure 1**), parts of designated three districts in Kerala, namely Ernakulam, Thiruvananthapuram, and Kozhikode, as metropolitan areas for as envisaged in the Part IX-A of the Constitution of India.

In the meantime, two Development Authorities were created on Kochi, though not as statutory planning committees, namely the Greater Cochin Development Authority (GCDA) and Goshree Island Development Authority (GIDA). Post 73rd and 74th Constitutional amendments and the decentralised planning through People's Plan Campaign where funds, functions and functionaries were devolved to the LSGs, the state government decided to wind up all such development authorities in the state as the development functions were devolved to the LSGs. However, a few were allowed to continue like the GCDA and GIDA in the Kochi area.

The Committee constituted by the Government of Kerala on Decentralisation of Powers (SB Sen Committee) in 1999, had suggested that unless a metropolitan area spans across the jurisdiction of more than one district, there is no need for an MPC. The committee also suggested that creating an MPC would only create confusion with the functions of the DPC and, therefore, there is no need to create Metropolitan Planning Committees in Kerala. In view of the S B Sen Committee observations, the provisions made for formation of MPC stipulating the structure and functions were not further acted upon.

In 2016, the Kerala Town and Country Planning Act was enacted to support systematic development and regulation of urban and rural regions in the state, with a particular emphasis on scientific spatial planning. MPC and metropolitan area plan were included in the Act.

The 15th Central Finance Commission (CFC) earmarked grants for seven city agglomerations in Kerala under the Million plus cities challenge fund. Based on the 2011 census of urban towns and their outgrowths (adjoining areas), it identifies another set of urbanizing spaces around Kochi with partial overlap. In line with the Finance Commission requirement, a Joint Planning Committee was constituted for the urban agglomeration of Kochi with Mayor of Kochi as its Chairperson.

Recently, a judgment dated 16.03.2023 in WP(C) No.41627 of 2022 filed before the Hon'ble High Court of Kerala directed the Government to constitute Metropolitan Planning Committee (MPC) for the Metropolitan area of Kochi as mandated in Article 243 ZE of the Constitution of India (**Annexure 3**). In continuation to the steps that have already been initiated by the Government to constitute a Metropolitan Planning Committee for the Metropolitan Area of Kochi, as mandated under Article 243ZE of the Constitution of India, the Government decided to constitute a committee (G.O.(Rt)No.824/2023/LSGD dated 05.04.2023 (**Annexure 2**) under the chairmanship of Dr. M. Ramachandran IAS (former Secretary to Government of India, MoHUA) to give suggestions, in the matter of formation of Metropolitan Planning Committee (MPC), after looking into the various issues raised as detailed below:

1. Jurisdiction of the MPC
2. Relationship of the MPC with DPC
3. Integration of the MPC plans with the District Plan
4. Implementation of the decisions of the MPC (particularly pertaining to inter LSG projects)

The Committee met on 20.04.2023, 01.05.2023 and 16.05.2023 and finalised this report. In the first meeting of the Committee it was decided to get the support of the Chief Town Planner of the LSGD (Planning) and he also attended the meetings of the Committee. This was later endorsed by the Government through GO Rt 978-2023-LSGD dtd 05.05.2023 (**Annexure 11**).

II. Constitutional Provisions regarding MPC

The 74th Amendment to the Constitution provides for the setting up of District Planning Committee (DPC) in Article 243-ZD and Metropolitan Planning Committee (MPC) in Article 243-ZE. It has defined Metropolitan Area and also states the establishment of Metropolitan Planning Committee and District Planning Committee. It appears that there are some grey areas here as there are overlaps and lack of clarity on the roles and functions of the two. While the DPC has to prepare a Draft Development Plan for the District and send it to the Government, the MPC has to prepare a Draft Development Plan for the Metropolitan area and send it to the Government. As such it is for the States to decide on various subsequent matters remaining within the Constitutional scheme.

II (i) The Constitution of India Article 243P (c) - Definition of Metropolitan Area

“Metropolitan area” means an area having a population of ten lakhs or more, comprised in one or more districts and consisting of two or more Municipalities or Panchayats or other contiguous areas, specified by the Governor by public notification to be a Metropolitan area for the purposes of this part.

II (2) The Constitution of India Article 243ZE - Committee for Metropolitan Planning Article 243ZE (**Annexure 3**) mandates the following:

- Metropolitan Planning Committee (MPC) to be constituted in every Metropolitan area.
- MPC to prepare a draft development plan for the Metropolitan area as a whole.

- The Legislature of a State may make provisions for the composition, manner of seat filling, representation, functions, and selection of Chairpersons of the MPC.
- At least two-thirds of the members of the MPC shall be elected by the elected members of Municipalities and Chairpersons of Panchayats in the Metropolitan area in proportion to the ratio between their populations of the Municipalities and of the Panchayats in that area.
- MPC shall have regard to plans prepared by the Municipalities and Panchayats, matters of common interest, objectives and priorities set by the Government of India and the State, extent and nature of investments, and consult specified institutions and organizations as may be deemed necessary for carrying out the functions assigned to such committees.
- The Chairperson of the MPC shall forward the development plan, recommended by the Committee, to the Government of the State.

II (3) The Constitution of India Article 243ZD – District Planning Committee

Article 243ZD (**Annexure 4**) mandates the following:

- A District Planning Committee (DPC) shall be established in every State at the district level to prepare a draft development plan for the district as a whole by consolidating the plans of the Panchayats and Municipalities.
- The Legislature of a State may make laws related to: (a)Composition of the DPCs, (b)Manner of filling the seats in such Committees, (c)Functions relating to district planning, (d)Manner of choosing the Chairpersons of such Committees.
- Every DPC shall consider matters of common interest between Panchayats and Municipalities, the extent and type of available resources, and consult institutions and organizations specified by the Governor in preparing the draft development plan.

- The Chairperson of every DPC shall submit the development plan, recommended by the Committee, to the Government of the State.
- The Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission agenda of reforms reinforced the Constitutional provisions and called for making appropriate provisions to have DPCs and MPCs.

III. Steps So Far (State of Kerala)

Subsequent to the 74th Amendment, the State of Kerala enacted the Kerala Municipality Act 1994 which specifies the structure and functions of the DPC and MPC. Rules were also formulated regarding the functioning of the MPC. Later, in 2016, the Kerala Town and Country Planning Act was also enacted.

III (1) Kerala Municipality Act 1994 - Section 53 - District Planning Committee

Kerala Municipality Act, 1994 - Section 53 (**Annexure 5**) details out the following with respect to the District Planning Committee.

- The government shall constitute a District Planning Committee in every district to consolidate plans prepared by Panchayats and Municipalities and prepare a draft development plan for the district as a whole.
- The committee shall consist of 15 members, including 12 elected members from Panchayats and Municipalities, the President of the District Panchayat, a person nominated by the government, and the District Collector as the ex-officio member.
- The members elected from Panchayats and Municipalities shall be elected under the supervision of the State Election Commission and in proportion to the population of rural and urban areas in the district.
- The President of the District Panchayat shall be the Chairman of the Committee, and the District Collector shall be the Secretary.
- The district-level officers of the government departments in the district shall be the Joint Secretaries of the Committee.
- Members of Parliament, Legislative Assembly, and Council of States representing any area in a district shall be permanent invitees to the District Planning Committee of that district.

- The Committee shall consolidate plans prepared by Panchayats and Municipalities and prepare a draft development plan for the district, considering matters of common interest, available resources, and consulting with specified institutions and organizations.
- The Chairman shall forward the development plan to the government for approval, and the government shall consider the proposal and priorities included in the plan while preparing the State Plan.
- The District Planning Committee shall monitor the progress in implementing the approved district planning schemes and State plans and evaluate the action programmes already completed.
- The rules governing the meeting procedure of the Committee, including the quorum, shall be prescribed.

III (2) Kerala Municipality Act 1994 - Section 54 - Metropolitan Planning Committee

Kerala Municipality Act, 1994 - Section 54 (**Annexure 6**) details out the following with respect to the Metropolitan Planning Committee.

- A Metropolitan Planning Committee (MPC) shall be constituted by the government through a notification in the Gazette for a Metropolitan area to prepare a draft development plan for the whole area.
- The MPC shall consist of 15 members:
 - a) 10 elected members from Municipalities and Village Panchayats in the Metropolitan area in proportion to the ratio between their population.
 - b) 5 nominated members by the government, including an officer of the rank of a Secretary to Government or an eminent person having experience in local administration or public administration, an officer not below the rank of Senior Town Planner of the Town Planning Department, an officer not below the rank of Superintending Engineer of the Public Works Department, an officer of any

Government Department not below the rank of a Deputy Secretary to Government, and the Collector of the district in which the metropolitan area is comprised.

- The members mentioned under clause (a) shall be elected under the guidelines, supervision, and control of the State Election Commission, and one among them shall be elected as the Chairman.
- The officer nominated under item (iv) of clause (b) (**Annexure 6**) shall be appointed as the Member Secretary of the Committee.
- The MPC shall prepare a draft development plan for the Metropolitan area as a whole and perform other planning and coordination functions assigned to it by the government from time to time.
- The MPC shall have regard to various factors such as plans prepared by Municipalities and Panchayats, matters of common interest, overall objectives and priorities set by the Central or the State Government, and the extent and nature of investments likely to be made in the Metropolitan area.
- The Secretary shall forward the development plan, as recommended by the MPC, to the Government for approval.
- The meeting procedure and quorum shall be governed by prescribed rules.

III (3) Kerala Metropolitan Planning Committee Rules'1995

Under Government order (Ms) No. 256/95/LAD, S.R.O. No. 1435/95 (**Annexure 1**) by clause (c) of Article 243 P of the Constitution of India, based on the population of the area, territorial areas of the time being controlled by the Municipalities and Panchayats specified were defined as Metropolitan area for the purpose of Part IX A of the Constitution of India.

Under this, Ernakulam (Kochi) Metropolitan Area was defined as the total area of 39 Local Governments, the list of which is attached at (**Annexure 7**). The

Kerala Metropolitan Planning Committee (Election of Members and Proceedings of Meeting) Rules (**Annexure 9**), 1995 also lays down the election procedure of the members and proceedings of the meetings conducted by its members and procedures for conducting the meetings.

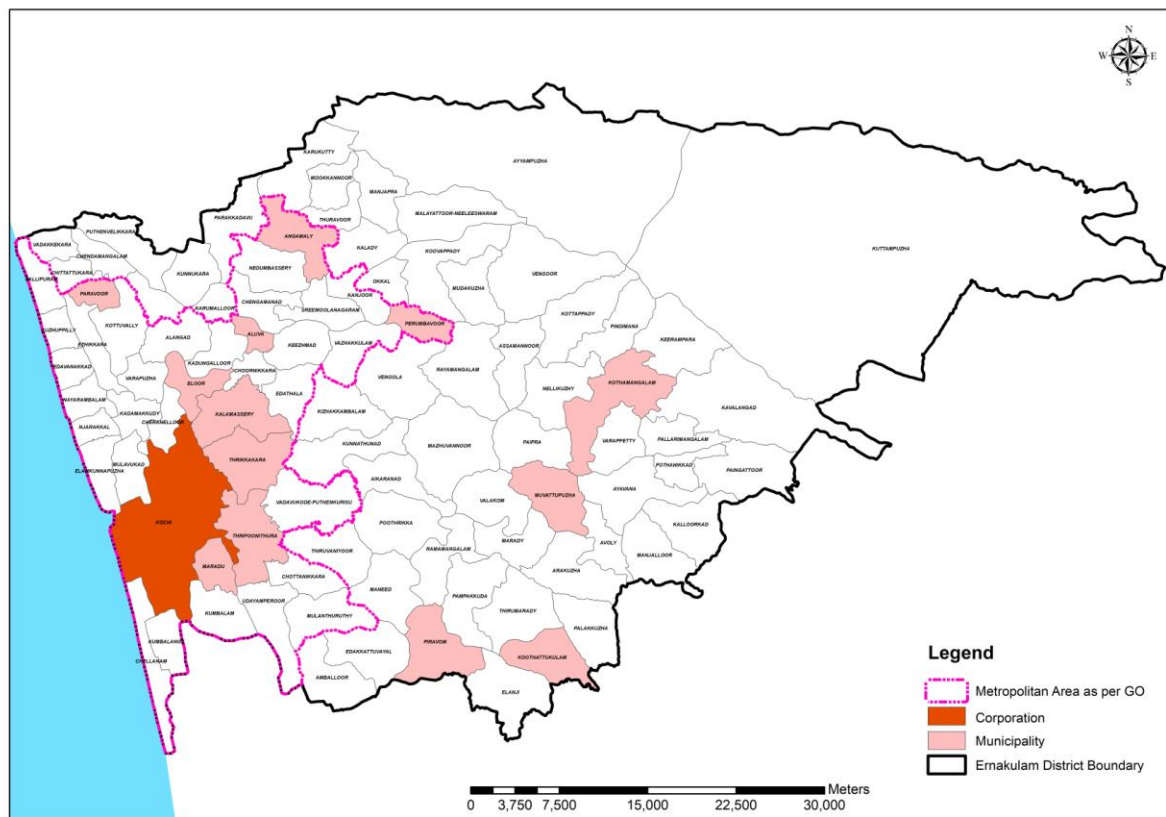


Figure 1: Kochi – Metropolitan Areas as notified in 1995

III (4) The Kerala Town and Country Planning Act 2016

It is to be noted that it is the Kerala Town and Country Planning Act, 2016, Chapter IV (Clause 20 – 27) (**Annexure 10**) which focuses in some detail on Metropolitan Planning Committee and Plans for Metropolitan Planning Area. In most aspects, it discusses the provisions in the Constitution and the Kerala Municipality Act 1994. The Kerala Town and Country Planning Act of 2016 provides for the declaration of Metropolitan Areas, which are defined by the government and suggests that the Metropolitan Planning Committee (MPC) is

responsible for preparing a Perspective Plan for the Metropolitan Area, which includes a long-term strategy for spatial development, covering matters such as population settlement patterns, transportation systems, land use patterns, housing, infrastructure, and environmental conservation. It also mandates that the committee also has powers to formulate policies and identify projects for the integrated development of metropolitan area-level infrastructure, facilitate their implementation, and advise on matters relating to the sharing of physical and natural resources within the Metropolitan Area. Additionally, it has also provided a perspective on the relationship between Metropolitan Planning Committees and District Planning Committees through clauses 20-22 and 25 (5).

IV. Other Recent Developments

IV (1) Urban Agglomeration (UA)

The Central Finance Commission (CFC) in India determines the distribution of financial resources between the Union government and state governments, as well as within the state governments. The CFC takes into consideration a number of factors, including the population of an area and its level of urbanization.

The concept of urban agglomeration is important for the CFC because it helps in determining the population of urban areas, which is one of the factors considered while distributing resources. Therefore, the population of urban agglomerations is considered by the CFC while determining the distribution of financial resources among states, as well as between urban and rural areas within states. This is because urban agglomerations are often centres of economic activity and require more resources for development and maintenance of infrastructure, compared to rural areas. An urban agglomeration refers to a continuous urban spread constituting a town or a city and its adjoining urban outgrowths, or two or more physically contiguous towns together with their outgrowths, which have a combined population of 1 lakh or above and a density of population of at least 400 persons per square kilometre.

IV (2) 15th Central Finance Commission

The 15th Central Finance Commission (CFC) is a constitutional body which has recommended the sharing of taxes between the Union government and the States, and the allocation of funds to the States for various purposes including local governance and urban development.

Under the 15th CFC, a share of funds has been allocated to the urban local bodies (ULBs) in India. It has also earmarked funds for Urban Agglomerations. Urban agglomerations are identified and defined by the Registrar General of India based on the decennial Census of India data. The latest being as of 2011, the CFC has taken this into consideration.

IV (3) Urban Agglomeration in Kerala

In Kerala, as listed by the Registrar General of India based on the decennial Census of India data, there are 15 urban agglomerations in Kerala, including cities/towns in the districts of Ernakulam, Thiruvananthapuram, Kozhikode, Thrissur, Kollam, Malappuram and Kannur.

IV (4) Joint Planning Committee

As part of the planning process based on the CFC awards, a Joint Planning Committee has been formed in Urban agglomerations (GO No. 272/2021/LSGD dated 24.11.2021 given as Annexure 12). The Mayor, presidents/chairpersons and secretaries of all the local self-government in the concerned Urban agglomeration are members of the Joint Planning Committee. It also includes the Development Standing Committee Chairpersons of the Block and District Panchayat as well as members of the DPC if they are elected from the Urban agglomeration area. The chairperson of the committee is the Mayor of the Corporation and the Secretary of the Corporation. Where the Corporation is not included in the Urban agglomeration (only Malappuram), the chairperson of the Malappuram Municipality is the chairperson and the secretary of the Municipality as the secretary.

IV (5) Kochi Urban Agglomeration

According to 2011 Census, Kochi is one of the seven Million Plus Urban Agglomerations in Kerala. The list of various Local Governments within the Kochi Urban Agglomeration is attached at **Annexure 8**. Kochi Urban Agglomeration was the first million plus urban agglomeration in Kerala. The population of Kochi Urban Agglomeration exceeded 10 lakhs in 1991 Census itself and remained as the only one Million Plus urban agglomeration during 2001 also.

Kochi Urban Agglomeration is a metropolitan area centred around the city of Kochi, in Ernakulam district. With a population of more than 2.1 million within an area of 440 Sq. km, it is the most populous metropolitan area in Kerala.

Kochi Urban Agglomeration has 14 Gram Panchayaths which were not part of the Metropolitan Area identified in 1995. The list of all the Local Self Governments in the Kochi Urban Agglomeration is provided as **Annexure 8**.

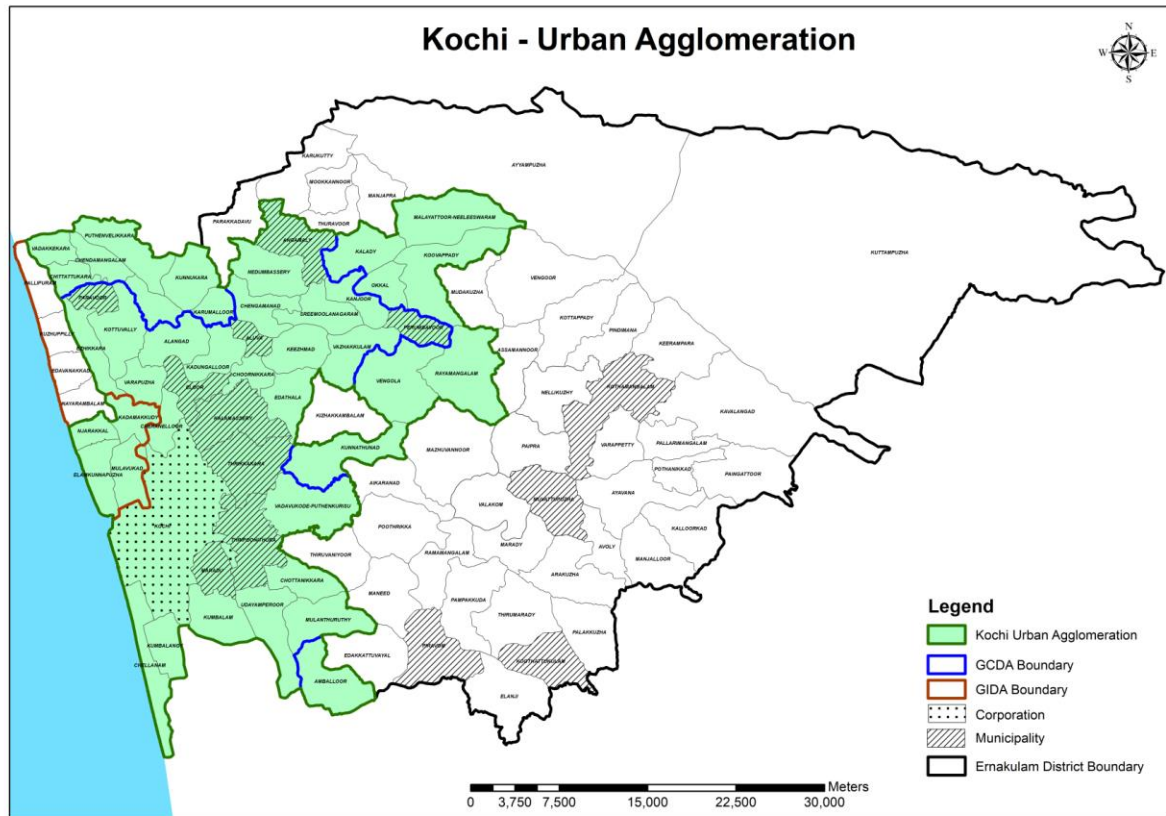


Figure 2 : Kochi – Urban Agglomeration deduced from Census 2011

IV (6) Greater Cochin Development Authority (GCDA)

The Greater Cochin Development Authority (GCDA) has come into existence on 24-01-1976 under the Madras Town Planning Act of 1920 and Travancore Town Planning Act IV of 1108 read with G.O. (MS) No.19176/LA & SWD dated 23-01-1976. The aim was to facilitate an orderly and planned development within the Greater Cochin Region comprising Kochi Corporation, 6 Municipalities & 33 Panchayaths having an area of 732 Sq.km. Later Goshree Islands Development Authority (GIDA) was formed in 1994 comprising 8 Island Panchayaths of Greater Cochin region and a portion of Corporation having an area of 100 Sq.km. The present GCDA area comprises Cochin Corporation, 9 Municipalities and 21 Panchayaths having an area of 632 Sq.km. Kochi has a population of about 6.12 lakhs (As per 2011 census) within the Municipal Corporation limits. The total population of GCDA area is 17.11 lakhs

as per 2011 census. Government of Kerala vide GO (Ms) No. 256/95/LAD Dated 14th November 1995 promulgated Cochin Metropolitan area comprising of the GCDA area.

