

A BRIEF INTRODUCTION ON MAJOR ACHIEVEMENTS OF SHRI NARENDRA MODI AS PM OF INDIA

Dinesh Singh Negi

Research Scholar
Deptt. of Political Science
Malwanchal University
Indore (M.P.) India

Dr. Jiley Singh

Research Supervisor
Deptt. of Political Science
Malwanchal University
Indore (M.P.) India

ABSTRACT:- The Ministry of Political Affairs has been tasked with effectively managing a variety of parliamentary activities on behalf of the federal government in Parliament. As a result, the Ministry has some additional duties and activities and acts as a crucial between both Houses of Legislature.

KEYWORDS:- *Political Achievement etc*

MAJOR ACHIEVEMENTS OF SHRI NARENDRA MODI AS PM OF INDIA

(i) AGRICULTURAL REFORMS:

The Ranchers' Produce Exchange and Business (Advancement and Help) Act of 2020 provides for the establishment of a biological system wherein ranchers and dealers have the opportunity to make decisions regarding the sale and purchase of ranchers' produce that works with profitable costs through serious elective exchanging channels; to advance efficient, straightforward, and obstruction-free interstate and intrastate exchange and business of ranchers' produce outside of t The Business Risk Advisory committee gave the Hon. Speaker permission to cut short the period allotted for the Bill. The Ranchers' (Strengthening and Security) Arrangements of Value Clarification and Homestead Administrations Bill, 2020 was scheduled for discussion in Rajya Sabha for four hours. It was attempted to have a talk between the two Bills. The discussion in the Lok Sabha lasted for 5 hours and 36 minutes and involved 44 people. 33 people participated in the discussion in the Rajya Sabha, where the bills were considered for 4 hours and 14 minutes.

The Ranchers (Strengthening and Security) Agreement on Costs Confirmation and Homestead Administrations Act, 2020, includes a public system for cultivating agreements that protects and permits ranchers to engage with agri-business firms, processors, wholesalers, exporters, or large retailers for ranch services and offer of future cultivating produce at a generally agreed-upon profitable cost structure decently and comprehensibly. The Hon. Speaker was given permission by the Business Warning Board to allot time for the Bill. The Ranchers' (Strengthening and Security) Arrangements of Value Affirmation and Homeland Administrations Bill, 2020 was

scheduled for discussion in Rajya Sabha for 4 hours. It was attempted to have a talk between the two Bills. The discussion in the Lok Sabha lasted for 5 hours and 36 minutes and involved 44 people. 33 people participated in the discussion in the Indian Parliament, where it lasted for 4 hours and 14 minutes.

The Fundamental Products (Change) Act, 2020 will help prompt interest in the Horticulture area, increment contest and improve ranchers' pay. The Bill was allocated 2 Hrs in Lok Sabha and 3 Hrs in Rajya Sabha by the particular Business Warning Board of trustees for conversation. 19 individuals took part in the discussion in Lok Sabha and the Bill was examined for 2 Hrs 23 minutes. In the Rajya Sabha, 6 Individuals took part in the discussion and the Bill was examined for 41 Minutes.

The Ranch Regulations Nullification Act, 2021 Considering fights by a gathering of ranchers and to take everybody together on the way of comprehensive development and improvement in the 75th Year of India's Freedom, the bill was acquainted and passed with repeal the three homestead regulations specifically, Ranchers (Strengthening and Security) Settlement on Value Confirmation and Ranch Administrations Act, 2020, the Ranchers' Produce Exchange and Business (Advancement and Help) Act, 2020 and the Fundamental Items (Correction) Act, 2020 passed by Parliament in September 2020 with the target of by and large advancement of ranchers. The Bill was passed with conversation in Lok Sabha. In the Rajya Sabha 1 part taken part in the discussion and the Bill was examined for 07 Minutes.

