

ADDITIONAL CENTRAL ASSISTANCE

(Rs. 2213 crore)

(Rs crore)

SN	Subject	Project Cost	Request for ACA
1	Knowledge City	400	200
2	Municipal Development Fund	1458	779
3	Village Development Fund	985	493
4	Municipal Roads	375	187
5	Construction of Rural Toilets	420	210
6	Revival of defunct water supply schemes	110	110
7	Revival of defunct irrigation tubewells in Kandi area	48	48
8	Construction of New link roads	372	186
	Total	4168	2213

1. KNOWLEDGE CITY

1. Government of India has already sanctioned the following 3 projects for Punjab –
 - (1) National Institute of Bio-Technology (NIBT)
 - (2) Bio-Technology Park
 - (3) Indian Institute of Science Education and Research (IISER)

Request of Punjab Government for sanction of National Institute of Nano Technology (NINT) is also likely to be accepted by Government of India.

2. The total requirement of land for these projects can be reduced if all these 4 institutes are located in one compact block. These projects would be successful if they are located in the vicinity of Chandigarh. The state government has accordingly decided to locate these institutes on 416 acre of land in Sector 81 of SAS Nagar (Mohali) which is about 15 km from the City Centre Chandigarh. The land is situated within the city limits of Mohali and therefore land will not cost less than Rs. 1 crore per acre. The land is already under acquisition and notice under Section 4 & Section 6 of Land Acquisition Act have been issued.

3. The land acquisition itself would cost Rs. 400 core to the state government. In addition, the state government would further be required to provide other facilities like roads, sewerage and water supply to this area. The Government of Punjab can contribute a sum of Rs. 200 crore for acquisition of land and the remaining amount of Rs. 200 crore should be contributed by Government of India.

(Rs. 200 Cr)

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2. MUNICIPAL DEVELOPMENT FUND

1. Government of Punjab has constituted a Municipal Development Fund for providing 100 % coverage under Water Supply and Sewerage in all municipal towns in the state. The total cost of project is Rs. 1458 crore and it is likely to be completed in 3 phases covering all the 126 municipal towns. 10-20% of the cost is to be borne by the Municipal Committees/Corporations.

Phase-I (Rs. 772.13 crore)

- Water Supply Project for 100 % coverage in all Class-I, II and III Municipal Councils and Nagar Panchayats – Rs. 248.83 crore
- Sewerage Project for 100 % coverage in 59 towns where important projects are incomplete – Rs. 430.30 crore
- Sewage Treatment Plants in 13 towns – Rs. 93 crore

Phase-II (Rs. 180.70 crore)

- 100% coverage with sewerage in the remaining 67 urban Local Bodies – Rs. 180.70 crore

Phase-III (Rs. 507 crore)

- Sewerage Treatment Plants in the remaining 111 towns - Rs. 507 crore

2. The total cost estimates are -

Water Supply – Rs. 248 crore

Sewerage – Rs. 610 crore

STP – Rs. 600 crore

Total - Rs. 1458 crore

3. **Time Line** – The work of Water Supply has begun in all the 126 towns and will be completed by 31/3/2007.

The work of providing Sewer in 17 towns has already begun. Sewer works in the 59 towns will be completed by 31/3/2008. The work in remaining 67 towns will be completed by 31/3/2009.

4. A sum of Rs. 1458 crore is required for this project. 50 % of the project cost that is Rs. 779 crore should be contributed by Government of India.

(Rs.779 Cr)

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3. VILLAGE DEVELOPMENT FUND.

1. To improve the village sanitation and environment, the Government of Punjab in the Department of Rural Development and Panchayats has undertaken the construction of Low Cost Sewerage in the villages of Punjab. Funds to the tune of approximately 100 Cr are with the Punjab Infrastructure Development Board. In the first Phase, two villages per block i.e. 282 villages have been taken.

2. To implement the scheme uniformly throughout the state, the Department of Rural Development and Panchayats has formulated a low cost small-bore sized sewerage scheme to provide underground sewerage in the village. Punjab State Council for Science and Technology has designed the scheme, keeping in view the conditions existing in our villages.