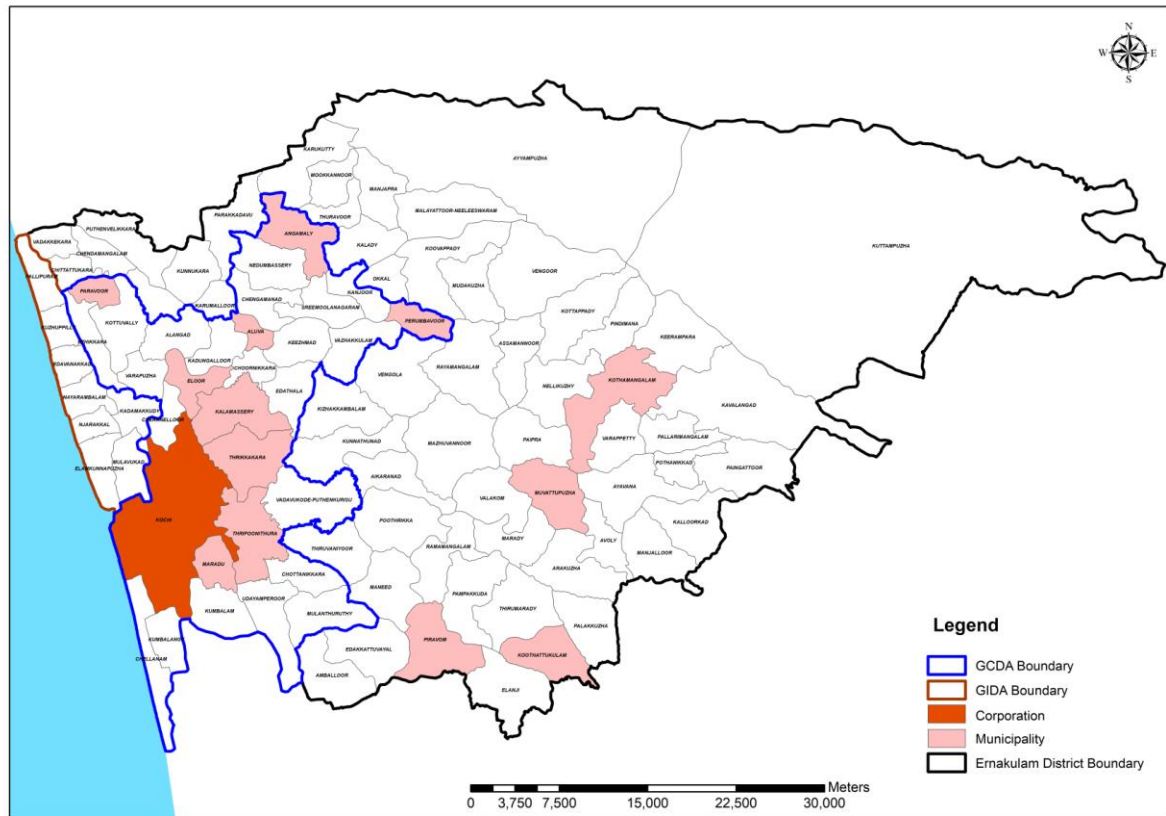


Figure 3: Kochi – GCDA and GIDA Areas

GCDA is a body incorporated under the Kerala Town and Country Planning act of 2016 (act 9 of 2016) and notified as per clause 51 of the ibid act by Government of Kerala vide G.O (P) no.47/2016/LSGD dt. 16/12/2016. Besides managing the planned physical development process on its own GCDA has the dual role of coordinating various development agencies operating in this area into a unified goal. The legislative framework upon which GCDA is functioning at present includes Kerala Town and Country Planning act of 2016 (act 9 of 2016) and Kerala Development Authority Rule, 2015.

IV (7) Goshree Islands Development Authority (GIDA)

Goshree Islands Development Authority (GIDA) is entrusted with the development of nine Goshree islands in Kochi. Recognizing the need for an integrated development of the islands sprawled on the northern side of Kochi's backwaters, the state government formed this Authority in 1994. GIDA's main purpose, as the name suggests to develop the infrastructure facilities of scattered islands around the Kochi city. Its 100 Sq. Km area consists of entire Vypin Island, Vallarpadam, Bolgatty-Mulavukad Island, Thanthonnithuruthu, Kadamakkudy and a group of small islands in Vembanad Lake with a population of 3.5 Lakhs.

In terms of LSG jurisdiction, the area is comprised of Fort Vypeen (Part of Fort Kochi Village), Gundu Island (Part of Kochi Corporation), Thanthonnithuruthu (Part of Kochi Corporation and Mulavukad Village in Kanayannur Taluk), Kuzhuppilly Panchayat, Pallipuram Panchayat, Edavanakkad Panchayat, Nayarambalam Panchayat, Njarakkal Panchayat, Elamkunnappuzha Panchayat, Mulavukad Panchayat, Kadamakudy Panchayat.).

V. Review of actions taken to constitute MPC in other States

It is to be noted that post-74th amendment, various states had initiated steps to legislate and notify Metropolitan areas and MPCs. These are in various stages in different states. This section gives a brief review of the status of MPCs in various States, with an overview of the structure of the MPC and the core functions. It can be noted that wherever the steps to have MPCs have been taken, the MPC is mostly headed by the Chief Minister, the Minister in charge of Urban Affairs or the Mayor of the Corporation. There is also the example of the State Government nominating the Chairperson. In all cases, the Mayor is a member of the MPC.

S.No.	Name of State	Metropolitan City	Status of MPC	Structure of the committee	Functions
1.	West Bengal	Kolkata	Constituted as per (West Bengal Metropolitan Planning Committee Act, 1994 West Bengal Act XXXV of 1994)	As per the West Bengal Metropolitan Planning Committee Act, 1994, the Metropolitan Planning Committee (MPC) has the following structure: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Chairperson: The Chief Minister of the state or any other person nominated by him/her. 2. Members: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mayor or Chairperson of the 	To prepare a draft development plan for the Metropolitan Area as a whole and to issue guidelines in regard to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To perform such functions relating to planning and co-ordination for the

				<p>Municipal Corporation concerned.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All members of the State Legislature whose constituencies fall within the metropolitan area. • Members nominated by the State Government to represent interests such as industry, trade, commerce, agriculture, transport, finance, labour, etc. • A representative of the Central Government. • A representative of the Planning Commission. <p>3. Metropolitan Development Authority (MDA): The Metropolitan Planning Committee may also constitute a Metropolitan Development Authority (MDA) to prepare the draft development plan, coordinate and implement the plans, and ensure integrated development of the metropolitan area. The MDA will have the following</p>	<p>metropolitan area as the State Government may, by notification, assign to it.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The plans prepared by the Municipalities and the Panchayat in Metropolitan area. • Matters of common interest between the Municipalities and Panchayats, including coordinated spatial planning of the area, sharing of water and other physical natural resources, the integrated development of infrastructure and environmental conservation.
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				<p>structure:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chairperson: The Chief Minister of the state or any other person nominated by him/her. • Members: Members of the Metropolitan Planning Committee and other members nominated by the State Government. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The overall objectives and priorities set by the Government of India and the State Government. <p>The extent and nature of investment likely to be made in the Metropolitan area by agencies of the Govt. of India and of the State Government and other available resources, whether financial or otherwise.</p>
2.	Maharashtra	Mumbai	Constituted as per Maharashtra Metropolitan Planning Committees (Constitutions and Functions) (Continuance of Provisions) Act,	<p>As per the Maharashtra Metropolitan Planning Committees (Constitution and Functions) (Continuance of Provisions) Act, 1999, the structure of the Metropolitan Planning Committee (MPC) in Mumbai is as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Chairperson: The Chief Minister of Maharashtra serves as the Chairperson of the MPC. 2. Members: The members of the 	-do-

			1999	<p>MPC include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mayor of the Municipal Corporation of Greater Mumbai • Chairman of the Mumbai Metropolitan Region Development Authority (MMRDA) • Collector of Mumbai Suburban District • Commissioner of the Municipal Corporation of Greater Mumbai • Chief Executive Officer of the MMRDA • Five members of the Maharashtra Legislative Assembly • Three members of the Maharashtra Legislative Council • Three representatives of the Central Government • One representative of the Indian Railways • One representative of the Port Trust of Mumbai • Two representatives of the 	
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				<p style="text-align: center;">Mumbai Port Trust Area</p> <p>In addition to these members, the MPC may also include experts and professionals as deemed necessary for its functions.</p>	
3.	Maharashtra	Nagpur	Constituted -do-	<p>The structure of the Metropolitan Planning Committee (MPC) in Nagpur, constituted as per the Maharashtra Metropolitan Planning Committees (Constitution and Functions) (Continuance of Provisions) Act, 1999, is as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Chairman: The committee is headed by a Chairman who is appointed by the state government. 2. Members: The MPC consists of 20 members, including the Chairman. The members include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mayor of the Nagpur Municipal Corporation • Chairperson of the Zilla Parishad • CEO of the Nagpur 	- do-

				<p>Metropolitan Region Development Authority (NMRDA)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Commissioner of the Nagpur Municipal Corporation • Chief Engineer of the NMRDA • Representatives of various government departments such as Housing, Environment, Public Works, Urban Development, etc. • Three non-official members nominated by the state government, of which at least one shall be a person belonging to a Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe. <p>3. Secretariat: The MPC has a Secretariat to assist the committee in its functioning. The Chief Executive Officer (CEO) of the NMRDA acts as the Secretary of the MPC.</p>	
4.	Maharash	Pune	Constituted -do-	The structure of the Metropolitan	-

	ra			<p>Planning Committee in Pune, constituted as per the Maharashtra Metropolitan Planning Committees (Constitutions and Functions) (Continuance of Provisions) Act, 1999, is as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Metropolitan Planning Committee shall consist of a Chairman and members not exceeding twenty-four in number. 2. The Chairman of the Metropolitan Planning Committee shall be the Mayor of the Pune Municipal Corporation. 3. The members of the Metropolitan Planning Committee shall include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Members of Parliament and State Legislature representing the metropolitan area • The Chairpersons of all the Municipal Councils and Zilla Parishads in the metropolitan area 	do-
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				<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Mayors and Chairpersons of other urban local bodies in the metropolitan area• Experts and professionals in the fields of urban planning, transportation, environment, housing, and others• Representatives of organizations representing commerce, industry, and other interests in the metropolitan area• Officials from the State government and other departments related to urban planning and development.	
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5.	Telangana	Hyderabad	<p>Constituted</p> <p>The Telangana Metropolitan Planning Committee Act, 2007. (act no. 32 of 2007)</p>	<p>The structure of the Metropolitan Planning Committee (MPC) in Telangana constituted by The Telangana Metropolitan Planning Committee Act, 2007 is as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Chairman: The Minister in charge of Municipal Administration or any other Minister nominated by the Chief Minister. 2. Members: a. All Members of Parliament representing constituencies within the Metropolitan area. b. All Members of the Legislative Assembly representing constituencies within the Metropolitan area. c. Mayor of the Municipal Corporation within the Metropolitan area. d. Chairpersons of all Municipal Councils and Nagar Panchayats within the Metropolitan area. e. President of the Zilla Parishad of the district in which the Metropolitan area is situated. f. One person nominated by the 	<p>The Committee shall perform the following functions, namely: -</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (i) to ensure that each Panchayat or Nagar Panchayat or Municipality or Municipal Corporation in the Metropolitan Area prepares a Development Plan for the financial year which shall be consolidated into the Metropolitan Draft Manner of preparation of Draft Development Plan. Functions of the Committee. Development Plan and shall be submitted to the Government for incorporation into the State Plan; (ii) To review, from time to time, the implementation of the Development Plan so prepared and monitor the achievements at the
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				<p>Government to represent the interests of commerce and industry. g. One person nominated by the Government to represent the interests of agriculture and allied activities. h. One person nominated by the Government to represent the interests of labour and the working classes. i. One person nominated by the Government to represent the interests of the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes. j. One person nominated by the Government to represent the interests of women. k. One person nominated by the Government to represent the interests of the physically challenged. l. One person nominated by the Government to represent the interests of the environment.</p> <p>The term of office of members of the MPC is for five years.</p>	<p>Metropolitan Area level against the targets set under different development or performance indicators;</p> <p>(iii) To formulate draft five-year plans for the Metropolitan Area in their socio-economic, temporal and spatial dimensions;</p> <p>(iv) Make necessary recommendations to the Government concerning the development of the Metropolitan Area;</p> <p>(v) Perform such other functions as entrusted by the Government subject to the guidelines issued, from time to time.</p>
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6.	Karnataka	Bengaluru	Constituted Bengaluru Metropolitan Planning Committee (Amendment Rules, 2019)	<p>The Bengaluru Metropolitan Planning Committee (BMPC) was first constituted in 2007 under the Karnataka Town and Country Planning Act, 1961. In 2019, the Bengaluru Metropolitan Planning Committee (Amendment Rules, 2019) were introduced, which made some changes to the structure of the committee.</p> <p>As per the 2019 amendment rules, the BMPC comprises of the following members:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Chairman - Chief Minister of Karnataka or his nominee 2. Vice-Chairman - Minister in-charge of the Urban Development Department or his nominee 3. Member Secretary - Officer of the rank of Principal Secretary or Secretary to Government, Urban Development Department 4. Eleven ex-officio members nominated by the State 	<p>Every Metropolitan Planning Committee shall, in preparing the draft development plan</p> <p>(a) have regard to:</p> <p>(i) the plans prepared by the Municipalities and the Panchayats in the Metropolitan area.</p> <p>(ii) matters of common interest between the Municipalities and the Panchayats, including coordinated spatial planning of the area, sharing of water and other physical and natural resources, the integrated development of infrastructure and environmental conservation</p> <p>(iii) the overall objectives and priorities set by the Government of India and the Government of the State</p> <p>(iv) the extent and nature of investments likely to be made in the Metropolitan area by agencies</p>
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				<p>Government, including Secretaries of various departments, Bangalore Development Authority, Bangalore Water Supply and Sewerage Board, Bangalore Electricity Supply Company Limited, Bangalore Metropolitan Transport Corporation, and Karnataka State Pollution Control Board</p> <p>5. Thirteen nominated members from various categories, including Members of Parliament, Members of Legislative Assembly, elected representatives of local bodies, representatives of trade and industry bodies, and non-governmental organizations working in the field of urban development.</p> <p>The Chairman of the BMPC is responsible for calling meetings and conducting the business of the committee. The Vice-Chairman is responsible for assisting the Chairman</p>	<p>of the Government of India and of the Government of the State and other available resources whether financial or otherwise</p> <p>(b) consult such institutions and organizations as the Governor may, by order, specify</p>
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				in the discharge of his duties. The Member Secretary is responsible for convening meetings, preparing the agenda, and maintaining records of the committee's proceedings. The nominated members and ex-officio members are responsible for providing inputs on various urban development issues and participating in the decision-making process of the BMPC.	
9.	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	The Gujarat Metropolitan Planning Committees Act, 2008 has been enacted, however MPC not created.	<p>The Gujarat Metropolitan Planning Committee is constituted under the Gujarat Town Planning and Urban Development Act, 1976. The structure of the committee is as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Chairman - The Chief Minister of Gujarat 2. Vice Chairman - Minister of Urban Development and Urban Housing 3. Members - a. Members of Parliament from the metropolitan area b. Members 	<p>(1) Every Metropolitan Planning Committee shall prepare a draft development plan for the Metropolitan area as a whole.</p> <p>(2) The Committee shall, in preparing the draft development plan under sub-section (1), -</p> <p>(a) have regard to -</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (i) the plans prepared by the Municipalities and the Panchayats in the Metropolitan area, (ii) matters of common interest between the Municipalities and the Panchayats, including co-coordinated spatial planning of the area, sharing

				<p>of the State Legislative Assembly from the metropolitan area c. Mayors of the Municipal Corporations in the metropolitan area d. Presidents of the Municipalities in the metropolitan area e. Chief Executive Officers of the Cantonment Boards in the metropolitan area f. A representative of the Indian Institute of Architects g. A representative of the Indian Institute of Town Planners h. A representative of the Institution of Engineers i. A representative of the Indian Institute of Public Administration j. A representative of the Confederation of Indian Industry</p> <p>The term of the committee is for a period of five years, and it is responsible for preparing and implementing the metropolitan development plan, coordinating and monitoring the development activities</p>	<p>of water and other physical and natural resources, the integrated development of infrastructure and environmental conservation;</p> <p>(iii) the overall objectives and priorities set by Government of India and the State Government;</p> <p>(iv) the extent and nature of investments likely to be made in Metropolitan area by agencies of the Government of India and of the State Government and other available resources whether financial or otherwise;</p> <p>(b) consult such institutions and organizations as the State Government may, by order, specify.</p> <p>(3) The Chairperson of a Metropolitan Planning Committee shall forward the draft development plan, as recommended by such Committee, to the State Government in the manner as may be prescribed.</p> <p>(4) The Chairperson of a Committee shall have powers to invite any expert of any field if necessary as a special invitee.</p> <p>(1) Every Metropolitan Planning Committee shall prepare a draft development plan for the Metropolitan area as a whole.</p> <p>(2) The Committee shall, in preparing the</p>
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				<p>of the metropolitan area, and ensuring integrated and balanced development of the area.</p>	<p>draft development plan under sub-section (1), -</p> <p>(a) have regard to -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) the plans prepared by the Municipalities and the Panchayats in the Metropolitan area, (ii) matters of common interest between the Municipalities and the Panchayats, including co-ordinated spatial planning of the area, sharing of water and other physical and natural resources, the integrated development of infrastructure and environmental conservation; (iii) the overall objectives and priorities set by Government of India and the State Government; (iv) the extent and nature of investments likely to be made in Metropolitan area by agencies of the Government of India and of the State Government and other available resources whether financial or otherwise; <p>(b) consult such institutions and organizations as the State</p>
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					<p>Government may, by order, specify.</p> <p>(3) The Chairperson of a Metropolitan Planning Committee shall forward the draft development plan, as recommended by such Committee, to the State Government in the manner as may be prescribed.</p> <p>(4) The Chairperson of a Committee shall have powers to invite any expert of any field if necessary as a special invitee.</p>
10.	Rajasthan	Jaipur	Rajasthan Urban Planning and Development Act, 2015	<p>The structure of the Metropolitan Planning Committee (MPC) in Rajasthan is governed by the Rajasthan Urban Planning and Development Act, 2015. According to the Act, the structure of the MPC in Rajasthan is as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Chairman: The Chief Minister of Rajasthan will be the Chairman of the Metropolitan Planning Committee. 2. Members: The following members will be a part of the Metropolitan Planning Committee: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Mayor or Chairperson of the Municipal Corporation or 	--

				<p>Municipality in the metropolitan area. b. Chairperson of the Zilla Parishad or Janpad Panchayat concerned. c. Members of Parliament and Members of the Legislative Assembly of the areas concerned. d. Experts in the fields of urban planning, transportation, environment, housing, etc. e. Non-official members representing trade, industry, commerce, and other interests. f. Commissioner or Chief Executive Officer of the Metropolitan Area Development Authority.</p> <p>The Rajasthan Urban Planning and Development Act, 2015 also provides for the formation of sub-committees of the Metropolitan Planning Committee, consisting of members of the MPC and other persons as the MPC may deem fit.</p>	
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11.	Haryana	Faridabad	<p>Constituted, Government of Haryana vide notification no. S.O-30/HA.16/1994/S,4 17/2011 dated 17.3.2011 have framed rules called Haryana Metropolitan Planning Committee Rules, 2011 under the Haryana Municipal Corporation Act, 1994. Accordingly,</p>	<p>As per the Haryana Metropolitan Planning Committee Rules, 2011, the Metropolitan Planning Committee (MPC) for Faridabad has the following structure:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Chairperson - The Chief Minister of Haryana or any other member appointed by the Chief Minister. 2. Members: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) The Minister of Urban Local Bodies of the Government of Haryana. b) The Minister of Town and Country Planning of the Government of Haryana. c) The Minister of Public Works (Building and Roads) of the Government of Haryana. d) The Minister of Finance of the Government of Haryana. e) The Minister of Power of the 	<p>To prepare a draft development plan for the area as a whole. The MPC shall, in preparing the draft development plan, have regard to</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. The plans proposed by the Corporation, Municipalities and the Panchayats in the Metropolitan area ii. Matters of common interest between the Corporation, Municipalities and the Panchayats, including coordinated special planning of the area, sharing of water and other physical and natural resources, the integrated development of infrastructure and environmental conservation.
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			<p>Metropolitan Planning committee for Faridabad has been constituted.</p>	<p>Government of Haryana.</p> <p>f) The Minister of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare of the Government of Haryana.</p> <p>g) The elected Members of the Legislative Assembly of Haryana from Faridabad District.</p> <p>h) The Chairperson of the Faridabad Metropolitan Development Authority.</p> <p>i) The Commissioner of Municipal Corporation, Faridabad.</p> <p>j) The Collector of Faridabad District.</p> <p>k) The Chief Engineer, Public Works (Building and Roads) Department, Haryana.</p> <p>l) The Chief Engineer, Haryana Power Utilities, Haryana.</p>	
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				<p>m) The Chief Town Planner, Town and Country Planning Department, Haryana.</p> <p>n) The Director, Municipal Administration, Haryana.</p> <p>o) The Director, Urban Local Bodies, Haryana.</p> <p>p) The Director, Archaeology and Museums, Haryana.</p> <p>q) Two representatives of the Central Government.</p> <p>r) Three representatives of the Planning Commission.</p> <p>s) Three representatives of the local authorities, namely, Panchayats and Municipalities, within the metropolitan area.</p> <p>t) Three representatives of the non-governmental organizations involved in the field of urban development and</p>	
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				<p>planning.</p> <p>u) One representative each from the departments of Health, Education, Tourism, and Environment and Forests of the Government of Haryana.</p> <p>Note: The exact composition of the MPC for Faridabad may be subject to changes or updates by the Government of Haryana.</p>	
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Keeping the above in view, the Committee is of the view that the State Government may soon take a view on whether a all comprehensive legislation on MPC would be more relevant and it could contain provisions in tune with the current thinking and requirements as the present governing legislation was made in 1995. This will be even more relevant as the government will have to take a call on notifying other metropolitan areas in the state and will be reflective of reflective of the changes needed in the present legislation, both in terms of composition, size and particularly who should lead the process as chairperson, considering the need for better integrated overall development of the already fast urbanising regions of the state. Also, since currently the provisions relating to the MPC are in the Municipalities Act also in the Town and Country Planning Act, better synergy needs to be provided at other places, in a single legislation.