ii) REFORMS IN THE HEALTH SECTOR

The following are the main points of the 2016 law known as the People with Handicaps (Equivalent Open Doors, Security of Privileges, and Full Cooperation) Act: In this section, we will (I) Describe Nineteen Defined Disabilities; (II) Talk About How People with Disabilities Value Different Freedoms Like Right to Equity, Living with Nobility, Respect for Their Honesty, etc., Similar to Others; (III) List the Obligations and Respons

The Public Clinical Commission Act of 2019 is a proposed legislation that would create the Undergraduate Clinical Instruction Board, four Independent Sheets, and the Public Clinical Commission (NMC) (UGMEB). Morals and Clinical Enrollment Board (EMRB), Clinical Warning Gathering, Clinical Evaluation and Rating Board (MARB), and Post Graduate Clinical Board (PGMEB). The following are some of the demonstration's standout elements: - A conservative body chosen employing a straightforward component and a crucial representation of States and State Committees. This will work if the navigation is quicker.

Taking into account stakeholders from varied backgrounds while creating customised strategy solutions.

No insurmountable obstacles will stand in the way of the selected, one-time, full-time controllers.

authority separation between the independent sheets and the Commission; the Standards sitting is also barred from doing out assessments and approving recommendations.

Clinical Warning Board enables the States to communicate their opinions and concerns to the Commission.

In order to ensure that there are enough clinical professionals who are qualified to meet the needs of the country's healthcare system, the detachment of techniques would be meant to drive growth in the number of UG and PG seats in the country.

The Bill was given four hours in the Lok Sabha and three hours in the Rajya Sabha by the various Business Disclaimer Board of Trustees for consideration. The discussion in the Lok Sabha lasted six hours and seven minutes, with 30 persons taking part. The discussion in the Rajya Sabha had 24 participants and lasted 4 hours, 56 minutes.

The Organization of Educating and Exploration in Ayurveda Act, 2020 authorises the merger of three Ayurveda foundations, including (I) the Existence of Post Graduate Educating and Investigation in Ayurveda, Jamnagar; (ii) Shree GulabkunverbaAyurvedMahavidyalaya, Jamnagar; and (iii) the Indian Establishment of Ayurvedic Drug Sciences, Jamna. The Bill was given three hours in the Lok Sabha and two hours in the Rajya Sabha for consideration by the particular Business Warning Advisory group. 34 people took part in the Lok Sabha discussion, which lasted for three hours and twenty-two minutes. The discussion in the Rajya Sabha had 17 participants and lasted one hour and fifteen minutes.

The Public Commission for Indian Arrangement of Medication Act of 2020 repeals the Indian Medication Focal Committee Act of 1970 and includes a clinical education system that guarantees: (I) access to highly qualified and accomplished clinical experts in Indian Arrangement of Medication; (ii) these experts receive the most recent clinical research; (iii) periodic evaluation of clinical facilities; and (On January 14, 2019, the Standing Council on Wellbeing and F The Lok Sabha discussion had 16 participants, and the Bill was debated for 33 minutes (alongside the Public Commission for Homeopath Bill, 2020). The Rajya Sabha debated the measure for 5 hours and 21 minutes, with 25 individuals participating (alongside the Public Commission for Homeopath Bill, 2020).

The Public Commission for Homeopathy Act of 2020 repeals the Homeopathy Focal Chamber Act of 1973 and adds a clinical education system that guarantees (I) access to sufficient and superior homoeopathic clinical experts,

(II) receipt of the most recent clinical examination by homoeopathic clinical experts, (III) periodic evaluation of clinical facilities, and (IV) a successful complaint redressal component. The Bill was mentioned by the Standing Panel on Wellbeing and Family Government Assistance on January 14, 2019. The report was given to the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha on November 27, 2019, respectively. In addition to the Public Commission for Indian Arrangement of Medication Bill, 2020, the special Business Warning Panel allotted 2 hours in the Lok Sabha and 4 hours in the Rajya Sabha for debate of the Bill. The Lok Sabha discussion had 16 participants, and the Bill was debated for 33 minutes (alongside the Public Commission for Indian Arrangement of Medication Bill, 2020). The discussion in the Rajya Sabha had 25 participants and lasted 5 hours, 21 minutes (alongside the Public Commission for Indian Arrangement of Medication Bill, 2020).