3. The work was divided between the departments of Water Supply and Sanitation (141 villages in 10 districts), Department of Rural Development and Panchayats (136 village in 7 districts) and Punjab State Council for Science and Technology (5 villages). Department of Water Supply and Sanitation have already invited/allotted tenders in 72 villages and bids for 69 villages are yet to be invited. Punjab State Council for Science and Technology has undertaken the work in three villages. Out of 136 nos works of low cost sewer, work in 62 villages are being allotted to the executing agencies for District Gurdaspur (30 villages) and District Amritsar (32 villages) by Department of Rural Development and Panchayats for the total amount of approximately 37 crores. Bids for more short listing of contractors have been called in different newspapers to be received on Ist Aug 2006. Rest of work of 74 villages will be allotted to the short listed contractors.

Position of Funds:-

1. In the first phase 282 villages are to be taken

(i) Approximately estimated cost of one village = Rs.58.20 Cr.

(ii) Therefore cost of 282 villages = Rs.164.12 Cr.

2. In the second phase, 1410 villages more are to be taken up.

(i) Therefore cost of 1410 villages. = Rs.820.62 Cr.

Grand Total:- = Rs.984.75 say 985.00 Cr.

4. The cost of the project would be Rs.985 Cr. (Rs.164 Cr. + Rs.821 Cr.).

Government of India is requested to contribute 50% of this amount that is Rs.493 Cr.

(Rs.493 Cr.)

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4. MUNICIPAL ROADS

1. The condition of roads in some of the municipal areas is not good and municipal committees find it difficult to maintain them as per the required level from their own resources. The state government has accordingly decided to provide assistance to Municipal Committees and Municipal Corporations for comprehensive repair/upgradation of critical roads in the towns.

2. The state government has identified about 900 km road length in 126 municipal towns in the state which are critical and need to be upgraded/strengthened. The estimated cost of upgradation of these roads is Rs. 110 crore.

3. In addition, road length of 266 km has been identified in the 4 municipal corporation towns of Amritsar, Jalandhar, Ludhiana and Bathinda. These roads are extremely important and they would be up-graded to superior specifications at an estimated cost of Rs. 1 crore per km. The total cost would be Rs. 265 crore.

4. A sum of Rs. 375 crore (Rs. 110 crore + Rs. 265 crore) is required for up-gradation of critical roads in the towns. Government of Punjab on its own can contribute 50 % of this amount and the remaining 50 % that is Rs. 187 crore should be contributed by Government of India.

(Rs. 187 Cr)

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5. CONSTRUCTION OF RURAL TOILETS IN VILLAGES

1. The people living in the villages, especially the poor and those belonging to the weaker sections have to use open spaces for the purpose of defecation. This practice is harmful from the point of view of health and environment besides compromising the human dignity, particularly of women and children. Generally people belonging to Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes are the worst sufferers, as most of them do not have their own lands in the villages. This has also resulted in social tension at times.

2. During 2004-05, 42000 toilets were constructed at an estimated cost of Rs.20.00 Cr. For 2005-06, a sum of Rs.60.00 Cr was released and so far 34600 toilets have been constructed out of total 95238 toilets. During 2006-07 another 60.00 Cr have been released for the construction of 95238 more toilets in the rural areas.

3. A detailed survey was carried out and it has been reported that total 6,68,195 toilets have to be constructed in 7712 villages. The cost of one unit of toilet is Rs.6300 which includes the share of Rs.1000/- per unit per beneficiary either in cash or kind excluding BPL families. The total cost of construction of 6,68,195 toilets is Rs.420 Cr at the rate of Rs.6300/- per toilet. The Punjab Government intends to complete the work in 2 years i.e 2006-07 and 2007-08. The Government of Punjab on its own can contribute Rs.210 Cr whereas the remaining amount of Rs.210 Cr should be contributed by Government of India.

(Rs. 210 Cr)

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6. REJUVENATION/UPGRADATION OF EXISTING INFRASTRUCTURE REVIVING OF ALL DEFUNCT RURAL WATER SUPPLY SCHEMES

1. There are a total of 14,605 habitations (12,267 – Main habitations, 2338 – Other habitations) in the state. Out of this, 10,756 habitations (9180 – Main habitations, 1576 – Other habitations) are fully/partially covered with water supply. The state government is formulating separate proposals for covering the remaining 3849 habitations.