Discussion and Recommendations as per ToR of the Committee

VI. Jurisdiction Proposed

VI (1) Geographical Jurisdiction

As discussed, the areas under the Metropolitan Area for Kochi was notified in 1995. We also have the areas under the GCDA and GIDA as reference points. In addition, the new Urban agglomeration considered for CFC awards and the urban agglomerations under Census 2011. Considering all these, the Committee recommends to re notify the previous notification of 1995 regarding ‘Metropolitan Area’ with the entire Urban Agglomeration based on 2011 Census included. In addition, the four Gram Panchayats which are part of the GIDA and were not included in the Urban Agglomeration must also be included in the new ‘Kochi Metropolitan Area’, as leaving them out will not be desirable. The committee has considered this to ensure the contiguity in the area. Also, Kizhakkambalam is the single Gram Panchayat which has not found a place in the Urban Agglomeration and it stands out as an ‘island’ within the proposed Metropolitan area and the Urban Agglomeration, could be because it could not at that point of time qualify to be in the Urban category. Accordingly, to maintain the contiguity, Kizhakkambalam Gram Panchayat also has to be included in the ‘Metropolitan Area’ of Kochi while notifying the new ‘Metropolitan Area’ . **(Annexure 8)**

LSGs in Proposed Metropolitan Area							
Sl. No	LSGI Name	Civic Status	Rural Population	Urban Population	Total Population	Area (Sq.km.)	Status
1	Kochi Corporation	Corpn.	0	6,02,046	6,02,046	94.88	Kochi UA
2	Aluva Municipality	M	0	22,428	22,428	6.46	Kochi UA

3	Angamaly Municipality	M	0	33,465	33,465	28.24	Kochi UA
4	Eloor Municipality	M	0	36,722	36,722	14.21	Kochi UA
5	Kalamassery Municipality	M	0	71,038	71,038	27	Kochi UA
6	Maradu Municipality	M	0	44,704	44,704	12.35	Kochi UA
7	Paravoor Municipality	M	0	31,503	31,503	9.02	Kochi UA
8	Perumbavoor Municipality	M	0	28,110	28,110	13.61	Kochi UA
9	Thrikkakara Municipality	M	546	76,773	77,319	27.46	Kochi UA
10	Thripoonithura Municipality	M	0	92,550	92,550	29.18	Kochi UA
11	Alangad	GP	0	41,251	41,251	19.05	Kochi UA
12	Amballoor	GP	14,270	11,358	25,628	22.59	Kochi UA
13	Chellanam	GP	14,928	22,471	37,399	17.6	Kochi UA
14	Chendamangalam	GP	0	29,326	29,326	10.83	Kochi UA
15	Chengamanad	GP	0	27,978	27,978	15.58	Kochi UA
16	Cheranelloor	GP	0	30,594	30,594	10.59	Kochi UA
17	Chittattukara	GP	0	31,303	31,303	9.46	Kochi UA
18	Choornikkara	GP	0	32,746	32,746	11.01	Kochi UA
19	Chottanikkara	GP	0	22,656	22,656	12.68	Kochi UA
20	Edathala	GP	0	44,204	44,204	15.98	Kochi UA
21	Edavanakkad	GP	21,787	0	21,787	11.24	Rural
22	Elamkunnapuzha	GP	0	50,714	50,714	11.66	Kochi UA
23	Ezhikkara	GP	10,813	7,206	18,019	15.27	Kochi UA
24	Kadamakkudy	GP	0	16,295	16,295	12.92	Kochi UA
25	Kadungalloor	GP	0	41,827	41,827	18.06	Kochi UA
26	Kalady	GP	0	28,279	28,279	16.44	Kochi UA
27	Kanjoor	GP	0	22,541	22,541	14.32	Kochi UA

28	Karumalloor	GP	0	36,078	36,078	21.05	Kochi UA
29	Keezhmad	GP	0	36,567	36,567	17.79	Kochi UA
30	Kizhakkambalam	GP	33,363	0	33,363	31.57	Rural
31	Koovappady	GP	14,244	21,997	36,241	31.8	Kochi UA
32	Kottuvally	GP	0	42,852	42,852	20.82	Kochi UA
33	Kumbalam	GP	0	29,193	29,193	20.79	Kochi UA
34	Kumbalangy	GP	0	28,248	28,248	15.21	Kochi UA
35	Kunnathunad	GP	10,627	22,881	33,508	26.86	Kochi UA
36	Kunnukara	GP	16,447	5,318	21,765	21.25	Kochi UA
37	Kuzhuppilly	GP	12,137	0	12,137	7.73	Rural
38	Malayattoor- Neeleeswaram	GP	14,494	10,991	25,485	34.22	Kochi UA
39	Mulanthuruthy	GP	0	25,852	25,852	21.47	Kochi UA
40	Mulavukad	GP	0	21,833	21,833	19.27	Kochi UA
41	Nayarambalam	GP	24,127	0	24,127	12.19	Rural
42	Nedumbassery	GP	0	31,304	31,304	23.14	Kochi UA
43	Njarakkal	GP	0	23,760	23,760	8.6	Kochi UA
44	Okkal	GP	0	24,186	24,186	12.8	Kochi UA
45	Pallipuram	GP	44,042	0	44,042	16.66	Rural
46	Puthenvelikkara	GP	0	28,054	28,054	19.71	Kochi UA
47	Rayamangalam	GP	27,537	9,185	36,722	36.77	Kochi UA
48	Sreemoolanagaram	GP	0	25,708	25,708	14.46	Kochi UA
49	Udayamperoor	GP	0	39,538	39,538	24.85	Kochi UA
50	Vadakkekara	GP	0	32,745	32,745	9.35	Kochi UA
51	Vadavukode- Puthenkurisu	GP	2,533	22,378	24,911	36.89	Kochi UA
52	Varapuzha	GP	0	26,750	26,750	7.74	Kochi UA
53	Vazhakkulam	GP	0	41,521	41,521	19.64	Kochi

							UA
54	Vengola	GP	17,779	32,697	50,476	35.65	Kochi UA
TOTAL			2,79,674	21,19,724	23,99,398	1,076	

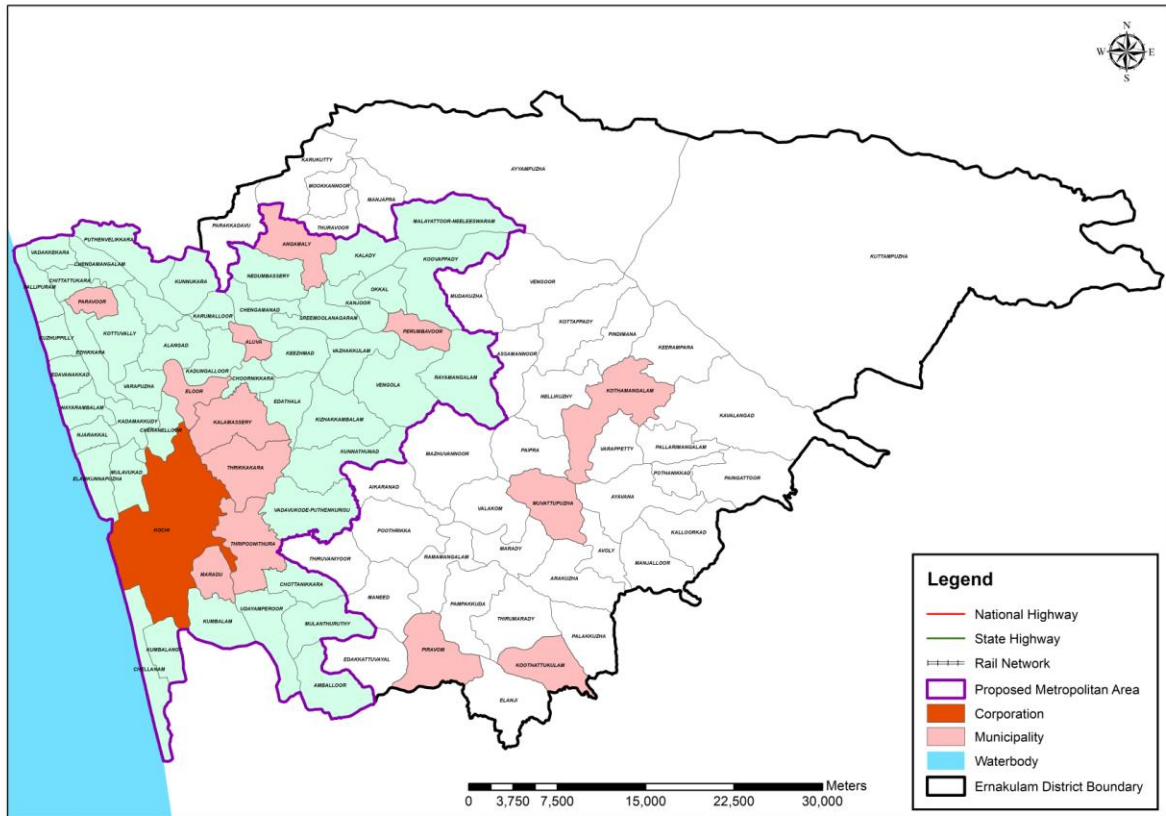


Figure 4: Proposed Kochi Metropolitan Area as suggested by the Committee 2023

VI (2) Constitution of MPC

The committee also looked into the constitution (membership, chairperson etc.) of the MPC as provided currently, and also took into consideration the structure of MPCs across the country. The Committee also tried to visualize the practical aspects of the functioning of the MPC in view of the existing local self-government related status and functioning. The Committee recommends that the Constitution of the MPC should be reviewed and reconstituted as per the following suggestions:

As per the existing Acts and Rules, the MPC has fifteen members of which five are nominated by the State Government. The chairperson is to be elected by the members who are elected (ten members). Considering the areas under Metropolitan area, the tasks and functions ahead and importance the Metropolitan area has within the overall development trajectory of the State, the State government may decide on the chairpersonship to be earmarked from among the nominated members. Appropriate amendments to the Act and Rules to be made for this. The number of nominated members to remain as five, but the composition of this segment calls for change.

In the case of Kochi, it is suggested that the Mayor of Kochi Corporation be the Chairperson of the Kochi Metropolitan Planning Committee. S/he is presently chairing the Joint Planning Committee constituted as per the CFC requirement for the entire UA area and has the advantage of being in a position to better appreciate the larger development requirement of the fast urbanising area. Nominated members for Kochi Metropolitan Planning Committee should include the Mayor of Kochi Corporation, Chairperson GCDA, Chairperson GIDA (since the CM is the chairperson, nominee of the chairperson), Secretary to Government (preferably of LSGD) and the Ernakulam District Collector (who should be designated as the Member Secretary). Accordingly, an amendment would need to be made in the Act itself to provide for the five nominated members as per composition suggested above in place of the existing provision of the nominated members before constituting the first MPC for the Kochi Metropolitan Area.

The Act may provide that the mayor of Kochi Corporation will be the Chairperson of the Kochi MPC. Also, the provision in the Act for the chairman to be elected from among the ten elected members need to be deleted by having

a provision that the Chairperson of the Kochi MPC will be the Mayor of the Kochi Corporation.

While the 15 member provision for the MPC may continue for the present, it will be desirable to consider subsequently when comprehensive amendments are taken up, to provide for a 30 member MPC for the largest and important Metropolitan Area of Kochi.

VII. Relationship between Metropolitan Planning Committee and District Planning Committee

74th Amendment to the Constitution, The Kerala Municipality Act and the Kerala Town and Country Planning Act, 2016 provide the provisions and functions of the MPC and DPC (mentioned earlier in this report). There is lack of clarity and also overlaps, including the interpretation of the terminology 'Draft Development Plan'. Broadly, while the DPC has to prepare a Draft Development Plan for the District and send it to the Government, the MPC has to prepare a Draft Development Plan for the Metropolitan area and send it to the Government.

The only differences between DPC and MPC are the following:

- (i) Two thirds of the members are elected in MPC from among Municipal/ Corporation Councilors and Chairpersons of the Panchayats which includes all the three tier Panchayats; whereas 4/5^{ths} of the members of the DPC members are elected from the members of the District Panchayats alone and the Councilors. Unlike the DPC, MPC is expected to have representation from the Government of India and the Government of the State and also organizations and institutions necessary for carrying out the functions assigned to it. But it is not clear how the nomination of the representatives of Government of India has to be made.
- (ii) In the case of MPCs in addition to planning, "coordinated spatial planning" is also assigned to it. Probably it implies greater co-ordination of the spatial dimensions of the developmental interventions within the Metropolitan area.
- (iii) Also, the MPCs are expected to have regard to the overall objectives and priorities set by the State and the Union Government. This again is a matter of interpretation.

- (iv) The Kerala Municipalities Act and the Kerala Town and Country Planning Act use more or less the same wordings to describe DPC and MPC.
- (v) Though the DPCs have been constituted all over the country, it is understood that all of them do not function as envisaged in the Constitution. However, in Kerala, the DPCs have been functional and have been strengthened over the last 27 years. With the emergence of a possible parallel role for the MPC, as we move forward with their functioning, issues are likely to arise which would need to be sorted, appropriately at the state level.

MPC as per the Section 21 of the Kerala Town and Country Planning Act, 2016 “shall prepare or get prepared a Spatial Perspective Plan for the Metropolitan Area, which shall be the Spatial component of the draft Development Plan of the Metropolitan Area...”.

As per the Section 22 (1) of the same Act elaborating the Powers and functions of the MPC, “the Metropolitan Planning Committee, for the purpose of this Act, shall formulate development goals, objectives, policies and priorities in matters relating to planning, development and use of rural and urban land in the Metropolitan area and shall have due regard to the overall objectives and priorities set by the Government and the Government of India, all Plans prepared under this Act which have relevance to the Metropolitan Area concerned, matters of common interest among the Local Government Institutions in the Metropolitan Area, integrated development of infrastructure, environmental conservation and spatial development”.

Section 22(2) states that the Metropolitan Planning Committee shall, -

- (a) prepare or get prepared, in consultation with the Local Self Government Institution in the metropolitan area, the district level officer of the Local Self Government Department (Planning) of the Government, and other Government

Departments and agencies in the Metropolitan Area, a Spatial Perspective Plan for the Metropolitan Area, taking into account the Plans, if any, prepared by various Local Self Government Institutions in the Metropolitan Area and any other plan prepared under this Act which have relevance to the Metropolitan Area.

(b) consult non-governmental institutions, organizations and professional bodies if deemed necessary, in the preparation of [Spatial Perspective Plan] for the Metropolitan Area.

(c) Continuously monitor and evaluate continuously the physical achievements of the investments made by the various Local Self Government Institutions and quasi Government agencies within the metropolitan area in the context of plans prepared under this Act and submit a consolidated report to the "[State Town and Country Planning Committee);

(d) co-ordinate planning and development activities among the Government departments, Quasi Government Institutions within the Metropolitan Area or otherwise in the context of plans under this Act;

(e) resolve conflicts, if any, on the following, namely: -

- i. issues regarding development of peripheral areas of urban centres;
- ii. sites for disposal of sewage and solid waste;
- iii. overlapping functions of various agencies involved in planning and development; and
- iv. any other issue within the purview of the Metropolitan Planning Committee;

(f) Advise Government and Local Self Government Institutions in the Metropolitan Area on identification of probable location of major investment inputs which are likely to have substantial impact on the development scenario of the Metropolitan Area/State;

(g) Formulate policies and identify projects for integrated development of metropolitan area level infrastructure and facilitate their implementation through public, private or joint sector participation and/or otherwise;

- (h) Sort out matters relating to sharing of physical and natural resources within the Metropolitan Area;
- (i) Perform any other incidental, supplemental or consequential function as may be necessary and required for the purposes of carrying out its functions under this Act”.

As mentioned earlier and as per the 74th Amendment and the Kerala Municipality Act 1995, the preparation of a District Development Plan (DDP) for the district, integrating the development plans of the various local bodies within the district, and coordinating the implementation of the DDP by the local bodies is vested with the DPC. DPCs have tried to prepare the District Plans, in several occasions, the last one being the District Plans developed in 2018. As in the case of MPC, the DPCs also have to send these plans to the State government.

However, the District Planning Committee (DPC) in Kerala is a functional committee responsible for preparing and approving development plans at the district level. This has been functional and been an effective system in Kerala for the past 27 years. The People’s Campaign provided the required environment and mechanisms for effective functioning of the DPCs in Kerala. As the funds, functions and functionaries are devolved to the local governments in Kerala, they also prepare development plans with budget on an annual basis and a five-year perspective plan. Funds are transferred to the local governments as per the recommendations of the State Finance Commission. The Plan guidelines also stipulate the need for pooling all other resources which includes CFC awards as well as own funds and resources. DPC vets and approves the plans, provide guidance, takes initiatives in integrated projects by the local governments across the district and monitors. The DPC also sees that the local government plans follow the guidelines for planning.

Apart from the tasks the DPCs in Kerala undertake as mentioned above, the main objective of the DPC is to prepare a draft development plan for the district, considering the resources available and the development needs of the district. The draft plan thus prepared also leads to district perspective plan. The plan prepared by the DPC is for a five-year period and is based on the plans prepared by the local governments in the district.

Both the DPC and MPC are responsible for planning, coordinating and monitoring the implementation of various development projects in their respective areas. However, while the DPC is responsible for the district, the MPC is responsible for the metropolitan area. There may be some overlaps in their responsibilities in the areas where the district and metropolitan areas coincide.

Considering these factors, the Committee recommends the following:

(iii) Within the notified Metropolitan Areas, the MPCs shall prepare the draft spatial perspective plan as mentioned in sections 21 and 22 of the Kerala Town and Country Planning Act, 2016 mentioned above.

(ii) The Metropolitan Area perspective spatial plan will be looked after by MPC and the MPC provides leadership in preparing the master plans for the area. This plan is applicable to the various state departments and agencies also.

(iii) Considering this, MPC will focus on spatial planning which will have plans and projects for entire areas with priority action plans.

(iv) Whereas, it is to be understood that the normal process of coordination and approval of LSG plans by the DPC as per the LSG Plan Guidelines will continue to happen.

(vi) The local self-government plans within the MPC area prepared annually by each LSG shall be in tune with the MPC plan. This aspect should be included in the LSG Plan Guidelines issued by the government from time to time as was done in the case of the Master Plans for Urban Local governments.

(vii) MPC plan will be prepared with a methodology which has both bottom up and top down approach.

(viii) The draft MPC Plan will be finally shared with the local governments in the area, the DPC and submit to the state government. This is also specifically mentioned in the Section 25(2) of the Kerala Town and Country Planning Act, 2016 as follows:

“The Metropolitan Planning Committee shall, not later than two years from the date of decision taken to prepare a [Spatial Perspective Plan] in the Official Gazette as per sub-section (1), prepare or get prepared and publish draft 73[Spatial Perspective Plan] for the Metropolitan Area in the website and the notice of publication shall be notified in the Official Gazette and in at least two newspapers having wide circulation in the metropolitan area, of which one must be in the regional language, specifying the place or places where a copy of the draft [Spatial Perspective Plan] for the Metropolitan Area may be inspected, and also inviting objections and suggestions to be filed within a period of sixty days from the date of publication of notice in the Official Gazette. The Metropolitan Planning Committee shall forward a copy of the draft [Spatial Perspective Plan] for the Metropolitan Area or relevant extracts thereof to the Local Self Government Institutions within their jurisdiction. The Metropolitan Planning Committee shall forward a copy of the draft Perspective Plan for the Metropolitan Area to the District Planning Committee concerned and the District Planning Committee, as far as possible, within a period of sixty days from the date of receipt of the said plan shall submit their suggestions, if any, to the Government”.

(ix) The Committee recommends that the MPC's draft development plan preparation process will have consultations with the DPC. Similarly, while preparing the District plan by the DPC, MPC will be consulted. MPC will also be part of the District Plan preparation process and will provide inputs on the development status and priorities of the MPC area.

(x) To better address the larger common issues of the district while undertaking the above process, it will be helpful and facilitative if the DPC Chairperson is made a permanent invitee in the MPC and the MPC Chairperson a permanent invitee to the DPC.

(xi) As MPC is established, if there would be issues and conflicts arising with regard to processes relating to LSG plans, approval and implementation, the existing state level mechanism of the empowered committee (Coordination Committee) should be activated to resolve the issue without taking time. This is being suggested because the MPC arrangement is being implemented for the first time and there could be grey areas between the role of the DPC and MPC.

VIII. Integration of the MPC Plan with the District Plan

This point has been covered in the sections before this. As envisaged in the Constitution and provided for in the legislation, the DPC sends the draft development plan to the state government and the MPC also sends to the state government, it is at the state level that the integrations is to take place. Appropriate mechanisms need to be developed / deployed at the state level to make this happen. Noting that both the Committees go by the guidelines provided by the State government in the Plan preparation process, in the normal course, the two plans can be integrated normally but if there are any inconsistencies, the State government at the appropriate level could take a call in bringing in convergence.

IX. Implementation of the Decisions of the MPC

- a) MPC will be supported by an administrative structure as well as technical group.
- b) MPC is to meet quarterly. Such a provision has to be included in the Rules.
- c) The DPC Secretariat shall function as the Secretariat of the MPC also, but as a separate entity both housed in the same office, with the District Collector as the overall coordination point.
- d) While DPC is mostly serviced by the District Planning Office, the MPC should be mostly serviced by the officials of LSGD (Planning) at the district level.
- e) The administrative aspects will be covered by the DPO and the technical aspects for spatial planning will be led by the CTP.
- f) In addition, the GCDA and the GIDA should provide support in the preparation and implementation of the MPC planning process.
- g) All District level HoDs of relevant departments (as in the case of DPC) shall be the Joint Secretaries of the MPC.
- h) In addition, Secretaries of Corporation, GCDA and GIDA, Superintending Engineer Kochi Corporation, District level Coordinators of various Missions etc. also be made part of the team. This can be done through a Government order.
- i) The detailed job chart of the functionaries of the Secretariat should be drawn up.
- j) While the District Collector would be the Member Secretary, the District Development Commissioner could be authorized to support him/her.
- k) A special Technical Advisory Group may be constituted for supporting MPC consisting of top experts from within and outside the District/state, from academic institutions, professional and civil society organizations, and the private sector who are willing to work voluntarily.