The Clinical End of Pregnancy (Correction) Act of 2021 has the following salient characteristics:

For pregnancies that have advanced for up to twenty weeks, one enrolled clinical expert must be reviewed, and for pregnancies that have progressed for between twenty and twenty-four weeks, two enrolled clinical experts must be evaluated.

increasing from one to two months the maximum incubation allowance that may be prescribed by rules under the Demonstration for specific types of mothers.

Arrangements pertaining to the length of pregnancy are immaterial for evaluating whether any of the serious foetal defects reviewed by a Clinical Board requires the termination of pregnancy:

enhancing a lady who has had her pregnancy terminated's protection and defence.

The preventative condition disappointed the lady and her spouse.

(iii) SOCIAL AND GENDER JUSTICE REFORMS During that time, a A number of laws were enacted with the intention of enhancing the social justice and gender equity systems in India.

The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act of 2015 is a comprehensive piece of legislation that establishes guidelines for general principles of care and security for children, procedures for children in need of care and security and children who are in violation of the law, rehabilitation measures, and other things. The previous Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, which was enacted in 2000, was superseded by the 2015 Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act. This act will provide adequate care, protection, development, treatment, and social reintegration for children in challenging circumstances by employing a child-

friendly approach and taking the child's best interests into consideration.

Among other things, the Constitution (One Hundred and Second Amendment) Act of 2018 was passed with the intention of incorporating the following provisions into the Indian Constitution: a) To introduce the National Commission for Backward Classes, created by a new article 338. This commission will consist of a chairperson, vice-chairperson, and three additional members. The National Commission for Scheduled Castes will investigate complaints from socially and educationally backward classes in accordance with clause (10) of article 338. and (b) to include a new section titled "article 342A," which states that the President can inform the public of which classes are considered to be socially and educationally backward for the purposes of the Constitution.

The Criminal Law (Amendment) Act of 2018 established the following regulations: a) A sentence of seven to ten years in prison, with the possibility of life, for the crime of rape; b) The crime of raping a woman under the age of 16 carries a maximum sentence of twenty years in prison, but it can also carry a maximum sentence of life in prison, with a fine and a life sentence behind bars; f) Each and every rape case must be thoroughly investigated within two months of the information being received by the officer in charge of the police station. g) The rape-related investigation or trial must be concluded within two months; h) In rape cases, an appeal against a conviction or acquittal must be resolved within six months of being filed; The Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act of 1989 has been updated by the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Amendment Act of 2018). In addition, I am not allowed to rape or gang rape women under the age of 12!

The Prohibition of Electronic Cigarettes (Production, Production, Import, Transfer, Transport, Sale, Distribution, Storage, and Advertisement) Act of 2019 prohibits the manufacture, import, export, transportation, sale, distribution, storage, and advertisement of e-cigarettes and products similar to them. This is because nicotine is highly addictive. This law will significantly boost the National Health Policy for 2017, the Sustainable Development Goals, and the National Monitoring Framework for the Prevention and Control of Noncommunicable Diseases. The Bill was considered for three hours in the Lok Sabha and four hours in the Rajya Sabha by the respective Business Advisory Committees. With 21 MPs present, the Lok Sabha deliberated on the measure for five hours and three minutes. For four hours and 36 minutes, 28 Rajya Sabha members discussed the measure.

According to the Citizenship (Amendment) Bill of 2019, Christians, Sikhs, Buddhists, Jains, Parsis, and refugees from Afghanistan, Bangladesh, and Pakistan are now eligible for Indian citizenship. The Bill was discussed for four hours in the Lok Sabha and six hours in the Rajya Sabha by the relevant Business Advisory Committees. In the Lok Sabha, the bill was debated by 48 lawmakers for 7 hours and 28 minutes. For eight hours and forty-three

minutes, 44 members of the Rajya Sabha deliberated on the Bill.

