

27th September, 2010. The urban floods can be managed by taking into account the provisions in these Guidelines. Therefore, NDMA do not feel the need for framing new set of Guidelines in the wake of the recent Chennai Floods.

Disaster Management and Creation of a sustainable and resilient urban infrastructure is primarily the responsibility of the concerned States/UTs. The National Guidelines for the Management of Urban Flooding provide for strengthening urban flooding disaster management in the country on sustainable basis. These guidelines contain all the details that are required by the planners and implementers and provide help in the preparation of plans by the Central Ministries/Departments and the States/UTs.

As part of its initiatives, NDMA organized a two days workshop in February, 2016 on “Urban Flood Mitigation Lessons Learnt and Roadmap for Future.” The workshop was attended by the participants of all the concerned stakeholders *viz* Central Ministries/Departments, State Government, Municipalities, Scientific and Academic Institutions etc. and presentations were made on improvement aspects of Urban Flood Mitigation and Management. Different working groups deliberated on the following topics related to urban flood mitigation in the country:

- (i) Sustainable Drainage Design and Management.
- (ii) Forecasting and Reservoir Management to Prevent Floods.
- (iii) Real Time Rainfall Cyclone Monitoring and Flood Forecasting for Mega Cities.
- (iv) Flood Mitigation and Urban Land Use Planning in the Context of Changing Climate.
- (v) Flood Preparedness and Response.

**Expenditure incurred by Government for facilities
in naxal affected areas**

†1193. SHRI R. K. SINHA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state the expenditure being incurred by the Government of India for spreading social awareness, developing rural facilities, increasing the facilities of road and drinking water in naxal affected areas during last three years, State-wise, head-wise and year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): The MHA has been implementing Media Plan Scheme in LWE affected areas, wherein funds are provided for production

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

of Documentary Films/Radio Jingles, Posters and Pamphlets that are aired and disseminated for social awareness. Tribal Youth Exchange Programmes are also being organised for educating rural youth regarding development schemes of the Government. During last three years, ₹ 13.50 crores have been spent *i.e.* ₹ 5 crores in 2013-14 and 2014-15 each and ₹ 3.5 crores in 2015-16.

The Ministry of Information and Broadcasting has also spent ₹ 1.64 crores during last three years *i.e.* ₹ 80 lakh in 2013-14, ₹ 50 lakh in 2014-15 and ₹ 34 lakh in 2015-16 for spreading awareness in LWE affected States through live folk and tradition art forms.

Different Ministries/Departments are implementing various developmental/flagship schemes in LWE affected States for holistic socio-economic development of these areas and to improve the living condition of the local people. These schemes are implemented in coordination of the LWE affected States and also publicised for local awareness.

The Ministry of Road Transport and Highways has been implementing Road Requirement Plan-I (RRP-I) in 34 LWE affected districts of 8 States. Under this Plan, 5,422 Kms roads would be constructed with an estimated cost of ₹ 8,585 crores. As per the information, 3,972 Kms length has already been completed by 31.03.2016 with an expenditure of ₹ 5,667 crores.

State-wise details of expenditure made during last three years under RRP-I is as follows:

State	Expenditure (In ₹ crores)		
	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
AP/Telangana	165	184	98
Bihar	36	17	07
Chhattisgarh	146	245	343
Jharkhand	188	151	170
Madhya Pradesh	25	63	17
Maharashtra	145	159	112
Odisha	160	191	97
Uttar Pradesh	07	0	0
TOTAL	872	1010	844

The Government has been implementing National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) in LWE affected areas. Under this Scheme funds are provided to the

States for providing safe and clean drinking water in rural areas. State-wise details of the expenditure made during last three years is given below:

State	Expenditure (In ₹ crores)		
	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
Andhra Pradesh	91.48	145.69	51.01
Bihar	84.19	112.31	68.80
Chhattisgarh	65.52	65.46	24.10
Jharkhand	165.95	141.66	75.86
Madhya Pradesh	140.34	122.01	93.07
Maharashtra	36.13	20.74	15.68
Odisha	193.11	180.83	104.73
Telangana	121.46	78.68	53.01
Uttar Pradesh	59.87	42.34	27.56
West Bengal	90.24	52.43	19.39
TOTAL	1048.29	962.15	533.21

Composite township for displaced Kashmiri Pandits

1194. SHRI MAJEED MEMON: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any plan to set up 'composite township' for displaced Kashmiri Pandit migrants in the valley;

(b) whether Government has been able to get land for the 'composite township' from Jammu and Kashmir Government and modalities have been worked out, if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) how many registered Kashmiri migrant families are in the country waiting for their return to homeland; and

(d) whether any package for Jammu and Kashmir has been announced by Government, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) The State Government of Jammu and Kashmir has been requested for identifying suitable land in the Kashmir Valley, where the Kashmiri migrants could be suitably rehabilitated. Further, action would be taken once the land is identified.