- 1) MPCs should be mandated, to start with, to conduct studies on the following aspects:
 - i. Urbanization study of the metropolitan areas once in five years.
 - ii. Strategies of bringing about synergy between rural and urban areas.
 - iii. Special area planning with reference to ecologically vulnerable and disaster-prone areas.
 - iv. And such other topics of relevance to metropolitan areas (such as Transportation Plan, Environment Management Plan, Sanitation Plan, Habitat and Housing Plan) which will contribute to the preparation of draft metropolitan area plan
 - v. Funds for these have to be specifically earmarked.

X. Actions to be Taken

A. Immediate Steps to be taken

- (i) Amendments to the Act to change the composition of the five members in the nominated category and to provide Chairpersonship is to be decided by the State Government from among the nominated members.
- (ii) In continuation, in the case of Kochi Metropolitan Area, the Mayor of Kochi Corporation be designated as the Chairperson.
- (iii) District Collector to be included as one among the five nominated members and to be designated as the Member Secretary.
- (iv) MP/s of the area, MLAs of the area and Chairperson of the DPC to be made invitees to the MPC
- (v) Re notification of the Kochi Metropolitan Area
- (vi) Provisions to be included in the Rules providing for invitees
- (vii) Amendments to the Rules may also consider the inclusion of the provision for MPC to invite experts from within and outside the state for various consultations.
- (viii) Provisions to be made in the Rules designating the District level HoDs of various departments as Joint Secretaries of MPC.
- (ix) Issuing Executive Orders to include senior level officers located in the MPC area of the Central Ministries of Railways, Highways and Telecommunications, Chairman (Cochin Port Trust), MD (CIAL), CEO (UMTA), MD (KMRL) and President of Industry Apex Associations as invitees to the MPC meetings.

B. Short Term Actions

A detailed methodology with tools, responsibilities and specific roles to be prepared for strengthening the concept of Metropolitan Area Planning.

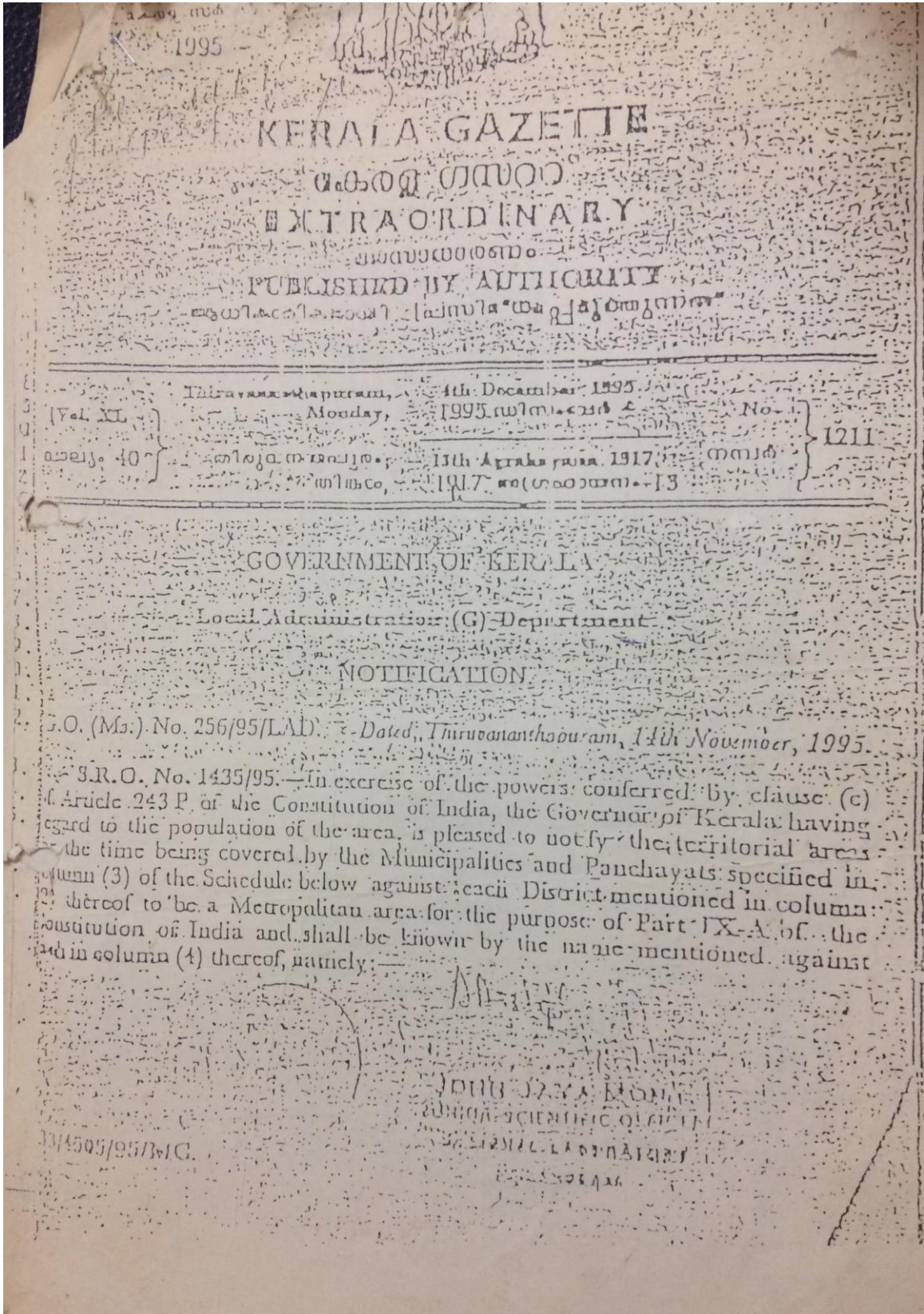
C. Long Term

In the long term, the Government may also consider the re-fixation of the number of members of the MPC, which ideally could be 30 members, with 20 elected and 10 nominated. In addition, the need for the provision of preparation of a Regional Plan also may be considered. This is in view of the fact that the urbanization will move beyond the district and metropolitan area borders in the near future. This can be decided based on comprehensive studies. Regional Plan idea and concept will soon have to be considered for the Ernakulam/Kochi Metropolitan Area as contiguous, adjoining parts of the adjoining districts may have to be included in the 'Metropolitan Area'.

As already mentioned, the need for a separate legislation for MPC also needs to be considered.

ANNEXURES

Annexure 1



Serial No.	District	Territorial areas covered by Municipalities/Panchayats	Name of Metropolitan areas
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
I. 1.	Thiruvananthapuram	Thiruvananthapuram Corporation	Thiruvananthapuram
2.	"	Nedumangad Municipality	"
3.	"	Neyyattinkara	"
4.	"	Attipra Panchayat	"
5.	"	Kazhakkuttam	"
6.	"	Sreecharyam	"
7.	"	Kadakkampally	"
8.	"	Chettivilakom	"
9.	"	Ulloor	"
10.	"	Vattiyoor kavu	"
11.	"	Pallichal	"
12.	"	Vilappil	"
13.	"	Vilavoor kal	"
14.	"	Memom	"
15.	"	Kalliyoor	"
16.	"	Vizhinjam	"
17.	"	Venganoor	"
18.	"	Thiruvallom	"
19.	"	Karakulam	"
20.	"	Aruvikkara	"
21.	"	Balaramapuram	"
22.	"	Kottukal	"
23.	"	Maruthil (Malayinkil)	"
24.	"	Maranalloor	"
25.	"	Kattakada	"
II. 1.	Ernakulam	Kochi Corporation	Kochi
2.	"	Thrippunithura Municipality	"
3.	"	Perumbavoor	"
4.	"	Kalamassery	"
5.	"	Paravur	"
6.	"	Aluva	"

JOHN JAY [Signature]
 DIRECTOR SCIENTIFIC
 REGIONAL LABORATORY
 ERNAKULAM

(2)	(3)	(4)
Ernakulam	Angamaly Municipality	Kochi
1.	• Eloor Panchayat	"
2.	• Pallipuram	"
3.	• Kuzhupilly	"
4.	• Edavanakad	"
5.	• Nayarambalam	"
6.	• Muavukad	"
7.	• Njarakkal	"
8.	• Cheranallur	"
9.	• Kadamakudy	"
10.	• Varapuzha	"
11.	• Kottuvally	"
12.	• Ezhikkara	"
13.	• Kocungallur	"
14.	• Alengad	"
15.	• Churnikkara	"
16.	• Edathala	"
17.	• Kizhmadu	"
18.	• Sreemoolanagaram	"
19.	• Chengamanadu	"
20.	• Nedumbaserry	"
21.	• Kanjoor	"
22.	• Vazhakkulam	"
23.	• Chellanam	"
24.	• Thrikkakara	"
25.	• Vadavukodu	"
26.	• Puthencruz	"
27.	• Thiruvankulam	"
28.	• Chottanikkara	"
29.	• Mulanthuruthy	"
30.	• Maragu	"
31.	• Udayamperur	"
32.	• Kumbalam	"
33.	• Kumbalangi	"
34.	• Elamkunnappuzha	"
Kozhikode	Kozhikode Corporation	Kozhikode
"	Elathur Panchayat	"
"	Beypore	"
"	Cheruvannur	"
"	Feroke	"
"	Kadalundy	"
"	Ramanattukaram	"

(1) (2) (3) (4)

8.	Kozhikode	Kakkodi	Panchayat	Kozhikode
9.	"	Kunnamangalam	"	"
10.	"	Olavanna	"	"
11.	"	Karuvattur	"	"
12.	"	Peruvayal	"	"
13.	"	Koduvally	"	"
14.	"	Thalakuathur	"	"
15.	"	Nanmanga	"	"
16.	"	Kakkur	"	"
17.	"	Narikunni	"	"
18.	"	Kizhakkoth	"	"
19.	"	Chathamangalam	"	"
20.	"	Mavoor	"	"
21.	"	Chelannur	"	"
22.	"	Madavoor	"	"

1386 million
 1386 million
 1386 million

Handwritten signature

By order of the Governor
 K. MOHANDAS
 Secretary to Government

Explanatory Note

(This does not form part of the notification, but is intended to indicate its general purport.)

As per clause (c) of article 243 P of the Constitution of India "Metropolitan area" means an area having a population of ten lakhs or more comprised in one or more districts and consisting of 2 or more Municipalities or Panchayats or other contiguous areas specified by the Governor by public notification to be a Metropolitan area for the purpose of Part IX of the Constitution of India. Accordingly the Governor of Kerala hereby specifies the Metropolitan areas in the State.

This Notification is intended to achieve the above object.

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GOVERNMENT OF KERALA

Abstract

Constitution of Metropolitan Planning Committee for the Metropolitan Area of Kochi- Formation of Consultation committee - Sanction accorded- Orders issued.

LOCAL SELF GOVERNMENT (RD) DEPARTMENT

G.O.(Rt)No.824/2023/LSGD

Dated,Thiruvananthapuram, 05-04-2023

Read Judgment dated 16.03.2023 in WP(C) No.41627 of 2022 filed by Adv.Richard Rajesh Kumar and another before the Hon'ble High Court of Kerala.

ORDER

The 74th Constitutional amendment introduced Article 243 ZE to the Constitution of India which mandated the States to constitute Metropolitan Planning Committee (MPC) for preparing a draft development plan for metropolitan areas as a whole in every metropolitan area in India with a population of 10 lakh or more. As per the judgment read above, the Hon'ble High Court of Kerala directed the Government to constitute Metropolitan Planning Committee (MPC) for the Metropolitan area of Kochi as mandated in Article 243 ZE of the Constitution of India.

Government have examined the matter in detail in the light of the judgement above. In continuation to the steps that have already been initiated by the Government to constitute a Metropolitan Planning Committee for the Metropolitan Area of Kochi, as mandated under Article 243ZE of the Constitution of India, Government have decided to constitute a committee to give suggestions, in the matter of formation of Metropolitan Planning Committee (MPC), after looking into the various issues raised as detailed below:

1. Jurisdiction of the MPC.
2. Relationship of the MPC with DPC.
3. Integration of the MPC plans with the District Plan.
4. Implementation of the decisions of the MPC (particularly pertaining to inter LSG projects)

In this circumstances Government are pleased to constitute a Consultation Committee with the following persons:

1. Dr Ramachandran (Secretary GOI Urban Development, Rtd).
2. Sri S.M.Vijayanand (Chairman SFC).
3. Sri Suresh (former CMD, HUDCO).
4. Sri Ajith Kalliyath (Urban Chair, KILA).
5. Sri P.K Ravindran.
6. Sri Jiju P Alex (Member, Decentralised Planning, SPB).
7. Sri Rajamanickam Principal Director LSGD.
8. Dr Joy Elamon (Convenor).
9. District Collector, Ernakulam.

The committee has to submit its report in this regard by May10,2023.

**(By order of the Governor)
SARADA MURALEEDHARAN I A S**

ADDITIONAL CHIEF SECRETARY

To:

1. Advocate General, Kerala (with C/L)
2. Dr Ramachandran (Secretary GOI Urban Development, Rtd).
3. Sri S.M.Vijayanand (Chairman SFC).
4. Sri Suresh (former CMD, HUDCO).
5. Sri Ajith Kalliyath (Urban Chair, KILA).
6. Sri P.K Ravindran.
7. Sri Jiju P Alex (Member, Decentralised Planning, SPB).
8. Sri Rajamanickam ,Principal Director LSGD.
9. Dr Joy Elamon
10. District Collector, Ernakulam.
11. StockFile/Office Copy

Forwarded /By order

Signed by

M.k.pradeesh Kumar

Date: 05-04-2023 14:33:13

Annexure 3

The Constitution of India Article 243ZE - Committee for Metropolitan Planning

(1) There shall be constituted in every Metropolitan area a Metropolitan Planning Committee to prepare a draft development plan for the Metropolitan area as a whole.

(2) The Legislature of a State may, by law, make provision with respect to-

(a) the composition of the Metropolitan Planning Committees;

(b) the manner in which the seats in such Committees shall be filled:

Provided that not less than two-thirds of the members of such Committee shall be elected by, and from amongst, the elected members of the Municipalities and Chairpersons of the Panchayats in the Metropolitan area in proportion to the ratio between the population of the Municipalities and of the Panchayats in that area;

(c) the representation in such Committees of the Government of India and the Government of the State and of such organisations and Institutions as may be deemed necessary for carrying out the functions assigned to such Committees;

(d) the functions relating to planning and coordination for the Metropolitan area which may be assigned to such Committees;

(e) the manner in which the Chairpersons of such Committees shall be chosen

(3) Every Metropolitan Planning Committee shall, in preparing the draft development plan, -

(a) have regard to –

(i) the plans prepared by the Municipalities and the Panchayats in the Metropolitan area;

(ii) matters of common interest between the Municipalities and the Panchayats, including co-ordinated spatial planning of the area, sharing of water and other physical and natural resources, the integrated development of infrastructure and environmental conservation;

(iii) the overall objectives and priorities set by the Government of India and the Government of the State;

(iv) the extent and nature of investments likely to be made in the Metropolitan area by agencies of the Government of India and of the Government of the State and other available resources whether financial or otherwise;

(b) consult such institutions and organisations as the Governor may, by order, specify.

(4) The Chairperson of every Metropolitan Planning Committee shall forward the development plan, as recommended by such Committee, to the Government of the State.

Annexure 4

The Constitution of India Article 243ZD – District Planning Committee

(1) There shall be constituted in every State at the district level a District Planning Committee to consolidate the plans prepared by the Panchayats and the Municipalities in the district and to prepare a draft development plan for the district as a whole.

(2) The Legislature of a State may, by law, make provision with respect to-

(a) The composition of the District Planning Committees;

(b) The manner in which the seats in such Committees shall be filled:

Provided that not less than four-fifths of the total number of members of such Committee shall be elected by, and from amongst, the elected members of the Panchayat at the district level and of the Municipalities in the district in proportion to the ratio between the population of the rural areas and of the urban areas in the district;

(c) The functions relating to district planning, which may be assigned to such Committees;

(d) The manner in which the Chairpersons of such Committees shall be chosen.

(3) Every District Planning Committee shall, in preparing the draft development plan, –

(a) Have regard to-

(i) Matters of common interest between the Panchayats and the Municipalities including spatial planning, sharing of water and other physical and natural resources, the integrated development of infrastructure and environmental conservation;

(ii) The extent and type of available resources whether financial or otherwise;

(b) Consult such institutions and organisations as the Governor may, by order, specify.

(4) The Chairperson of every District Planning Committee shall forward the development plan, as recommended by such Committee, to the Government of the State

Annexure 5

Kerala Municipality Act 1994 (Section 53) - District Planning Committee

(1) The Government shall constitute in every district, a District Planning Committee at the district level to consolidate the plans prepared by the Panchayats and the Municipalities in a district and to prepare a draft development plan for the district as a whole.

(2) The Committee shall consist of fifteen members of whom- (a) twelve members shall be elected, in such manner as may be prescribed, by and from amongst the elected members of the Panchayats at the district level and of the Municipalities in the district in proportion to the ratio between the population of the rural areas and of the urban areas in the district: (b) the President of the District Panchayat in that district; (c) one shall be a person having considerable experience in administration and planning, nominated by the Government; (d) the District Collector concerned, ex-officio.

(3) In sub-section (2),-- (i) the members mentioned in clause (a) shall be elected under the guidelines, supervision and control of the State Election Commission; (ii) the President of the District Panchayat mentioned in clause (b) shall be the Chairman of the Committee; (iii) 72A[xxx] and (iv) the District Collector referred to in clause (d) shall be the Secretary of the Committee.

(4) The district level officers of the departments of the Government in the District shall be the Joint Secretaries of the Committee.

(5) The Members of the House of the People (Lok Sabha) and the members of the Legislative Assembly of the State, representing any area comprised in a district shall be permanent invitees of the District Planning Committee of that district: Provided that where the area which a Member of the House of the People (Lok Sabha) or a member of the Legislative Assembly of the State represents, comprises partly in one district and partly in another district, he shall be a permanent invitee to the District Planning Committee of both the districts in which the area he represents is comprised.

(6) A member of the Council of States (Rajya Sabha) representing the State shall be a permanent invitee to the District Planning Committee of the district in which he is registered as elector in the electoral roll of any Municipality or Panchayat.

(7) A member nominated to the Legislative Assembly of the State shall be a permanent invitee to the District Planning Committee of the district in which he ordinarily resides.

(8) Where a Member of Parliament or a Member of the Legislative Assembly of the State is appointed as Minister or elected as Speaker or Deputy Speaker or appointed as the Government Chief Whip or recognised as Leader of the Opposition, he may nominate a person from the area he represents as Member to represent him in the District Planning Committee or the District Planning Committees of the district or districts to which he was a permanent invitee.

(9) The Committee shall consolidate the plans prepared by the Panchayats and the Municipalities in the district and prepare a draft development plan for the district as a whole and perform such other

functions relating to district planning, as may be assigned to it by the Government, from time to time, by notification in the Gazette.

(10) The Committee shall, in preparing the draft development plan,- (a) have regard to- (i) matters of common interest between the Panchayats and the Municipalities including spatial planning, sharing of water and other physical and natural resources, the integrated development of the infrastructure and environmental conservation; and (ii) the extend and the type of available resources, whether financial or otherwise; (b) consult such institutions and organisations as the Governor may, by order specify.

(11) The Chairman shall forward the development plan, as recommended by the Committee, to the Government for approval. 73[(11A) The Government shall, while preparing the State Plan consider the proposal and priorities included in the draft development plans prepared for each districts by the District Planning Committee, (11B) The District Planning Committee shall monitor the quantitative and qualitative progress, especially its physical and financial achievements, in the implementation of the approved district planning schemes and State plans relating to the district and it shall evaluate the action programmes already completed.]

(12) The procedure to be followed in the meeting of the Committee, including the quorum for such meeting, shall be governed by such rules as may be prescribed.

Annexure 6

Kerala Municipality Act 1994 - Section 54 - Metropolitan Planning Committee

(1) The Government shall, by notification in the Gazette, constitute a Metropolitan Planning Committee in a Metropolitan area to prepare a draft development plan for such area as a whole.

(2) The Metropolitan Planning Committee shall consist of fifteen members of whom- (a) ten shall be elected, 25[of whom one shall belong to Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe and five persons shall be women] in such manner as may be prescribed, by and from amongst, the elected members of the Municipalities and the Presidents of the Village Panchayats in the Metropolitan area in proportion to the ratio between the population of the Municipalities and Village Panchayats in that area; (b) five shall be nominated by the Government of whom- (i) one shall be an officer of the rank of a Secretary to Government or an eminent person having experience in local administration or public administration; (ii) one shall be an officer not below the rank of Senior Town Planner of the Town Planning Department; (iii) one shall be an officer not below the rank of Superintending Engineer of the Public Works Department; (iv) one shall be an officer of any Government Department not below the rank of a Deputy Secretary to Government; and (v) one shall be the Collector of the district in which the metropolitan area is comprised or where more than one district is comprised in the metropolitan area one of the Collector of such districts as the Government may determine.

(3) The members mentioned under clause (a) to sub-section (2) shall be elected under the guidelines, supervision and control of the State Election Commission and one among them shall be elected as the Chairman.

(4) The officer nominated under item (iv) of clause (b) of sub-section (2) shall be appointed as the Member Secretary of the Committee.

(5) Where the Government are of opinion that representation of the Central or State Government and of any organisation or institution is necessary for carrying out the functions assigned to the Metropolitan Planning Committee, they may provide for the inclusion 26[as invitees] of the representatives of the Government, either of the Central or the State, and of such organisation or institution in the Committee for the limited purpose of carrying out the functions so assigned to it.