2. The condition of some of water supply schemes in the villages already covered is not satisfactory. There are 110 water supply schemes which have become dysfunctional due to drying of tubewells, condemnation of old machinery etc. A sum of Rs. 8 crore is required to revive these schemes.

3. There are 1150 other schemes whose output of water has decreased substantially on account of depletion of ground water table and old machinery. A sum of Rs. 102 crore is required for rejuvenating these water supply schemes and restoring the water supply level to the required capacity.

4. It is relevant to mention that all these 110 and 1150 water supply schemes were installed long back and the villages were covered with water supply schemes. Their revival/rejuvenation is not covered under any of the existing water supply schemes. It is therefore necessary for the state government to arrange a sum of Rs. 110 crore for these 1260 water supply schemes. Government of India should contribute a sum of Rs. 110 crore for these schemes.

(Rs. 110 Cr)

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7. MAKING DEFUNCT KANDI AREAS TUBEWELL FUNCTIONAL

1. While some tracts of Punjab are well served by canals, the Kandi areas of the state (falling in Ropar, Hoshiarpur and Gurdaspur districts) are devoid of irrigation facilities due to their topology. These areas are served by tubewells. Over a period of time, many tubewells have become dysfunctional due to a breakdown of the bore-wells and wearing out of the machinery. Due to deep water level conditions and deep seated hard formation, it is beyond the economic reach of individual farmers to have their own tubewells and therefore, poor farmers remain primarily dependent on rain.

2. The State Government has formulated a project for installation of 119 tubewells (in lieu of dried/dead tubewells) and replacement of 1100 pumping sets on the existing tubewells with an estimated cost of Rs. 48.00 Cr. This project will cover restoration of 5760 hect area of barani land earlier irrigated by the PSTC tubewells as well as utilizing the infrastructure of abandoned tubewells.

(Rs. 48 Cr)

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8. CONSTRUCTION OF NEW LINK ROADS IN PUNJAB.

1. The total area of Punjab is 50362 sq km which is 1.53% of area of India and is one of the smallest states in the country. The Rural area of the state is well connected with the huge infrastructure of link roads. The total length of these rural link roads is more than 45000 KM, i.e.315 KM per lac of rural population. Though all the villages in the state are connected with at least one link road but still their connectivity with other places of importance viz cremation ground, Dharamshala, Temples, Gurdwaras, Schools and other institutions etc. is not available.

2. The funds of Market Committees, Punjab Mandi Board and Rural Development Board which are available for the repair and construction of link roads are utilized every year for the maintenance of huge network of link roads of length more than 45000KM. At present, Rs.228 crore are being spent for the special repair of about 4000KM of link roads which were last repaired during the year 1999-2000 and were due for repair. After this the state Govt. is hardly left with the funds for the construction of new link roads for the connectivity of villages with other places of importance. Such link roads have been identified by the district administration and field staff on the basis of density of villages. The district wise abstract of these new link roads is as below:-

S.No.	District	Length to be constructed in KM	Estimated Cost in Rs. lac
1.	Amritsar	330	4166.33
2.	Bathinda	110	1409.68
3.	Faridkot	52	648.61
4.	Fatehgarh Sahib	92	1010.21
5.	Ferozepur	226	2938.08
6.	Gurdaspur	368	5375.80
7.	Hoshiarpur	272	4163.28
8.	Jalandhar	218	2297.40
9.	Kapurthala	142	1595.02
10.	Ludhiana	232	2716.95
11.	Mansa	82	1013.52
12.	Moga	86	995.89
13.	Mukatsar	84	1098.76

14.	Nawanshehar	104	1010.05
15.	Patiala	230	2655.87
16.	Ropar	136	1712.51
17.	SAS Nagar	28	350.98
18.	Sangrur	222	2029.74
19.	Tarn Taran	The length for this new district has been included in district Amritsar	
	Total	3014	37188.68
			Rs.372 crore

3. These link roads are for the benefit of public and strictly not benefiting any individual or private institution. The State Govt. doesn't have any funds for the construction of new link roads. Therefore, Government of India is requested to contribute half of the amount that is Rs.186 crore.

(Rs.186 Cr)

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