In order to guarantee a child's safety and a respectable childhood, the Protection of Children from Sexual Assaults (Amendment) Act of 2019 includes provisions that toughen the penalties for a number of offenses. Additionally, it grants the Central Government the authority to set guidelines for the elimination, reporting, and removal of any kind of child pornographic content. The relevant Business Advisory Committees stated that the Bill would be debated in both the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha for a total of four hours. With 29 MPs present, the proposal was discussed for three hours and 52 minutes in the Lok Sabha. For three hours and 53 minutes, 28 Rajya Sabha members deliberated on the bill.

(v) LABOUR REFORMS-

The Maternity Advantage (Correction) Act, 2017 - To change the Maternity Advantage Act, 1962 to give the accompanying:-

increment the greatest time of maternity benefit from the current twelve weeks to 26 weeks, in the event of ladies who have under two enduring youngsters and in different cases, the current time of twelve weeks maternity benefit will proceed;

to stretch out the maternity advantages to a "charging mother" and "taking on mother" and they will be qualified for twelve weeks maternity benefit from the date the youngster is given over;

to work with "telecommute" to a mother by embedding an empowering arrangement;

to make it required in regard of foundation having at least fifty representatives, to have the office of creche either separately or as a common normal office inside such distance as might be endorsed by rules and furthermore to permit four visits to the creche by the lady everyday, including the stretch for rest permitted to her;

each foundation will hint recorded as a hard copy and electronically to each lady at the hour of her underlying arrangement about the advantages accessible under the Demonstration.

The Base Wages Act of 1948, the Installment of Wages Act of 1936, the Installment of Reward Act of 1965, and the Equivalent Compensation Act of 1976 are specifically covered by the Code on Wages Act of 2019, which also incorporates four other work acts. Universalizes the lowest pay to all employees across all industries in comparison to current representations of the proposed company. Public Floor Wages will be fixed by the government. Changes

to the lowest earnings often occur over years. widespread usefulness of easy salary instalment agreements.

The 2020 Work related Security, Well-being, and Working Circumstances Code Bill incorporates 13 Work Acts relating to Industrial Facilities, Mines, Docks, Developmental Laborers, Estate, Engine Transport and Beedi and Stogie, Provisional Work, and Between State Traveler Laborers. Code posits: Work-related wellbeing guidelines for different contexts Health and Working Conditions: air circulation, access to water, etc. Long work durations, overtime, leave, special occasions, and so forth. Government help programmes include a flask, a nursery, restrooms, medical assistance, and other services. Required preparation for the business's permission in the arrangement letter. A yearly health checkup A rating had been provided in regards to the tests and other procedures that were advised for these employees, class of representatives, foundations, or foundations depicting individuals above the required age, and the cost of something similar was to be covered by the company. Managers, agents, producers, and others all have obligations. Enlistment of foundations, which includes Plants, Beedis, and Stogies, as well as the Regular Permit for Provisional Laborer. Definitions used in various demonstrations are forgiven. Keeping in mind words like "expert," "foundation," and "industry," for example. Definitions dropped from 160 in the 13 Demonstrations to 65 now. In contrast to independent enrollments under the six focal demonstrations, which include the BOCW Act, The Provisional Work Act, Between State Transient Workers Act, Engine Transport Laborers Act, and Manor Work Acts and Plants Act, one enrollment is permitted for foundations with at least ten representatives. I In order to achieve compliance with the appropriateness limit of the OSH Code, the materiality of the ISMW has been set at 10. Additionally, the Focal Government would educate the public about the ISMW wage ceiling.

(vi) TRANSPORT SECTOR REFORMS –

A notable regulation approved in this area is The Engine Vehicle (Correction) Act, 2019, which addresses issues related to street security, resident assistance, strengthening public transportation, computerization, and computerization in addition to increasing fines and penalties for violating the demonstration's rules and creating a plan for good Samaritan insurance. The separate Business Warning Board of Trustees allocated 4 hours in the Lok Sabha and 3 hours in the Rajya Sabha for discussion of the Bill. There were 27 participants in the Lok Sabha debate, which lasted 5 hours and 13 minutes. 25 people participated in the debate in the Rajya Sabha, where it lasted for 4 hours and 33 minutes.