(6) The Metropolitan Planning Committee shall prepare draft development plan for the Metropolitan area as a whole and perform such other functions relating to planning and coordination for the Metropolitan area as may be assigned to it by the Government, from time to time. 25. Inserted by Act 30 of 2009, w.e.f. 7-10-2009, published in K.G.Ex. No. 1844, dt. 7-10-2009.

(7) The Metropolitan Planning Committee shall, in preparing the draft development plan- (a) have regard to - (i) the plans prepared by the Municipalities and the Panchayats in the Metropolitan area; (ii) matters of common interest between the Municipalities and Panchayats including the co-ordinated spatial planning of the area, sharing of water and other physical and natural resources, the integrated

development of infrastructure and environmental conservation; (iii) the overall objectives and priorities set out by the Central or the State Government; (iv) the extent and the nature of investments likely to be made in the Metropolitan area by agencies of the Central and the State Governments and other available resources, whether financial or otherwise; (b) consult such institutions and organisations as the Governor may, by order, specify.

(8) The Secretary shall forward the development plan, as recommended by the Metropolitan Planning Committee, to the Government for approval.

(9) The procedure to be followed in the meeting including the quorum for such meeting shall be governed by such rules as may be prescribed.

Annexure 7

List of Local Governments in Kochi Metropolitan Area (Demarcated in 1995)

A. Municipal Corporation

1. Kochi

B. Municipalities

1. Thrippunithura
2. Perumbavoor
3. Kalamassery
4. Paravur
5. Aluva
6. Angamali

C. Gram Panchayaths

1. Eloor (now Municipality)
2. Pallipuram
3. Kuzhuplilly
4. Edavanakkad
5. Nayarambalam
6. Mulavukad
7. Njarakkal
8. Cheranallur
9. Kadamakkudy
10. Varappuzha
11. Kottuvally

12. Ezhikkara
13. Kodungallur
14. Alangad
15. Churnikkara
16. Edathala
17. Kizhmadu
18. Sreemoolanagaram
19. Changamanadu
20. Nedumbassery
21. Kanjoor
22. Vazhakkulam
23. Chellanam
24. Thrikkakkara (now Municipality)
25. Vadavukodu-Puthencurizu
26. Chottanikkara
27. Mulamthuruthy
28. Madadu (now Municipality)
29. Udayamperur
30. Kumbalam
31. Kumbalangi
32. Elamkunnappuzha

Annexure 8

List of Local Governments in Kochi Urban Agglomeration

Municipal Corporation

1. Kochi

Municipalities

2. Perumbavoor

3. Angamali

4. Aluva

5. North Paravur

6. Kalamassery

7. Thrippunithura

8. Eloor

9. Thrikkakara

10. Maradu

Gram Panchayaths

11. Alangad

12. Amballur

13. Chellanam

14. Chendamangalam

15. Chengamanadu

16. Cheranellur

17. Chittattukara

18. Choornikkara

19. Chottanikkara

20. Edathala

21. Elamkunnappuzha

22. Ezhikkara

23. Kadamakkudi

24. Kadungallur

25. Kaladi

26. Kanjoor

27. Karumallur

28. Keezhmad

29. Koovappadi

30. Kottuvalli

31. Kumbalam

32. Kumbalangi

33. Kunthunadu

34. Kunnukara

35. Malayattoor-
Neeliswaram

36. Mulamthuruthy

37. Mulavukadu

38. Nedumbassery

39. Njarakkal

40. Okkal

41. Puthenvelikkara

42. Rayamangalam

43. Sreemoolanagaram

44. Udayamperur

45. Varappuzha

46. Vatakkekkara

47. Vataukodu-
Puthencruz

48. Vazhakkulam

49. Vengola

Annexure 9

Kerala Metropolitan Planning Committee Rules'1995 (Under Kerala Municipality Acts, 1994)

1. Short title and commencement.- (1) These rules may be called the Kerala Metropolitan Planning Committee (Election of Members and Proceedings of Meeting) Rules, 1995.
(2) They shall come into force at once.
2. Definitions. In these rules, unless the context otherwise requires,-
 - (a) 'Act' means the Kerala Municipality Act, 1994 (20 of 1994);
 - (b) 'Returning Officer' means an officer nominated by the State Election Commission under Rule 5;
 - (c) 'Member' means the member of a Metropolitan Planning Committee;
 - (d) 'Member Secretary' means the Member Secretary of a Metropolitan Planning Committee;
 - (e) 'Metropolitan area' means the Metropolitan area specified by the Governor by public notification under clause (c) of article 243 of the Constitution;
 - (f) 'Metropolitan Planning Committee' means the Metropolitan Planning Committee constituted by the Government by notification in the Gazette under sub-section (1) of Section 54 of the Act;
 - (g) 'Section' means a section of the Act;
 - (h) 'Village Panchayat' means a Village Panchayat constituted under clause (a) of sub-section (1) of Section 4 of the Kerala Panchayat Raj Act, 1994 (13 of 1994);
 - (i) Words and expressions used and not defined in these rules, but defined in the Act shall have the meanings respectively assigned to them in the Act.
3. Fixing the representation of the rural area and urban area in the Metropolitan Planning Committee. - (1) The number of Councillors of Municipalities and the Presidents of Village Panchayats of the metropolitan area, to be elected as members of a Metropolitan Planning Committee under clause (a) of sub-section (2) of Section 54 shall be determined by the Government in proportion to the ratio between the populations of rural area and urban area of that area.
(2) The number of Councillors determined under sub-rule (1) shall be divided to the Councillors of the Town Panchayat, Municipal Council and Municipal Corporation if there exists Municipal Corporation of the metropolitan area in proportion to the ratio between the population of the area coming under the limit of the Town Panchayat and Municipal Council and the area coming under the limit of Municipal Corporation.(3) While determining the number of members under sub-rules (1) and (2), at least one member shall be allowed to Village Panchayats of metropolitan area and if there exists Municipal Corporation at least one member shall be allowed to it and at least one member shall be allowed to the Town Panchayat and Municipal Council. (4) The Government may refix the proportion of the Presidents of the Village Panchayats and Councillors of Municipalities to be elected to the Metropolitan Planning Committee either once in ten years on the basis of census or once in five

years on the basis of constitution of new Village Panchayats or Municipalities or due to the change in the extent of the metropolitan area.

4. Election of the members of Metropolitan Planning Committee. The members to be elected to the Metropolitan Planning Committee shall be elected under the guidelines, supervision and control of the State Election Commission in accordance with the provisions of the Act and these rules.

5. Returning Officer. The State Election Commission shall nominate an officer of the Government as the Returning Officer for each election to fill a seat or seats in the Metropolitan Planning Committee and for election to its Chairman.

6. Manner and time limit for informing casual Vacancies. Every casual vacancy arising in the seat of any elected member of a Metropolitan Planning Committee shall be informed to the state Election Commission by the Member Secretary, within one week from the arising of a such vacancy.

7. Manner of conducting election meeting. -

(1) Election to a Metropolitan Planning Committee, shall be conducted by the Returning Officer,

(i) of the member's to be elected from among the Presidents of the Village Panchayat, in a meeting of the President of Village Panchayat;

(ii) of the members to be elected from the Town Panchayats and Municipal Councils, in a meeting of the elected Councillors of Town Panchayat and Municipal Council; and

(iii) In the case where a Municipal Corporation exists, of members to be elected from the Municipal Corporation, in the meeting of elected Councillors of the Municipal Corporation of the Metropolitan area, convened by him for the purpose.

(2) Election to the Metropolitan Planning Committee shall be held on a date as may be fixed by the State Election Commission in the case of an ordinary vacancy, with in three months from the date of publication of the names of the Presidents or elected Councillors of the Village Panchayats and Municipalities of the metropolitan area, as the case may be, by the State Election Commission, and in the case of a casual vacancy, immediately after the receipt of the report regarding the vacancy.

(3) The Returning Officer shall serve a notice showing the date, time and place of meeting to the Presidents of Village Panchayat and the elected Councillors of the Municipality, as the case may be, at least seven clear days prior to the date of meeting and a copy of such notice shall be exhibited on the notice board of the office of the Returning Officer, on the notice boards of the Village Panchayats and Municipalities of the Metropolitan area, as the case may be.

Explanation. In computing the clear days, Sundays and other holidays shall be included, (4) The quorum of an election meeting shall be one half of the number of members having the right to vote.

8. Proposal of candidate. - (1) In the election of members to the Metropolitan Planning Committee in a Metropolitan area, - (a) one of the Presidents of Village Panchayat by the President of another Village Panchayat of that area;

(b) an elected Councillor of any Town Panchayat or Municipal Council by another elected Councillor of any Town Panchayat or Municipal Council of that area; and

(c) an elected Councillor of the Municipal Corporation by another elected Councillor of that Municipal Corporation; as the case may be, shall be proposed as a candidate in writing in Form No.1 appended to these rules:

(1) Provided that a person shall not propose more than one name.

(2) Proposals shall be given to the Returning Officer before the commencement of the election meeting.

(3) In the case, if the proposed person is not present in the meeting, the person who makes proposal shall also produce the willingness in writing from the proposed person agreeing to serve as a member in the Metropolitan Planning Committee, if elected.

(4) Any person who has not taken an oath or affirmation as the president of Village Panchayat or Councillor of the Municipality shall not vote or take part in the election to the Metropolitan Planning Committee under these rules.

9. List of candidates. - A candidate who has been proposed may withdraw the candidature by writing and such withdrawal statement shall be given to the Returning Officer in that meeting itself. Returning Officer shall read out the names of all candidates in the meeting, who are duly proposed and whose candidature are not withdrawn.

10. Procedure of election. - (1) If the number of vacancies of candidates in each category of the Metropolitan Planning Committee and the number of candidates duly proposed are equal, the Returning Officer shall declare that all such candidates have been duly elected.

(2) If the number of candidates duly proposed in each category are less than the number of vacancies, the Returning Officer shall declare that all such candidates are duly elected and the election to fill up the remaining vacancy or vacancies may be adjourned to a special meeting convened for the purpose.

(3) If the number of candidates is more than the number of vacancies in the Metropolitan Planning Committee, the member to the vacancy shall be elected through proportional representation by single transferable vote by the Presidents of Village Panchayats or Councillors, as the case may be present in the meeting.

11. Manner of recording votes, counting of votes and declaration of result. -(1) Every President of Village Panchayats or Councillor who is desiring to vote in the election shall be supplied with a ballot paper by the Returning Officer in Form No.2 appended to these rules and the ballot paper shall contain the names of all contesting candidate and on the reverse side of it the seal and signature of the Returning Officer.

(2) Every President of Village Panchayats or Councillor, as the case may be on receiving ballot paper against the name of the candidate who he wishes to vote and then fold the ballot paper the ballot paper shall forthwith proceed to the place set apart to vote and place a mark 'X' on the so as to conceal his vote and deposit it in the ballot box placed in full view of the Returning Officer.

(3) If a person who is supplied with a ballot paper violates the nature of secrecy of voting, the Returning Officer shall receive back the ballot paper supplied to him and record on the reverse side of it as "cancelled, violated the nature of secrecy of voting" and shall put his signature beneath it.

(4) If vote has been marked in the ballot paper cancelled under sub-rule (3), it shall not be taken into account and such ballot paper shall be kept in a separate cover. (5) After completion of voting, in the presence of the members, the Returning Officer shall open the ballot box and take out the ballot paper therein and count the votes secured by each candidate.

(6) Any ballot paper which does not contain the mark 'X' as specified in sub-rule (2) or which contains the signature or writing of the person who has cast vote or any mark suitable to identify the person who cast vote or on which the mark 'X' is placed against more than one name, shall be rejected.

(7) If there is only one vacancy, the Returning Officer shall declare that the candidate who secures the larger number of valid votes has been elected and in the event of there being an equality of votes between two or more candidates, lots shall be drawn in the meeting and the person whose name has drawn first that person shall be declared as elected.

(8) If there are vacancies to two or more places, voting shall be repeated by eliminating the candidate who secured the smallest number of votes, and the candidates who secure the larger number of valid votes shall be declared to have been elected, and in the event of there being an equality of valid votes between two or more contesting candidates or in the event of there being an equality of valid votes between two or more candidates who secured the smallest number of valid votes in the list of candidate, then the Returning Officer shall, in the presence of members, draw lot for which of whom shall be eliminated, and the elimination shall be repeated in this manner until the candidates and vacancies are equal.

(9) The Returning Officer shall inform the names of the elected members of the Metropolitan Planning Committee to the State Election Commission, State Government and the District Collector or District Collectors, immediately after the election.

(10) Immediately after the election, the Returning Officer shall seal up the documents of each stage of election in separate cover and shall be handed over to the safe custody of the Member Secretary of the Metropolitan Planning Committee and the proceedings of election shall be entered in the minutes book of the Committee.

12. Election of Metropolitan Planning Committee Chairman. - The members who have been elected to the Metropolitan Planning Committee shall elect one person as Chairman from among themselves. The provisions relating to the election of Chairperson in the Kerala Municipality (Election of Chairperson and Deputy Chairperson) Rules, 1995 with necessary amendments shall be applicable to this election.

13. Presiding over Metropolitan Planning Committee Meeting. - (1) The Chairman of the Metropolitan Planning Committee shall preside over its meeting and in his absence, a member chosen from among the members present shall preside over the meeting. (2) A member who is presiding over

a meeting of the Metropolitan Planning Committee shall have all the powers of the Chairman while presiding and he is subjected to all liabilities. (3) The person who preside over shall control the meeting and shall decide the points of order and issues regarding the procedure arising in the meeting or regarding the meeting.

14. Procedure of the meeting of the Metropolitan planning Committee. - (1) The Metropolitan Planning Committee shall hold the meeting at least once in every three months, on the date, time and venue fixed by the Chairman. (2) Notice regarding the date, time and venue of the meeting and the subjects to be discussed in the meeting, shall be given to the members at least seven clear days before the date fixed to hold the meeting: Provided that in the case of urgency, the Chairman may convene the meeting by giving short notice.

Explanation. In the abovesaid clear days declared public holidays, shall include and the date of receipt of the notice and the date of convening of meeting shall not include.

(3) The agenda for the meeting shall be prepared by the Member Secretary in consultation with the Chairman and the agenda shall include the subjects which the Member Secretary deems and that the consideration of the Committee is required and also the subjects proposed by the Chairman. The Chairman and members shall have the right to record their opinion by note regarding any subject included in the agenda and such recorded notes shall be submitted before the Committee while discussing that subject. (4) The quorum of the Metropolitan Planning Committee meeting shall be eight and the Committee shall not be held without quorum. (5) All matters which come to the consideration of the Committee shall be decided by the majority votes of the members participating in the meeting, but in the case of equality of votes, person presiding may exercise a casting vote. (6) The representatives of State or Central Government and the representatives of organisation or institution decided by the Metropolitan Planning Committee under sub-section (5) of Section 54 may be permitted to participate in the meeting of the Committee as invitees and they shall have no right to vote. (7) There shall be a minute book to record the proceedings of the Committee and the decisions of the Committee shall be recorded therein and the person presiding shall put his signature below the decisions so recorded. (8) The Member Secretary shall forward the copy of minutes to the members of the Committee and Government within one week after the meeting.

15. Term of office of the Committee. - (1) The term of office of an elected member of a Metropolitan Planning Committee shall be so long as he continues to be a President of the Village Panchayat or Councillor of a Municipality, as the case may be. (2) A member who is not a Government employee, may be nominated under sub-clause (i), clause (b) of sub-section (2) of Section 54 of the Act, shall, from the date of his nomination, hold such office for the period during the pleasure of the Government: Provided that the term of office of such a member nominated to a Metropolitan Planning Committee shall in any case, not to exceed the term of office of that Committee.

16. Preparation of draft development plan. - The Metropolitan Planning Committee shall prepare the draft development plan before 30th September of every year for the next financial year in accordance

with sub-sections (6) and (7) of Section 54, and the Chairman of the Committee shall forward the same to the Government for a

17. Constitution of sub-committees. - (1) A Metropolitan Planning Committee may constitute sub-committees consisting of the members of the Committee and the experts nominated from the respective fields by the Committee, for submitting reports after studying about the development requirements of that Metropolitan area. (2) The Constitution, term of office, procedures, and function of the sub-committees shall be such as may be decided by the Metropolitan Planning Committee. Election to the Planning Committee.

Annexure 10

The Kerala Town and Country Planning Act 2016 (20 – 27)

Chapter IV – METROPOLITAN PLANNING COMMITTEE AND THE SPATIAL PERSPECTIVE PLAN FOR THE METROPOLITAN AREA.

20. Declaration of Metropolitan Area. —Any notification under clause (c) of Article 243P of the Constitution of India to specify an area to be a Metropolitan Area, shall define the limits of such area and such limits shall be as decided by the Government in consultation with the

Board: Provided that the District Planning Committee shall not have jurisdiction over the Metropolitan Area in respect of the matters relating to powers and functions of metropolitan planning committee as specified in section 22.

21. Metropolitan Planning Committee and the Spatial Perspective Plan for the Metropolitan Area.— The Metropolitan Planning Committee, if any, constituted by the Government under section 54 of the Kerala Municipality Act, 1994 (20 of 1994), shall prepare or get prepared a Spatial Perspective Plan for the Metropolitan Area, which shall be the spatial component of the draft Development Plan for the Metropolitan Area envisaged under section 54 of the Kerala Municipality Act, 1994 (20 of 1994) and exercise such other functions assigned to it under this Act.”.

22. Powers and functions of Metropolitan Planning Committee in respect of spatial planning.—(1) The Metropolitan Planning Committee, for the purposes of this Act, shall formulate development goals, objectives, policies and priorities in matters relating to planning, development and use of rural and urban land in the Metropolitan Area and shall have due regard to the overall objectives and priorities set by the Government and the Government of India, all Plans prepared under this Act which have relevance to the Metropolitan Area concerned, matters of common interest among the Local Self Government Institutions in the Metropolitan Area, integrated development of infrastructure, environmental conservation spatial development.

(2) The Metropolitan Planning Committee shall,—

(a) prepare or get prepared, in consultation with the Local Self Government Institutions in the metropolitan area, the district level officer of the Local Self Government Department (Planning) of the Government, and other Government Departments and agencies in the Metropolitan Area, a Spatial Perspective Plan for the Metropolitan Area, taking into account the Plans, if any, prepared by various Local Self Government Institutions in the Metropolitan Area and any other plan prepared under this Act which have relevance to the Metropolitan Area.”,—

(i) a Perspective Plan for the Metropolitan Area, taking into account the Plans, if any, prepared by various Local Self Government Institutions in the Metropolitan Area and any other plan prepared under this Act which have relevance to the Metropolitan Area;

(ii) execution plans, taking into account the perspective plan prepared under sub-clause (i) and any other plans under this Act which have relevance to the Metropolitan Area;

(b) consult non-governmental institutions, organizations and professional bodies if deemed necessary, in the preparation of Spatial Perspective Plan for the Metropolitan Area;

(c) continuously monitor and evaluate continuously the physical achievements of the investments made by the various Local Self Government Institutions and quasi Government agencies within the metropolitan area in the context of plans prepared under this Act and submit a consolidated report to the Board;

(d) co-ordinate planning and development activities among the Government departments, Quasi Government Institutions within the Metropolitan Area or otherwise in the context of plans under this Act;

(e) resolve conflicts, if any, on the following, namely:—

(i) issues regarding development of peripheral areas of urban centres;

(ii) sites for disposal of sewage and solid waste;

(iii) overlapping functions of various agencies involved in planning and development; and

(iv) any other issue within the purview of the Metropolitan Planning Committee;

(f) advise Government and Local Self Government Institutions in the Metropolitan Area on identification of probable location of major investment inputs which are likely to have substantial impact on the development scenario of the Metropolitan Area/State;

(g) formulate policies and identify projects for integrated development of metropolitan area level infrastructure and facilitate their implementation through public, private or joint sector participation and/or otherwise;

(h) sort out matters relating to sharing of physical and natural resources within the Metropolitan Area;

(i) perform any other incidental, supplemental or consequential function as may be necessary and required for the purposes of carrying out its functions under this Act.

(3) For the purpose of assisting the Metropolitan Planning Committee in exercising such of its powers, discharging such of its duties or performing such of its functions under this Act, the Metropolitan Planning Committee may constitute one or more sub committees: Provided that the Metropolitan Planning Committee may also constitute working groups for various sectors for giving guidance and support to the sub committees in the preparation of perspective plan and execution plan.

23. Metropolitan Planning Committees and Spatial Perspective Plan for the Metropolitan Area and matters that may be dealt within the Spatial Perspective Plan.—

(1) The Metropolitan Planning Committee constituted by the Government under section 54 of the Kerala Municipality Act, 1994 (20 of 1994), shall prepare or get prepared the Spatial Perspective Plan for the Metropolitan Area and it shall contain an integrated vision strategies and policies for the Spatial development of the Metropolitan Area for a plan period of approximately twenty years.

(2) The Spatial Perspective Plan for the Metropolitan Area shall inter alia, deal with all or any of the following matters, namely:—

(a) physical and natural potentials and their utilisation;

(b) population assignment and settlement pattern including rural as well as urban centres and their hierarchy and functional specialization;

(c) transportation system including mass transport;

(d) generalized land utilisation pattern;

(e) housing and shelter development;

(f) protection of environmentally and ecologically sensitive areas and conservation of heritage;

(g) integrated infrastructure development covering water, energy, sanitation, education, health, recreation, communication and other utilities, facilities and services;

(h) development of specific areas, if any, such as industrial townships, coastal areas, pilgrim centres etc.;

(i) situational analysis in respect of hazard, vulnerability, risk and proposals for mitigation and resilience;

(j) spatial development aspects of various sectors, namely:—

- (i) agriculture and rural development;
 - (ii) trade, commerce and industries;
 - (iii) tourism;
 - (iv) any other sector which is determinant in the spatial planning and development of the Metropolitan Area;
 - (k) fiscal resource requirements and its mobilization including the extent and nature of investments likely to be made in the area; and
 - (l) any other particulars and details as may be considered necessary for ensuring planned development and as may be directed by the Government.
- (3) Priority Action Plan, taking into account major schemes and projects envisaged in the Spatial Perspective Plan for the Metropolitan Area and also the development priorities assigned by the Central and State Governments, indicating phasing and prioritization of actions for the implementation of short, medium and long term sectoral programmes, projects and schemes or any other particulars as may be considered necessary in respect of spatial development by the Metropolitan Planning Committee concerned.”.

25. Procedure for preparation, publication and sanctioning of Perspective Plan for the Metropolitan Area.—(1) As soon as may be, after its constitution, the Metropolitan Planning Committee, shall take a decision to prepare or get prepared a Perspective Plan for the Metropolitan Area.

(2) The Metropolitan Planning Committee shall, not later than two years from the date of decision taken to prepare a Perspective Plan in the Official Gazette as per sub-section (1), prepare or get prepared and publish draft Perspective Plan for the Metropolitan Area in the website and the notice of publication shall be notified in the Official Gazette and in at least two newspapers having wide circulation in the metropolitan area, of which one must be in the regional language, specifying the place or places where a copy of the draft Perspective Plan for the Metropolitan Area may be inspected, and also inviting objections and suggestions to be filed within a period of sixty days from the date of publication of notice in the Official Gazette. The Metropolitan Planning Committee shall forward a copy of the draft Perspective Plan for the Metropolitan Area or relevant extracts thereof to the Local Self Government Institutions within their jurisdiction. The Metropolitan Planning Committee shall forward a copy of the draft Perspective Plan for the Metropolitan Area to the District Planning Committee concerned and the District Planning Committee, as far as possible, within a period of sixty days from the date of receipt of the said plan shall submit their suggestions, if any, to the Government.

(3) The Metropolitan Planning Committee shall as far as possible within sixty days from the time limit prescribed for receiving objections and suggestions under sub-section (2) shall consider all the objections and suggestions received and give effect to such modifications as may be considered necessary and the Perspective Plan for the Metropolitan Area as recommended by the Metropolitan Planning Committee shall be submitted to the Government for sanction:

Provided that the Metropolitan Planning Committee may a sub committee consisting of not more than five of its members and the district level officer of the Department of Town and Country Planning of the Government for processing the objections and suggestions and to submit its report to the Metropolitan Planning Committee.

(4) The Government may, in consultation with the Board, within sixty days from the date of receipt of the Perspective Plan for the Metropolitan Area forwarded to it under sub-section

(4A). The Government shall return the Spatial Perspective Plan for the Metropolitan area sanctioned under sub-section (4) by the Government, to the Metropolitan Planning Committee concerned, for incorporating its proposals suitably in the draft “(4A). The Government shall return the Spatial Perspective Plan for the Metropolitan area sanctioned under sub-section (4) by the Government, to the

Metropolitan Planning Committee concerned, for incorporating its proposals suitably in the draft Development Plan for the Metropolitan area while preparing the same as envisaged under section 54 of the Kerala Municipality Act, 1994 (20 of 1994).

(3) and after ensuring that the Perspective Plan for the Metropolitan Area is within the framework of the Perspective Plan for the State and any other Plans under this Act, priorities and objectives set by the Government and the Government of India, sanction the same with or without modifications:

Provided that if the Perspective Plan for the Metropolitan Area is returned for incorporating modifications, if any, suggested by the Government, the modified plan shall be resubmitted within sixty days and the Government may sanction the plan as if the Plan is submitted for sanction afresh.

(5) As soon as may be, after the Perspective Plan for the Metropolitan Area has been sanctioned by the Government, the Metropolitan Planning Committee shall forward a copy thereof each to the District Planning Committee concerned and the Local Self Government Institutions in the Metropolitan area, and also publish the fact of sanction of the Perspective Plan for the Metropolitan Area by the Government, in the Official Gazette and in at least one newspaper having wide circulation in the Metropolitan area, for information of the public and also specifying the place or places where a copy of the Plan may be available for reference or for sale. The Spatial Perspective Plan for the Metropolitan area as sanctioned by the Government shall be published in the official website of the Metropolitan Planning Committee Concerned.

(6) The Government shall have the power to extend the time limit prescribed in sub-sections (2) (other than the time limit prescribed for preparation of the Plan), (3) and (4) above up to a period not exceeding six months.

27. Metropolitan Planning Committee to issue guidelines for preparation of five year and annual plans of Local Self Government Institutions.—Metropolitan Planning Committee may, from time to time, issue guidelines for the preparation of five year and annual plans of Local Self Government Institutions, such that these plans are prepared taking into account of the State Planning framework for five year plans and Annual Plans of the Metropolitan Area .

Annexure 11

G.O.(Rt)No.978/2023/LSGD



GOVERNMENT OF KERALA

Abstract

Local Self Government Department - Consultation Committee for the Constitution of Metropolitan Planning Committee - Designating Dr. Ramachandran as Chairman of the Committee - Orders issued.

LOCAL SELF GOVERNMENT (RD) DEPARTMENT

G.O.(Rt)No.978/2023/LSGD Dated,Thiruvananthapuram, 05-05-2023

Read G.O.(Rt)No.824/2023/LSGD dated 05/04/2023.

ORDER

As per the Government Order read above the Metropolitan Planning Committee for the Metropolitan Area of Kochi has been constituted.

The Government are pleased to designate Dr. Ramachandran, senior most member (Secretary GOI Urban Development, Rtd) as the Chairman of the consultation Committee constituted vide the Government Order read above.

Kerala Institute of Local Administration (KILA) and the Chief Town Planner will provide logistic support to the Committee. They will also obtain and furnish information regarding the structure and scope of MPCs and a Documentation Report with regard to the set up of MPCs in other States for the reference of the Committee.

The period of the committee is extended upto 17.05.2023.

(By order of the Governor)
SARADA MURALEEDHARAN I A S
ADDITIONAL CHIEF SECRETARY

To:

1. Dr. Ramachandran (Secretary GOI Urban Development, Rtd)
2. Sri. S.M.Vijayanand (Chairman, SFC)
3. Sri. Suresh (former CMD, HUDCO)

4. Sri. Ajith Kalliyath (Urban Chair Professor, KILA)
5. Sri. P.K.Ravindran
6. Sri. Jiju.P.Alex (Member, Decentralised Planning, SPB)
7. Sri. Rajamanickam, Principal Director, LSGD)
8. Dr. Joy Elamon, Director General, KILA
9. Chief Town Planner, Thiruvananthapuram
10. District Collector, Ernakulam
11. Stock File/Office copy

Forwarded /By order

Signed by

Anilkumar C

Date: 10.09.2023
Section Officer

Annexure 12

File No.LSGD-DA1/303/2021-LSGD

"ഭരണഭാഷാ മാതൃഭാഷ"



കേരള സർക്കാർ

സംഗ്രഹം



തദ്ദേശ സ്വയംഭരണ വകുപ്പ് - നഗരസഭയങ്ങൾക്കുള്ള പതിനഞ്ചാം ധനകാര്യ കമ്മീഷൻ ഗ്രാന്റ് വിനിയോഗിക്കുന്നതിനും നഗരസഭയെ പ്രദേശത്തിന് പഞ്ചവൽസര പദ്ധതി തയ്യാറാക്കുന്നതിനുമുള്ള മാർഗരേഖ അംഗീകരിച്ച് - ഉത്തരവ് പുറപ്പെടുവിക്കുന്നു.

തദ്ദേശസ്വയംഭരണ (ഡിഎ) വകുപ്പ്

സ.ഉ.(കൈ) നം.272/2021/ത.സ്വ.ഭ.വ തീയതി,തിരുവനന്തപുരം, 24/11/2021

- പരാമർശം:-
1. സ.ഉ. (അച്ചടി) നം. 26/2019/പ്ലാനിംഗ്; തീയതി 24.09.2019
 2. സ.ഉ. (കൈ) നം. 103/2020/തസ്വഭവ; തീയതി 30.06.2020
 3. പതിനഞ്ചാം ധനകാര്യ കമ്മീഷൻ റിപ്പോർട്ട് (2021 -26)
 4. കേന്ദ്ര ധനകാര്യ മന്ത്രാലയം 28.07.2021-ന് പുറപ്പെടുവിച്ച 15(2) FC - XV/FCD/2020-25 നമ്പർ മാർഗരേഖ
 5. സ്വച്ഛ് ഭാരത് മിഷൻ (നഗരം) പദ്ധതിയുടെ മാർഗരേഖ

ഉത്തരവ്

പതിനഞ്ചാം കേന്ദ്ര ധനകാര്യ കമ്മീഷൻ കേരളത്തിലെ 10 ലക്ഷത്തിൽ കൂടുതൽ ജനസംഖ്യയുള്ള ഏഴ് നഗരസഭയങ്ങൾക്ക് (Million Plus Urban Agglomerations/ Cities) 2021-22 മുതൽ 2025-26 വരെയുള്ള അഞ്ച് വർഷക്കാലയളവിലേയ്ക്ക് ആകെ 1402 കോടി രൂപ അനുവദിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ട്. ഒരു പ്രധാന നഗരവും (കോർപ്പറേഷൻ/മുനിസിപ്പാലിറ്റി) അതിനോട് ചേർന്ന് തുടർച്ചയായി (contiguous) കിടക്കുന്ന നഗര സ്വഭാവത്തിലുള്ള സെൻസസ് ടൗണുകൾ സ്റ്റാറ്റൂട്ടറി ടൗണുകൾ അഥവാ മുനിസിപ്പാലിറ്റികൾ, ഔട്ട് ഗ്രോത്തുകൾ എന്നിവയും ചേരുന്ന മൊത്തം പ്രദേശത്തെയാണ് സെൻസസ് പ്രകാരം ഒരു നഗരസഭയുമായി നിർവചിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളത്. 2011-ലെ സെൻസസ് പ്രകാരം കേരളത്തിൽ ആകെ 19 നഗരസഭയങ്ങൾ ഉണ്ടെങ്കിലും 10 ലക്ഷത്തിൽ കൂടുതൽ ജനസംഖ്യയുള്ള ഏഴ് നഗരസഭയങ്ങൾക്കാണ്, ചുവടെ പട്ടികയിൽ നൽകിയിട്ടുള്ളത് പ്രകാരം, പതിനഞ്ചാം ധനകാര്യ കമ്മീഷൻ, മില്ലിൻ പ്ലസ് സിറ്റിസ് ചലഞ്ച് ഫണ്ട് (MCF) എന്ന പേരിൽ ഗ്രാന്റ് അനുവദിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളത്.

കേരളത്തിലെ പത്ത് ലക്ഷത്തിൽ കൂടുതൽ ജനസംഖ്യയുള്ള നഗരസഭയങ്ങൾക്കുള്ള പതിനഞ്ചാം ധനകാര്യ കമ്മീഷൻ ഗ്രാന്റ് (2021-26)

ക്രമ നം.	നഗരസഭയം (Urban Agglomeration)	നഗര സഭയെ പ്രദേശത്തെ മൊത്തം ജനസംഖ്യ (ലക്ഷം)	വിഹിതം (കോടി രൂപ)					ആകെ
			2021 -22	2022-23	2023 -24	2024-25	2025-26	
1	തിരുവനന്തപുരം	16.8	35	37	39	41	42	194
2	കൊല്ലം	11.1	23	24	26	27	28	128

3	കൊച്ചി	21.2	45	46	49	52	53	245
4	തൃശ്ശൂർ	18.6	39	41	43	46	46	215
5	മലപ്പുറം	20.3	36	37	39	42	42	196
6	കോഴിക്കോട്	16.4	43	44	47	50	51	235
7	കണ്ണൂർ	17.0	35	36	38	39	41	189
ആകെ		121.4	256	265	281	297	303	1402

2 . പത്ത് ലക്ഷത്തിൽ കൂടുതൽ ജനസംഖ്യയുള്ള നഗരസഭയങ്ങൾക്ക് അനുവദിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള പതിനഞ്ചാം ധനകാര്യ കമ്മീഷൻ ഗ്രാന്റ് (FFC Grant for UAs) വിനിയോഗിക്കുന്നതിനും ധനകാര്യ കമ്മീഷൻ അവാർഡ് കാലയളവിലേയ്ക്കുള്ള (2021-26) പഞ്ചവൽസര പദ്ധതി തയ്യാറാക്കി നടപ്പാക്കുന്നതിനും സർക്കാർ ചുവടെ വിവരിക്കുന്ന മാർഗരേഖ അംഗീകരിച്ച് ഉത്തരവാകുന്നു.

3. നഗരസഭയങ്ങൾക്കും നഗരസഭകൾക്കുമുള്ള പതിനഞ്ചാം ധനകാര്യ കമ്മീഷൻ ഗ്രാന്റിന്റെ വിനിയോഗം സംബന്ധിച്ച് കേന്ദ്ര സർക്കാർ പരാമർശം 4 പ്രകാരം പുറപ്പെടുവിച്ച മാർഗരേഖ ഈ ഉത്തരവിന്റെ അനുബന്ധമായി നൽകിയിട്ടുണ്ട്. പ്രസ്തുത മാർഗരേഖയുടെ ഖണ്ഡികകൾ 2(a), 3(A), 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 19, 20 എന്നിവ നഗരസഭയങ്ങൾക്ക് ബാധകമായിട്ടുള്ളതാണ്. നഗരസഭയങ്ങൾക്കുള്ള ഗ്രാന്റിന്റെ വിനിയോഗത്തിന് ഈ മാർഗ നിർദ്ദേശങ്ങൾ പാലിക്കേണ്ടതാണ് മാർഗരേഖയുടെ പ്രസക്ത ഭാഗങ്ങൾ ചുവടെ ചേർക്കുന്നു.

3.1 നഗരസഭയങ്ങൾക്കുള്ള ഗ്രാന്റിന്റെ വിനിയോഗം

(1) കടിവെള്ളം, ശുചിത്വം, ഖരമാലിന്യ സംസ്കരണം എന്നീ മേഖലകളിലെ സേവന നിലവാരം (service level benchmarks) മെച്ചപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതിനാണ് നഗരസഭയങ്ങൾക്ക് പതിനഞ്ചാം ധനകാര്യ കമ്മീഷൻ, ഗ്രാന്റ് അനുവദിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളത്.

(2) ജലാശയങ്ങളുടെ പുനരുജ്ജീവനം, മഴവെള്ളകൊയ്ക്ക്, മലിനജലത്തിന്റെ പുനഃചംക്രമണവും പുനരുപയോഗവും (recycle/reuse of water), കടിവെള്ളം, ശുചിത്വം, ഖരമാലിന്യ സംസ്കരണം എന്നിവയുമായി ബന്ധപ്പെട്ട പ്രോജക്ടുകൾ പൊതുവായി ഏറ്റെടുക്കാമെങ്കിലും കേന്ദ്ര സർക്കാർ നിഷ്കർഷിക്കുന്നതും ചുവടെ ഖണ്ഡിക 3.2-ൽ വിവരിക്കുന്നതുമായ വ്യവസ്ഥകൾ പാലിക്കുകയും സേവന നിലവാരം മെച്ചപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതുമായ നഗരസഭയങ്ങൾക്ക് മാത്രമേ, കേന്ദ്രസർക്കാർ നടത്തുന്ന വിലയിരുത്തൽ പ്രക്രിയയിലൂടെ ലഭിക്കുന്ന മാർക്കിനെ അടിസ്ഥാനമാക്കിയുള്ള വിഹിതം ലഭിക്കുകയുള്ളൂ. അതായത് മേൽപ്പറഞ്ഞ മേഖലകളിലെ സേവന നിലവാരം മെച്ചപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതിന് ഉതകുന്ന തരത്തിലുള്ള പ്രോജക്ടുകളാണ് ഏറ്റെടുക്കുന്നതെന്നും ആ പ്രോജക്ടുകളുടെ നിർവഹണത്തിലൂടെ മുൻകൂട്ടി ലക്ഷ്യമിടുന്ന പ്രകാരമുള്ള പുരോഗതി നിശ്ചിത സമയങ്ങളിൽ കൈവരിക്കുന്നുണ്ടെന്ന് ഉറപ്പാക്കുകയും വേണം.

3.2 ഗ്രാന്റ് ലഭിക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള വ്യവസ്ഥകളും മാനദണ്ഡങ്ങളും

(1) നഗരസഭയായ ഗ്രാന്റ് ലഭിക്കുന്നതിന് നഗരസഭയത്തിലെ തദ്ദേശഭരണ സ്ഥാപനങ്ങളും സംസ്ഥാന സർക്കാരും പാലിക്കേണ്ട അടിസ്ഥാന വ്യവസ്ഥകൾ (entry level conditions) പരാമർശം 4-ലെ മാർഗരേഖയുടെ ഖണ്ഡിക 6, 7 എന്നിവയിൽ വ്യക്തമാക്കിയിട്ടുണ്ട്. അതോടൊപ്പം പരാമർശം 4-ലെ മാർഗരേഖയുടെ 8, 9 ഖണ്ഡികകളിലെ വ്യവസ്ഥകൾ ഓരോ നഗരസഭയായ പ്രദേശത്തും പാലിക്കുകയും വേണം. അവ ചുവടെ ചേർക്കുന്നു.

(2) ഈ മാർഗരേഖയുടെ ഖണ്ഡിക 3.1-ൽ പ്രതിപാദിച്ച മേഖലകളിലെ സേവന നിലവാരം മെച്ചപ്പെടുത്തുകയാണെങ്കിൽ മാത്രമേ ഓരോ നഗരസഭയത്തിനുമുള്ള ഗ്രാന്റ് അനുവദിച്ചു കിട്ടുകയുള്ളൂ. നഗരസഭയായ പ്രദേശത്തെ നഗരസഭകൾ, സെൻസസ് ടൗണുകൾ, ഔട്ട് ഗ്രോത്തുകൾ തുടങ്ങി മൊത്തം പ്രദേശത്തെ സേവന നിലവാരവും മെച്ചപ്പെടുത്തണം.

(3) നഗര പരിസ്ഥിതിക്ക് കോട്ടം വരാതിരിക്കുക എന്ന ലക്ഷ്യത്തോടെ നഗര പ്രദേശങ്ങളിൽ വരമാലിന്യങ്ങൾ ശരിയായ രീതിയിൽ സംസ്കരിക്കുന്നതിന് താഴെപ്പറയുന്ന മുൻഗണനാ മേഖലകൾ പരിഗണനാ ധനകാര്യ കമ്മീഷൻ നിർദ്ദേശിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ട്. ഇതിനനുസരിച്ചുള്ള പ്രവർത്തനങ്ങൾ ഏറ്റെടുക്കണം.

(i) മാലിന്യം വലിച്ചെറിയുക, പരിസ്ഥിതിക്ക് കോട്ടം തട്ടുന്ന വിധം മാലിന്യം നിക്ഷേപിക്കുക തുടങ്ങിയ അടിസ്ഥാന പ്രശ്നങ്ങൾക്ക് പരിഹാരം കാണുന്നതിനും മാലിന്യം ശേഖരിച്ച് ശാസ്ത്രീയമായി സംസ്കരിക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള സേവനം എല്ലാ പൗരന്മാർക്കും ലഭ്യമാക്കുന്നതിനും ആകണം പ്രഥമ പരിഗണന.

(ii) മാലിന്യ സംസ്കരണ പൊതു സൗകര്യങ്ങളുടെ ആവശ്യകത കുറയ്ക്കുക എന്ന ലക്ഷ്യത്തോടെ ബദൽ മാലിന്യ സംസ്കരണ രീതികൾ അവതരിപ്പിക്കുക എന്നതിനാകണം രണ്ടാമത്തെ മുൻഗണന.

(iii) മൂന്നാമത്തെ മുൻഗണന നിലവിൽ മാലിന്യം നിക്ഷേപിക്കുന്ന സ്ഥലങ്ങൾ (dump sites) പാരിസ്ഥിതിക ചട്ടങ്ങൾക്ക് അനുസൃതമായി അടച്ചുപൂട്ടുകയും മൂടുകയും ചെയ്യുന്നതിനൊപ്പം ജനങ്ങളുടെ ആരോഗ്യത്തെയും പരിസ്ഥിതിയെയും ബാധിക്കാത്ത വിധം പഴയ ഡംബ്സൈറ്റുകൾ പുനരുദ്ധരിക്കുന്നതിനാണ്.

(4) താഴെപ്പറയുന്ന പ്രോജക്റ്റുകൾ നിർബന്ധമായും ഏറ്റെടുക്കുകയും പരാമർശം 4 പ്രകാരമുള്ള മാർഗരേഖയുടെ ഖണ്ഡിക 9.2-ൽ പ്രതിപാദിക്കുന്നതുപോലെ ഈ പ്രോജക്റ്റുകളുടെ നിർവഹണ നാഴികകല്ലുകൾ (milestones) പൂർത്തിയാക്കുകയും ചെയ്യണം.

- i. ഒരേക്കറിൽ കൂടുതൽ വിസ്തൃതിയുള്ള മൂന്ന് ജലാശയങ്ങളെങ്കിലും പുനരുജ്ജീവിപ്പിക്കണം. (ഏറ്റവും കൂടുതൽ വിസ്തൃതിയുള്ള ജലാശയങ്ങൾ ആദ്യം ഏറ്റെടുക്കണം).
- ii. മലിനജലത്തിന്റെ പുനഃചംക്രമണത്തിനും പുനരുപയോഗത്തിനുമുള്ള പ്രോജക്റ്റുകൾ ഏറ്റെടുത്ത് നടപ്പാക്കണം. [10-20 ലക്ഷം ജനസംഖ്യക്ക് പ്രതിദിനം 200 ലക്ഷം ലിറ്റർ (20 MLD), 20-50 ലക്ഷം ജനസംഖ്യക്ക് പ്രതിദിനം 500 ലക്ഷം ലിറ്റർ (50 MLD), 50 ലക്ഷത്തിന് മുകളിൽ ജനസംഖ്യക്ക് പ്രതിദിനം 1500 ലക്ഷം ലിറ്റർ (150 MLD) എന്നിങ്ങനെ ശേഷിയുള്ള

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സംവിധാനങ്ങൾ രൂപപ്പെടുത്തണം].

- iii. നിലവിൽ കുടിവെള്ള വിതരണം ഇല്ലാത്ത പ്രദേശങ്ങളിൽ കുടിവെള്ളം ലഭ്യമാക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള പ്രോജക്റ്റുകൾ (water supply projects for uncovered areas with functional outcomes) ആവിഷ്കരിച്ച് നടപ്പാക്കണം.

(5) ഗ്രാന്റിനുള്ള അർഹത നേടുന്നതിന് ഓരോ നഗരസഭയെയും (നഗരസഭയെക്കുറിച്ചുള്ള വേണ്ടി മുഖ്യ നഗരസഭയും) സംസ്ഥാന സർക്കാരും കേന്ദ്ര ഭവന നിർമ്മാണ - നഗരകാര്യ മന്ത്രാലയവും തമ്മിൽ പരാമർശം 4 പ്രകാരമുള്ള മാർഗരേഖയുടെ അനുബന്ധം I V ൽ നൽകിയിട്ടുള്ള മാതൃകയിൽ ഒരു ത്രികക്ഷി ധാരണാപത്രത്തിൽ (tripartite memorandum of understanding) ഏർപ്പെടേണ്ടതുണ്ട്. ധാരണാപത്രത്തിൽ ചുവടെയുള്ള വിവരങ്ങൾ ഉൾക്കൊള്ളിക്കണം.

- (i) 01.04.2021-ലെ ബേസ് ലൈൻ ഡാറ്റ; കുടിവെള്ളം, ശുചിത്വം എന്നീ മേഖലകളിൽ ഓരോ വർഷവും ലക്ഷ്യമിടുന്ന നേട്ടം (targets) മുതലായവ.
- (ii) വരമാലിന്യ സംസ്കരണ മേഖലയിൽ ഓരോ വർഷവും ലക്ഷ്യമിടുന്ന നേട്ടം (targets)
- (iii) നിർബന്ധിത പ്രോജക്റ്റുകൾ
- (iv) ഓരോ വർഷവും ലക്ഷ്യമിടുന്ന നേട്ടം കൈവരിക്കുന്നതിനും നിർബന്ധിത പ്രോജക്റ്റുകൾ സമയബന്ധിതമായി പൂർത്തിയാക്കുന്നതിനുമുള്ള കർമ്മ പദ്ധതി

(6) കുടിവെള്ളം, ശുചിത്വം, വരമാലിന്യ സംസ്കരണം എന്നീ മേഖലകളിലെ സേവന നിലവാരത്തിലെ മാറ്റവും പ്രകടനവും (performances) കേന്ദ്ര ഭവന നിർമ്മാണ - നഗരകാര്യ മന്ത്രാലയം (MOH&UA) തുടർച്ചയായി വിലയിരുത്തുന്നതാണ്. കുടിവെള്ളം, ശുചിത്വം എന്നിവയുടെ പ്രകടനം നാല് സൂചകങ്ങളെ അടിസ്ഥാനമാക്കിയും (ആകെ 60 മാർക്ക്) വരമാലിന്യ സംസ്കരണത്തിലെ പ്രകടനം രണ്ട് സൂചകങ്ങളെ അടിസ്ഥാനമാക്കിയും (40 മാർക്ക്) കണക്കാക്കിയശേഷം നഗര സഭയെക്കുറിച്ചുള്ള മൊത്തം സ്കോർ നിശ്ചയിക്കുന്നതാണ്. ഒരു നഗര സഭയെക്കുറിച്ചു 80-ൽ കൂടുതൽ മാർക്ക് ലഭിക്കുകയാണെങ്കിൽ ഗ്രാന്റ് പൂർണ്ണമായും ലഭിക്കും. 60 ന് മുകളിൽ 80 വരെ മാർക്ക് ലഭിക്കുകയാണെങ്കിൽ 90 ശതമാനം ഗ്രാന്റ് ലഭിക്കും. 45-ന് മുകളിൽ 60 വരെ മാർക്ക് ലഭിക്കുകയാണെങ്കിൽ 75 ശതമാനം ഗ്രാന്റ് 30 മുതൽ 45 വരെ മാർക്ക് ലഭിക്കുകയാണെങ്കിൽ 60 ശതമാനം ഗ്രാന്റ് ലഭിക്കും. 30-ൽ താഴെയാണ് മാർക്ക് ലഭിക്കുന്നതെങ്കിൽ ഗ്രാന്റ് ലഭിക്കുന്നതല്ല. ഓരോ മേഖലയിലും വിലയിരുത്തൽ പ്രക്രിയയ്ക്ക് ഉപയോഗിക്കുന്ന സൂചകങ്ങൾ, അവയ്ക്കുള്ള പരമാവധി മാർക്ക്, ആകെ സ്കോർ കണക്കാക്കുന്ന രീതി എന്നിവയുടെ വിശദാംശങ്ങൾ ചുവടെ ചേർക്കുന്നു.

(a) സൂചകങ്ങളും മാർക്കും

ക്രമ നം	സേവന നിലവാര സൂചകങ്ങൾ (service level indicators)	പരമാവധി മാർക്ക്
1	കുടിവെള്ളവും ശുചിത്വവും	60
1.1	പൈപ്പിലൂടെയുള്ള കുടിവെള്ള വിതരണ സൗകര്യം ലഭ്യമാക്കിയ കുടുംബങ്ങൾ (Households covered with piped water supply)	20

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1.2	പ്രതിദിനം ലഭ്യമാക്കുന്ന ആളോഹരി ജലം (ലിറ്ററിൽ) - (Piped water supplied in litre per capita per day (lpcd))	10
1.3	ഉപഭോക്താക്കളിലെത്താതെ പോകുന്ന കടിവെള്ളത്തിന്റെ അളവ് കുറയ്ക്കുക (Reduction in Non - Revenue Water (NRW))	10
1.4	സിവിൽ സപ്ലൈ സേവനങ്ങൾ ലഭ്യമാക്കിയ കുടുംബങ്ങൾ (Household covered with sewerage/septage services)	20
2.	വരമാലിന്യ പരിപാലനം	40
2.1	മാലിന്യ രഹിത നഗരം - സ്റ്റാർ റേറ്റിംഗ് പദവി (Garbage free star rating of cities)	30
2.2	കക്കൂസ് മാലിന്യ സംസ്കരണ സംവിധാനം ഉൾപ്പെടെയുള്ള ശുചിത്വ സൗകര്യങ്ങൾ (Sanitation including management of Faecal Sludge)	10
	ആകെ (1+2)	100

(b) കടിവെള്ളം, ശുചിത്വം എന്നീ മേഖലകളിൽ സ്റ്റാർ കണക്കാക്കുന്ന രീതി

ഓരോ സൂചകത്തിന്റെയും കാര്യത്തിൽ ധാരണാപത്രത്തിൽ സമ്മതിച്ചത് പ്രകാരം മുൻവർഷത്തേക്ക് നിശ്ചയിച്ചിരുന്ന ഭൗതികലക്ഷ്യം പൂർണ്ണമായി കൈവരിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ മാർക്ക് പൂർണ്ണമായും (full mark) ലഭിക്കും. ഒരു വർഷത്തെ പ്രകടനത്തെക്കാൾ കുറവോ തുല്യമോ ആണ് അടുത്ത വർഷത്തെ പ്രകടനമെങ്കിൽ മാർക്കൊന്നും ലഭിക്കില്ല. ലക്ഷ്യമിട്ടതിനെക്കാൾ കുറവാണെങ്കിലും കഴിഞ്ഞ വർഷത്തെക്കാൾ പ്രകടനം മെച്ചപ്പെടുത്തിയിട്ടുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ ആനുപാതിക മാർക്ക് ലഭിക്കുന്നതാണ്.

(c) വരമാലിന്യ പരിപാലനത്തിൽ സ്റ്റാർ കണക്കാക്കുന്ന രീതി

സേവന നിലവാര സൂചകങ്ങൾ	മാർക്ക്	നൽകുന്ന മാർക്ക്			
		2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
മാലിന്യ രഹിത നഗരം - സ്റ്റാർ റേറ്റിംഗ് പദവി	30	7 star : 100% 5 star : 100% 3 star : 100% 1 star : 100% No star : 70%	7 star : 100% 5 star : 100% 3 star : 100% 1 star : 80% No star : 55%	7 star : 100% 5 star : 100% 3 star : 90% 1 star : 70% No star : 50%	7 star : 100% 5 star : 100% 3 star : 80% 1 star : 60% No star : 45%
കക്കൂസ് മാലിന്യ സംസ്കരണ സംവിധാനങ്ങൾ ഉൾപ്പെടെ ശുചിത്വ സൗകര്യങ്ങൾ	10	ODF +:100% No ODF: 0%	ODF ++: 100% ODF +:80% No ODF: 0%	ODF++: 100% ODF +: 80% No ODF: 0%	ODF++: 100% ODF+: 80% No ODF: 0%

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(d) നഗര സഞ്ചയത്തിനുള്ളിലെ നഗരസഭകൾ, സെൻസസ് ടൗണുകൾ, ഔട്ട് ഗ്രോത്തുകൾ എന്നിവിടങ്ങളിലെ സ്റ്റോർ പ്രത്യേകം കണക്കാക്കിയശേഷം ജനസംഖ്യയ്ക്ക് വെയിറ്റേജ് കൊടുത്തുകൊണ്ട് നഗരസഞ്ചയ പ്രദേശത്തെ ആവറേജ് സ്റ്റോർ കണക്കാക്കുന്നതാണ്.

(e) മാലിന്യ രഹിത നഗരവുമായി ബന്ധപ്പെട്ട സ്റ്റാർ റേറ്റിംഗ് പദവിയുടെ വിശദാംശങ്ങൾ സ്വച്ഛ്ഛാരത് മിഷൻ (നഗരം) പദ്ധതിയുടെ മാർഗരേഖയിൽ കാണാവുന്നതാണ്

(7) ജലാശയങ്ങളുടെ പുനരുജ്ജീവനം, മലിന ജലത്തിന്റെ പുനഃചംക്രമണവും പുനരുപയോഗവും കടിവെള്ളം എന്നീ മേഖലകളിലെ നിർബന്ധിത പ്രോജക്ടുകളുടെ നിർവഹണത്തിന് സ്വീകരിച്ച നടപടികളും കൈവരിച്ച പുരോഗതിയുടെ/നാഴികകല്ലുകളുടെ വിശദാംശങ്ങളും അടങ്ങിയ വാർഷിക റിപ്പോർട്ട് ഓരോ നഗരസഞ്ചയവും (നഗരസഞ്ചയത്തിനു വേണ്ടി മുഖ്യ നഗരസഭ) കേന്ദ്ര സർക്കാരിന് സമർപ്പിക്കണം.

(8) 2022-23 മുതൽ നഗരസഞ്ചയ ഗ്രാന്റ് ലഭിക്കുന്നതിന്, നഗരസഞ്ചയത്തിനുള്ളിലെ എല്ലാ തദ്ദേശഭരണ സ്ഥാപനങ്ങളും നഗരസഞ്ചയ ഗ്രാന്റിന്റെ വിനിയോഗത്തിന് വേണ്ടി ആരംഭിച്ച ബാങ്ക് അക്കൗണ്ട് പി.എഫ്.എം.എസുമായി ബന്ധിപ്പിച്ചിരിക്കണം.

(9) 2023-24 മുതൽ വസ്തു നികുതി (property tax) പിരിവിൽ, സംസ്ഥാന മൊത്തം ആഭ്യന്തര ഉല്പാദനത്തിലെ കഴിഞ്ഞ 5 വർഷത്തെ വളർച്ചയിലെ ശരാശരി വളർച്ചയെങ്കിലും ഓരോ വർഷവും കൈവരിക്കണം.

(10) 2021-22, 2022-23 വർഷങ്ങളിൽ സംസ്ഥാനത്തെ 2 5 ശതമാനം നഗരസഭകളെങ്കിലും ഓരോ വർഷവും തൊട്ട് മുൻവർഷത്തെ ഓഡിറ്റ് ചെയ്യപ്പെടാത്ത വാർഷിക ധനകാര്യ പത്രികയും (unaudited accounts) അതിന് മുൻവർഷത്തെ ഓഡിറ്റ് ചെയ്യപ്പെട്ട വാർഷിക ധനകാര്യ പത്രികയും (audited accounts) ഓൺലൈനായി സമർപ്പിക്കണം. 2023-24 മുതൽ എല്ലാ നഗരസഭകളും തൊട്ട് മുൻവർഷത്തെ ഓഡിറ്റ് ചെയ്യപ്പെടാത്ത വാർഷിക ധനകാര്യ പത്രികയും അതിന് മുൻവർഷത്തെ ഓഡിറ്റ് ചെയ്യപ്പെട്ട വാർഷിക ധനകാര്യ പത്രികയും ഓൺലൈനായി പൊതു മണ്ഡലത്തിൽ ലഭ്യമാക്കണം. [ബാലൻസ് ഷീറ്റ്, വരവ്-ചെലവ് പത്രിക, ക്യാഷ് ഫ്ലോ സ്റ്റേറ്റ്മെന്റ്, അനുബന്ധ പട്ടികകൾ എന്നിവ കേന്ദ്ര സർക്കാരിന്റെ പോർട്ടലിൽ (<http://cityfinance.in>) അപ് ലോഡ് ചെയ്യണം].

3.3 നഗരസഞ്ചയത്തിനു വേണ്ടി ഗ്രാന്റ് സ്വീകരിക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള നോഡൽ തദ്ദേശ ഭരണ സ്ഥാപനം മുഖ്യനഗരസഭ (കോർപ്പറേഷനുകൾ/മലപ്പുറം മുനിസിപ്പാലിറ്റി) ആയിരിക്കും.

3.4 കേന്ദ്ര/സംസ്ഥാന പദ്ധതികളുടെ തദ്ദേശഭരണ സ്ഥാപന വിഹിതമോ സംസ്ഥാന വിഹിതമോ കണ്ടെത്തുന്നതിന് നഗരസഞ്ചയ ഗ്രാന്റ് ഉപയോഗിക്കാൻ പാടില്ല.

3.5 2021-22 വർഷത്തെ ഗ്രാന്റ് ലഭിക്കുന്നതിന് സംസ്ഥാനതലത്തിലും നഗരസഞ്ചയ തലത്തിലും സ്വീകരിക്കേണ്ട നടപടികൾ പരാമർശം 4 പ്രകാരമുള്ള മാർഗരേഖയുടെ 27, 28 പേജുകളിൽ കാണാവുന്നതാണ്

4. നഗരസഞ്ചയ പ്രദേശത്തിനു വേണ്ടിയുള്ള പഞ്ചവത്സര പദ്ധതി (Five Year Plan for Urban Agglomeration) തയ്യാറാക്കൽ

4.1 ഈ മാർഗരേഖയിലെ ഖണ്ഡിക 3-ലെ മാർഗനിർദ്ദേശങ്ങൾ പാലിച്ചുകൊണ്ട് പതിനഞ്ചാം ധനകാര്യ കമ്മീഷൻ അവാർഡ് കാലയളവിലേയ്ക്കുള്ള (2021-26) നഗരസഞ്ചയ പഞ്ചവത്സര പദ്ധതി (UA Plan) തയ്യാറാക്കേണ്ടതാണ്.

4.2.ഭരണഘടനയുടെ അനുച്ഛേദം 243 ZD പ്രകാരം പാരിസ്ഥിതിക ഘടകങ്ങൾ ഉൾപ്പെടുന്നതും നഗര-ഗ്രാമ സംയോജനം ഉറപ്പുവരുത്തേണ്ടതുമായ വിഷയങ്ങളിലെ പദ്ധതി ഏകോപനത്തിൽ ജില്ലാ ആസൂത്രണ സമിതികൾക്ക് നിർണ്ണായക പങ്കാണുള്ളത്. കേരളത്തിലെ നഗരസഞ്ചയങ്ങളിൽ നഗരപ്രദേശവും ഗ്രാമപ്രദേശവും ഉൾപ്പെടുന്നുണ്ട്. മാത്രമല്ല നഗര സഞ്ചയ ഗ്രാന്റിന്റെ വിനിയോഗവുമായി ബന്ധപ്പെട്ട വിഷയങ്ങളെല്ലാം പരിസ്ഥിതി പ്രാധാന്യമുള്ളവയുമാണ്. അതുകൊണ്ടുതന്നെ നഗരസഞ്ചയ പ്രദേശത്തെ പദ്ധതി തയ്യാറാക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള നേതൃത്വപരമായ പങ്കും ഏകോപനവും ജില്ലാ ആസൂത്രണ സമിതി വഹിക്കണം.

4.3.പദ്ധതി രൂപീകരണ പ്രവർത്തനങ്ങൾ ഏകോപിപ്പിക്കുന്നതിനും ആവശ്യമായ മാർഗ നിർദ്ദേശങ്ങൾ നൽകുന്നതിനും ജില്ലാ ആസൂത്രണ സമിതിയെ സഹായിക്കുന്നതിന് ചുവടെ പ്രതിപാദിക്കുന്ന പ്രകാരം ഒരു സബ്കമ്മിറ്റി രൂപീകരിക്കേണ്ടതാണ്.

- | | | |
|---|---|-------------------|
| 1 : ജില്ലാ ആസൂത്രണസമിതി ചെയർപേഴ്സൺ | - | ചെയർപേഴ്സൺ |
| 2 : ജില്ലാ കളക്ടർ | - | മെമ്പർ സെക്രട്ടറി |
| 3 : ജില്ലാ വികസന കമ്മീഷണർ | - | അംഗം |
| 4 : ജില്ലാ ആസൂത്രണ സമിതി ചെയർപേഴ്സൺ നിയോഗിക്കുന്ന മൂന്ന് ഡി.പി.സി അംഗങ്ങൾ | - | അംഗങ്ങൾ |
| 5 : ജില്ലാ ആസൂത്രണസമിതിയിലെ സർക്കാർ നോമിനി | - | അംഗം |
| 6 : നഗരകാര്യ മേഖലാ ജോയിന്റ് ഡയറക്ടർ | - | അംഗം |
| 7 : പഞ്ചായത്ത് ഡെപ്യൂട്ടി ഡയറക്ടർ | - | " |
| 8 : അസിസ്റ്റന്റ് ഡെവലപ്മെന്റ് കമ്മീഷണർ (ജനറൽ) | - | അംഗം |
| 9 : ജില്ലാ മണ്ണ് സംരക്ഷണ ഓഫീസർ | - | " |
| 10: ജില്ലാ എക്സിക്യൂട്ടീവ് എഞ്ചിനീയർ, കേരള ജല അതോറിറ്റി | - | |
| (ജല ജീവൻ മിഷൻ) | | |
| 11 : ജില്ലാ കോഓർഡിനേറ്റർ, ശുചിത്വമിഷൻ | - | " |
| 12: ഡെപ്യൂട്ടി ഡയറക്ടർ, സാമ്പത്തിക സ്ഥിതിവിവര കണക്ക് വകുപ്പ് | - | " |
| 13: ജില്ലാ ടൗൺ പ്ലാനർ | - | " |
| 14: ജില്ലാ ഫെസിലിറ്റേറ്റർ (ജനകീയാസൂത്രണം) | - | " |
| 15: വിഷയമേഖലാ വിദഗ്ദ്ധർ (ജല സംരക്ഷണം, കുടിവെള്ളം, ശുചിത്വ-മാലിന്യ സംസ്കരണം)- ഓരോ മേഖലയിൽ നിന്നും രണ്ടു പേർ വീതം | - | അംഗങ്ങൾ |
| 16: ജില്ലാ പ്ലാനിംഗ് ഓഫീസർ | - | കൺവീനർ |

ആവശ്യമെങ്കിൽ ചെയർപേഴ്സൺ സബ്കമ്മിറ്റിയിലേക്ക് കൂടുതൽ

ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥ-അനുദ്യോഗസ്ഥ വിദഗ്ദ്ധരെ ഉൾപ്പെടുത്താവുന്നതാണ്.

4.4 ആസൂത്രണ പ്രക്രിയ

(1) നഗരസഞ്ചയ പദ്ധതി രൂപീകരണത്തിന് ജില്ലാ ആസൂത്രണ സമിതി ചുവടെ പ്രതിപാദിക്കുന്ന ഘടനയിൽ ഒരു ജോയിന്റ് പ്ലാനിംഗ് കമ്മിറ്റി (Joint Planning Committee) രൂപീകരിക്കേണ്ടതാണ്.

- 1 : മുഖ്യനഗരസഭയുടെ അധ്യക്ഷൻ - ചെയർപേഴ്സൺ
(കോർപ്പറേഷൻ മേയർ/മലപ്പുറം മുനിസിപ്പാലിറ്റി ചെയർപേഴ്സൺ)
- 2 : നഗര സഞ്ചയ പ്രദേശത്തെ മുനിസിപ്പാലിറ്റി ചെയർപേഴ്സൺമാർ - അംഗങ്ങൾ
- 3 : നഗരസഞ്ചയ പ്രദേശത്തെ ഗ്രാമ പഞ്ചായത്ത് പ്രസിഡന്റുമാർ - "
- 4 : നഗരസഞ്ചയ പ്രദേശത്തെ ബ്ലോക്ക് പഞ്ചായത്തുകളിലെ വികസന സ്റ്റാന്റിംഗ് കമ്മിറ്റി ചെയർപേഴ്സൺമാർ - "
- 5 : ജില്ലാ പഞ്ചായത്തിലെ വികസന സ്റ്റാന്റിംഗ് കമ്മിറ്റി ചെയർമാൻ - അംഗം
- 6 : നഗര സഞ്ചയ പ്രദേശത്തെ തദ്ദേശ ഭരണ സ്ഥാപനങ്ങളിലെ ജനപ്രതിനിധികളിൽ നിന്നും ജില്ലാ ആസൂത്രണ സമിതിയിലേക്ക് തിരഞ്ഞെടുക്കപ്പെട്ടവർ - അംഗങ്ങൾ
- 7 : മുഖ്യ നഗരസഭയുടെ സെക്രട്ടറി - കൺവീനർ

8 . ജില്ലാ ആസൂത്രണ സമിതിയിലെ സർക്കാർ നോമിനി, ജില്ലാ വികസന കമ്മീഷണർ, ജില്ലാ പ്ലാനിംഗ് ഓഫീസർ, ജില്ലാ ടൗൺ പ്ലാനർ, ചുവടെ ഖണ്ഡികയിൽ പ്രതിപാദിക്കുന്നത് പ്രകാരം രൂപീകരിക്കുന്ന വർക്കിംഗ് ഗ്രൂപ്പുകളുടെ ചെയർ പേഴ്സൺമാർ, വൈസ് ചെയർ പേഴ്സൺമാർ, കൺവീനർമാർ എന്നിവർ ജെ.പി.സി.യിലെ ക്ഷണിതാക്കൾ ആയിരിക്കും)

(2) ജലസംരക്ഷണം, കുടിവെള്ളം, ശുചിത്വ-മാലിന്യ സംസ്കരണം എന്നീ മൂന്ന് മേഖലകൾക്ക് വേണ്ടി ജോയിന്റ് പ്ലാനിംഗ് കമ്മിറ്റി വർക്കിംഗ് ഗ്രൂപ്പുകൾ രൂപീകരിക്കണം. ജോയിന്റ് പ്ലാനിംഗ് കമ്മിറ്റിയിലെ ഒരു ജനപ്രതിനിധി വർക്കിംഗ് ഗ്രൂപ്പിന്റെ ചെയർപേഴ്സൺ ഒരു വിദഗ്ദ്ധൻ വൈസ് ചെയർ പേഴ്സൺ ആകണം. ജില്ലാ മണ്ണ് സംരക്ഷണ ഓഫീസർ (ജല സംരക്ഷണം), എക്സിക്യൂട്ടീവ് എഞ്ചിനീയർ, കേരള ജല അതോറിറ്റി - ജലജീവൻ മിഷൻ (കുടിവെള്ളം), ശുചിത്വമിഷൻ ജില്ലാ കോ-ഓർ ഡിനേറ്റർ (ശുചിത്വ-മാലിന്യ സംസ്കരണം) എന്നീ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥരായിരിക്കും വർക്കിംഗ് ഗ്രൂപ്പുകളുടെ കൺവീനർമാർ. നിർദ്ദിഷ്ട മേഖലകളിലെ സാങ്കേതിക വിദഗ്ദ്ധരെ വർക്കിംഗ് ഗ്രൂപ്പുകളിൽ ഉൾപ്പെടുത്തണം. വർക്കിംഗ് ഗ്രൂപ്പുകളിൽ 10 മുതൽ 15 വരെ അംഗങ്ങൾ ആകാവുന്നതാണ്. വർക്കിംഗ് ഗ്രൂപ്പുകളുടെ ക്യാംപ് ആകെ അംഗങ്ങളുടെ മുന്നിൽ ഒന്ന് ആയിരിക്കും. ബന്ധപ്പെട്ട മേഖലയിൽ അവസ്ഥാ വിശകലനം നടത്തിയശേഷം കരട് പദ്ധതി നിർദ്ദേശങ്ങൾ തയ്യാറാക്കുക എന്നതാണ് വർക്കിംഗ് ഗ്രൂപ്പുകളുടെ ചുമതല. വർക്കിംഗ് ഗ്രൂപ്പുകൾ, ഡി.പി.സി സബ് കമ്മിറ്റിയുടെയും ജെ.പി.സിയുടെയും മേൽനോട്ടത്തിലും നിയന്ത്രണത്തിലും പ്രവർത്തിക്കേണ്ടതാണ്.

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(3) വർക്കിംഗ് ഗ്രൂപ്പ് അംഗങ്ങൾക്ക് വിശദമായ പരിശീലനം നൽകണം.

(4) അവസ്ഥാ വിശകലനം നടത്തിയശേഷം കരട് പദ്ധതി നിർദ്ദേശങ്ങൾ തയ്യാറാക്കണം കരട് പദ്ധതി നിർദ്ദേശങ്ങൾ ബന്ധപ്പെട്ട എല്ലാ തദ്ദേശഭരണസ്ഥാപനങ്ങൾക്കും ലഭ്യമാക്കേണ്ടതും അഭിപ്രായങ്ങൾ രേഖാമൂലം വാങ്ങേണ്ടതുമാണ്.

(5) ജോയിന്റ് പ്ലാനിംഗ് കമ്മിറ്റി യോഗം ചേർന്ന് മേൽപ്പറഞ്ഞ പ്രകാരം ലഭിക്കുന്ന അഭിപ്രായങ്ങൾ കൂടി പരിഗണിച്ചുകൊണ്ട് പ്രോജക്ടുകളുടെ മുൻഗണനാക്രമം നിശ്ചയിക്കേണ്ടതും നഗരസഭയായ കരട് പദ്ധതി (Draft UA Plan) തയ്യാറാക്കേണ്ടതുമാണ്. കരട് പദ്ധതി തയ്യാറാക്കുമ്പോൾ സംയോജന സാധ്യതകൾ എല്ലാം കണക്കിലെടുക്കണം. നഗരസഭയായ ഗ്രാന്റിന് പുറമെ തദ്ദേശഭരണസ്ഥാപനങ്ങളുടെ എഫ്.എഫ്.സി ഗ്രാന്റ് (പ്രത്യേകിച്ച് ടൈഡ് വിഹിതം), വികസന ഫണ്ട്, കേന്ദ്ര/സംസ്ഥാന പദ്ധതികൾ [മഹാത്മാ ഗാന്ധി ദേശീയ ഗ്രാമീണ തൊഴിലുറപ്പ് പദ്ധതി, അയ്യങ്കാളി നഗര തൊഴിലുറപ്പ് പദ്ധതി സ്വച്ഛ് ഭാരത് മിഷൻ (ഗ്രാമ, നഗരം) , ജലജീവൻ മിഷൻ തുടങ്ങിയ പദ്ധതികൾ] എന്നിവയുമായുള്ള സംയോജന സാധ്യതകൾ പരിഗണിക്കണം. തൊഴിലുറപ്പ് പദ്ധതികളുമായുള്ള സംയോജനം പരമപ്രധാനമാണ്. മെറ്റീരിയൽ ഘടകം ഉൾപ്പെടുത്തിക്കൊണ്ടുള്ള പ്രവൃത്തികൾ ആവിഷ്കരിക്കുകയും നഗരസഭയായ പദ്ധതിയുമായി സംയോജിപ്പിക്കുകയും വേണം.

(6) തുടർന്ന് കരട് പദ്ധതി ചർച്ച ചെയ്യുന്നതിനായി ജില്ലാ ആസൂത്രണസമിതിയുടെയും ജെ.പി.സി.യുടെയും ആഭിമുഖ്യത്തിൽ ഒരു വികസന സെമിനാർ വിളിച്ചു ചേർക്കണം. നഗരസഭയായ പ്രദേശത്തെ എം.പി.മാർ, എം.എൽ.എമാർ, ബന്ധപ്പെട്ട തദ്ദേശഭരണ സ്ഥാപനങ്ങളുടെ പ്രതിനിധികൾ (ഒരു തദ്ദേശഭരണസ്ഥാപനത്തിൽ നിന്നും അദ്ധ്യക്ഷൻ ഉൾപ്പെടെ രണ്ട് പേർ) , പ്രൊഫഷണലുകൾ, വിദഗ്ദ്ധർ, ഗവേഷണ - വികസന സ്ഥാപനങ്ങളിലെ പ്രതിനിധികൾ എന്നിവരെ പങ്കെടുപ്പിക്കണം. വികസന സെമിനാറിൽ നഗരസഭയായ പദ്ധതി രേഖ (UA Plan Document) അച്ചടിച്ചു വിതരണം ചെയ്യണം.

(7) വികസന സെമിനാറിലെ നിർദ്ദേശങ്ങൾ പരിഗണിച്ച് നഗരസഭയായ പദ്ധതിക്ക് ജെ.പി.സി അന്തിമ രൂപം നൽകണം.

(8) തുടർന്ന് നഗരസഭയായ പദ്ധതി ജില്ലാ ആസൂത്രണ സമിതിയുടെ അംഗീകാരത്തിന് സമർപ്പിക്കണം. പദ്ധതി പരിശോധിക്കുന്നതിന് ജില്ലാ ആസൂത്രണ സമിതിക്ക് പരാമർശം 1 പ്രകാരം രൂപീകരിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള ജില്ലാ റിസോഴ്സ് സെന്ററിന്റെ സേവനം ഉപയോഗിക്കാവുന്നതാണ് നഗരസഭയായ പദ്ധതി തയ്യാറാക്കി 2021 ഡിസംബർ 15 നകം ജില്ലാ ആസൂത്രണ സമിതിക്ക് സമർപ്പിക്കണം.

(9) ജില്ലാ ആസൂത്രണ സമിതിയുടെ അംഗീകാരത്തെ തുടർന്ന് പ്രോജക്ട് വിശദാംശങ്ങൾ കേന്ദ്ര സർക്കാരിന്റെ <http://cityfinance.in> എന്ന പോർട്ടലിൽ രേഖപ്പെടുത്തണം.

(10) വിശദ പദ്ധതി റിപ്പോർട്ടുകൾ (DPR) ജില്ലാ ആസൂത്രണ സമിതിയുടെ അംഗീകാരത്തെ തുടർന്ന് തയ്യാറാക്കാവുന്നതാണ്.

(11) കേന്ദ്രസർക്കാരിന്റെ പോർട്ടലിൽ ഡിസംബർ 21-നകം പ്രോജക്ടുകളുടെ വിശദാംശങ്ങൾ നിർബന്ധമായും രേഖപ്പെടുത്തേണ്ടതുളളതുകൊണ്ട് മേൽപ്പറഞ്ഞ പ്രവർത്തനങ്ങൾ സമയബന്ധിതമായി പൂർത്തിയാക്കുന്നുവെന്ന് ജില്ലാ ആസൂത്രണ സമിതികൾ ഉറപ്പാക്കാണം.

5) നിർവ്വഹണം

പ്രോജക്ടുകളുടെ നിർവ്വഹണം ജോയിന്റ് പ്ലാനിംഗ് കമ്മിറ്റി തീരുമാനപ്രകാരം നഗരസഞ്ചയ പ്രദേശത്തെ തദ്ദേശഭരണ സ്ഥാപനങ്ങളെ ചുമതലപ്പെടുത്താവുന്നതാണ്. എന്നിരുന്നാലും ചുവടെ പ്രതിപാദിക്കുന്ന മാർഗനിർദ്ദേശങ്ങൾ സ്വീകരിക്കുന്നതാകും അഭികാമ്യം.

- i. പ്രോജക്ട് പ്രദേശം പൂർണ്ണമായും ഒരു ഗ്രാമ പഞ്ചായത്ത്/നഗരസഭാ പ്രദേശത്തിനുള്ളിലാണെങ്കിൽ ബന്ധപ്പെട്ട ഗ്രാമപഞ്ചായത്തിനോ/ നഗരസഭയോ നിർവ്വഹണം നടത്താവുന്നതാണ്.
- ii. ഒന്നിലേറെ ഗ്രാമപഞ്ചായത്ത് പ്രദേശങ്ങൾക്കുള്ളിലാണെങ്കിൽ ബന്ധപ്പെട്ട ബ്ലോക്ക് പഞ്ചായത്തിനും ഒന്നിലേറെ ബ്ലോക്ക് പഞ്ചായത്ത് പ്രദേശങ്ങളെ ബന്ധിപ്പിക്കുന്നതാണെങ്കിൽ ജില്ലാ പഞ്ചായത്തിനും നിർവ്വഹണം നടത്താവുന്നതാണ്.
- iii. ഗ്രാമപഞ്ചായത്തുകളുടെയും നഗരസഭകളുടെയും സംയുക്ത ഭൂപ്രദേശത്തിനുള്ളിലാണെങ്കിൽ ജില്ലാ പഞ്ചായത്തിനോ ഒരു നഗരസഭയോ നിർവ്വഹണം നടത്താവുന്നതാണ്.

6) സാങ്കേതിക പിന്തുണ

6.1 ശുചിത്വ - മാലിന്യ സംസ്കരണത്തിൽ തദ്ദേശഭരണസ്ഥാപനങ്ങൾക്ക് സാങ്കേതിക സഹായം നൽകുന്നതിനുള്ള നോഡൽ ഏജൻസി ശുചിത്വ മിഷൻ ആയിരിക്കും. നഗര സഞ്ചയ ഭൂപ്രദേശത്ത് കേന്ദ്ര സർക്കാർ നിഷ്കർഷിക്കുന്ന സ്റ്റാർ റേറ്റിംഗ് പദവി കൈവരിക്കുന്നതിനു ആവശ്യമായ പ്രവർത്തനങ്ങൾ ആവിഷ്കരിക്കുന്നതിനും അവ ഏകോപിപ്പിക്കുന്നതിനും വേണ്ട സാങ്കേതിക സഹായം ശുചിത്വ മിഷൻ ലഭ്യമാക്കേണ്ടതാണ്.

6.2 പരാമർശം (1) പ്രകാരം രൂപീകരിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള ജില്ലാ റിസോഴ്സ് സെന്റർ, ആവശ്യമായ പിന്തുണയും സാങ്കേതിക സഹായവും ജില്ലാ ആസൂത്രണ സമിതിക്കും ജോയിന്റ് പ്ലാനിംഗ് കമ്മിറ്റിക്കും നൽകേണ്ടതാണ്.

7) മോണിറ്ററിംഗ്

7.1 നഗരസഞ്ചയ പദ്ധതിയുടെ നിർവ്വഹണത്തിന്റെ മോണിറ്ററിംഗ് ജില്ലാ ആസൂത്രണ സമിതിയും ജോയിന്റ് പ്ലാനിംഗ് കമ്മിറ്റിയും കൃത്യമായ ഇടവേളകളിൽ നടത്തേണ്ടതാണ്.

7.2 സംസ്ഥാനതലത്തിൽ നഗരസഞ്ചയ പദ്ധതികൾ തയ്യാറാക്കുന്ന പ്രവർത്തനങ്ങൾ

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നിരീക്ഷിക്കുക, ആവശ്യമായ സാങ്കേതിക പിന്തുണ സമയാസമയങ്ങളിൽ ലഭ്യമാക്കുക, നിർവഹണ പുരോഗതി മോണിറ്റർ ചെയ്യുക തുടങ്ങിയവയുടെ മുഖ്യചുമതല നഗരകാര്യ ഡയറക്ടർക്ക് ആയിരിക്കും.

7 . 3 നഗരസഞ്ചയ പദ്ധതി തയ്യാറാക്കുന്നതും നടപ്പാക്കുന്നതുമായി ബന്ധപ്പെട്ട പ്രവർത്തനങ്ങൾ സംസ്ഥാനതലത്തിൽ മേൽനോട്ടം വഹിക്കുന്നതിനും ആവശ്യമായ മാർഗനിർദ്ദേശങ്ങൾ നൽകുന്നതിനുമായി ചുവടെ പ്രതിപാദിക്കുന്ന ഘടനയിൽ ഒരു കമ്മിറ്റി പ്രവർത്തിക്കേണ്ടതാണ്. കുറഞ്ഞത് മൂന്ന് മാസത്തിലൊരിക്കലെങ്കിലും ഈ കമ്മിറ്റി യോഗം ചേരണം.

- | | | |
|--|---|------------|
| 1 : അഡീഷണൽ ചീഫ് സെക്രട്ടറി, തദ്ദേശസ്വയംഭരണ വകുപ്പ് | - | ചെയർപേഴ്സൺ |
| 2 : കോ-ഓർഡിനേറ്റർ, നവകേരളം കർമ്മപദ്ധതി -2 | - | മെമ്പർ |
| 3 : പ്രിൻസിപ്പൽ ഡയറക്ടർ, തദ്ദേശസ്വയംഭരണ വകുപ്പ് | - | " |
| 4 : പഞ്ചായത്ത് ഡയറക്ടർ | - | " |
| 5 : ഗ്രാമവികസന കമ്മീഷണർ | - | " |
| 6 : ചീഫ് ടൗൺ പ്ലാനർ | - | " |
| 7 : ഡയറക്ടർ, മണ്ണ് സംരക്ഷണ - പദ്ധതിവകുപ്പ് | - | " |
| 8 : മാനേജിംഗ് ഡയറക്ടർ, ജല അതോറിറ്റി | - | " |
| 9 : എക്സിക്യൂട്ടീവ് ഡയറക്ടർ, ശുചിത്വമിഷൻ | - | " |
| 10: മിഷൻ ഡയറക്ടർ, മഹാത്മാഗാന്ധി ദേശീയ ഗ്രാമീണ തൊഴിലുറപ്പ് മിഷൻ | - | " |
| 11 : ചീഫ് (വികേന്ദ്രീകൃതസൂത്രണം), സംസ്ഥാന ആസൂത്രണ ബോർഡ് | - | " |
| 12: നഗരകാര്യ ഡയറക്ടർ | - | കൺവീനർ |

(ഗവർണ്ണറുടെ ഉത്തരവിൻ പ്രകാരം)
ശാരദ മുരളീധരൻ ഐ എ എസ്
അഡീഷണൽ ചീഫ് സെക്രട്ടറി

1. നഗരസഞ്ചയ പ്രദേശത്തെ എല്ലാ ഗ്രാമപഞ്ചായത്ത് പ്രസിഡന്റുമാർക്കും സെക്രട്ടറിമാർക്കും
2. നഗരസഞ്ചയ പ്രദേശത്തെ എല്ലാ ബ്ലോക്ക് പഞ്ചായത്ത് പ്രസിഡന്റുമാർക്കും സെക്രട്ടറിമാർക്കും
3. നഗരസഞ്ചയ പ്രദേശത്തെ എല്ലാ ജില്ലാ പഞ്ചായത്ത് പ്രസിഡന്റുമാർക്കും സെക്രട്ടറിമാർക്കും
4. എല്ലാ കോർപ്പറേഷൻ മേയർമാർക്കും സെക്രട്ടറിമാർക്കും
5. നഗരസഞ്ചയ പ്രദേശത്തെ എല്ലാ നഗരസഭാ ചെയർമാൻമാർക്കും സെക്രട്ടറിമാർക്കും
6. മെമ്പർ സെക്രട്ടറി, സംസ്ഥാന ആസൂത്രണ ബോർഡ്
7. പ്രിൻസിപ്പൽ ഡയറക്ടർ, തദ്ദേശസ്വയംഭരണ വകുപ്പ്
8. പഞ്ചായത്ത് ഡയറക്ടർ
9. നഗരകാര്യ ഡയറക്ടർ
10. ഗ്രാമവികസന കമ്മീഷണർ
11. ചീഫ് ടൗൺ പ്ലാനർ
12. ഡയറക്ടർ, ഇക്കണോമിക്സ് ആന്റ് സ്റ്റാറ്റിസ്റ്റിക്സ് വകുപ്പ്

- 13. ചീഫ് എഞ്ചിനീയർ, തദ്ദേശസ്വയംഭരണ വകുപ്പ്
- 14. എല്ലാ ജില്ലാ ആസൂത്രണസമിതി അധ്യക്ഷന്മാർക്കും
- 15. എല്ലാ ജില്ലാകളക്ടർമാർക്കും
- 16. എല്ലാ ജില്ലാ പ്ലാനിംഗ് ഓഫീസർമാർക്കും
- 17. എക്സിക്യൂട്ടീവ് ഡയറക്ടർ, ശുചിത്വ മിഷൻ
- 18. ഡയറക്ടർ, മണ്ണ് സംരക്ഷണ - പദ്ധതിവകുപ്പ്
- 19. മാനേജിംഗ് ഡയറക്ടർ, ജല അതോറിറ്റി
- 20. മിഷൻ ഡയറക്ടർ, മഹാത്മാഗാന്ധി ദേശീയ ഗ്രാമീണ തൊഴിലുറപ്പ് മിഷൻ
- 21. എല്ലാ പഞ്ചായത്ത് ഡെപ്യൂട്ടി ഡയറക്ടർമാർക്കും
- 22. എല്ലാ നഗരകാര്യ മേഖലാ ജോയിന്റ് ഡയറക്ടർമാർക്കും
- 23. എല്ലാ ഡെപ്യൂട്ടി ഡയറക്ടർമാർക്കും (ഇക്കണോമിക്സ് ആന്റ് സ്റ്റാറ്റിസ്റ്റിക്സ് വകുപ്പ്)
- 24. എല്ലാ അസിസ്റ്റന്റ് ഡെവലപ്മെന്റ് കമ്മീഷണർമാർക്കും (ജനറൽ)
- 25. ഡയറക്ടർ, കേരള സംസ്ഥാന ഓഡിറ്റ് വകുപ്പ്
- 26. ചെയർമാൻ, സ്റ്റേറ്റ് റിസോഴ്സ് ഗ്രൂപ്പ്
- 27. ഡയറക്ടർ ജനറൽ, കില
- 28. എക്സിക്യൂട്ടീവ് ഡയറക്ടർ, ഇൻഫർമേഷൻ കേരള മിഷൻ
- 29. തദ്ദേശ സ്വയംഭരണ (എഫ്.എം.) വകുപ്പ്
- 30. തദ്ദേശ സ്വയംഭരണ (ഡി.സി.) വകുപ്പ്
- 31. കരുതൽ ഫയൽ/ഓഫീസ് കോപ്പി

ഉത്തരവിൻ പ്രകാരം

Signed by Sureshkumar K

Date: 25-11-2021 11:02:54

Reason: Approved

പകർപ്പ്:-

- 1. ബഹു. തദ്ദേശസ്വയംഭരണവും ഗ്രാമവികസനവും എക്സൈസും വകുപ്പ് മന്ത്രിയുടെ പ്രൈവറ്റ് സെക്രട്ടറിക്ക്
- 2. തദ്ദേശസ്വയംഭരണ വകുപ്പ് അഡീഷണൽ ചീഫ് സെക്രട്ടറിയുടെ പി.എയ്ക്ക്