The Air terminal Financial Administrative Power of India (Revision) Act, 2019, enables the receipt of a tax-based offering framework for enlisting private partners in foundation projects at airports without altering the definition

of a significant airport—one with a throughput of more than three and a half million passengers annually. The specific Business Warning Board allocated three hours in the Lok Sabha and two hours in the Rajya Sabha for discussion of the Bill. In the Lok Sabha, 12 people participated in the debate, which lasted 2 hours and 7 minutes. 18 people participated in the debate in the Rajya Sabha, where the bill was considered for 2 hours and 18 minutes.

In order to ensure compliance with the obligations under the oceanic agreements and international instruments to which India is a party, the Marine Guides to Route Act, 2021, takes into account current events, support, and the board of helps to route in India. It also provides for the preparation and confirmation of the administrator of helps to route, improvement of its verifiable, educational, and social value. The Lok Sabha debate had 43 participants, and the Bill was discussed for 1 hour and 20 minutes. Six people participated in the debate in the Rajya Sabha, which lasted 33 minutes.

The Inland Vessels Act, 2021 promotes practical and safe exchange through inland waters, acquiring consistency use of regulation connecting with inland streams and route within the country, accommodating security of route, assurance of life and freight, and anticipation of contamination that might be caused by the utilisation or route of inland vessels, guaranteeing simplicity and responsibility of organisation of inland water transport. The Bill was approved in Lok Sabha without being looked at. Individuals participated in the debate in the Rajya Sabha 2009, where it lasted 32 minutes.

By expanding the definition of "major air terminal" to include a group of air terminals as well, the Air Terminals Monetary Administrative Power of India (Revision) Act, 2021 seeks to encourage the renovation of more modest air terminals. The Bill was approved in Lok Sabha without being discussed. People participated in the debate and the bill was scrutinised for 17 minutes in the Rajya Sabha.

(vii) ADMINISTRATIVE SECTOR REFORMS-

The Constitutions (100th 100th Amendment) Act, 2015 - To additionally correct the Constitutions of India to give impact to the obtaining of regions by India and move specific domains to Bangladesh in compatibility of the understanding and its convention placed into between the Legislatures of India and Bangladesh.

The Political decision Regulations (Revision) Act, 2016 - The sanctioning of the Constitution (100th 100th Amendment) Act, 2015 brought about trade of 51 Bangladeshi areas in Indian domain and 111 Indian areas in Bangladeshi region with impact from 31st July, 2015.

Thus, the State Legislature of West Bengal gave a warning on 26th August, 2015 for blend of the region of the 51 past Bangladeshi territories some in existing mouzas and some by making new mouzas. During a joint field visit led by India and Bangladesh, it was found out that every one of the fourteen thousand 800 and 64 people living in the past Bangladeshi areas currently amalgamated to the Indian region, selected to gain Indian citizenship. Essentially, 900 and 87 people out of 39 thousand one hundred and 76 people, living in Indian areas and moved to Bangladesh, selected to hold Indian citizenship and get comfortable India in Cooch Behar Locale of Condition of the West Bengal.

According to condition (2) of article 170 of the Constitution, which gives that each State will be partitioned into regional supporters, the new regions falling inside the said Area must be integrated into the degree of the pertinent Parliamentary and Gathering Voting public. Additionally, the regions moved to Bangladesh are to be avoided from such regional electorates. Further, the people who have picked to get or to hold Indian Citizenships are expected to be given democratic privileges in India. With the end goal of doing the significant procedural prerequisites alluded to above and considering the approaching decisions in the Province of West Bengal in the long stretch of May, 2016, revisions in the Portrayal of Individuals Act, 1950 and the Delimitation Act, 2002 are made engaging the Political race Commission to attempt restricted delimitation in the areas amalgamated in the Cooch Behar Region of the Territory of West Bengal.

Large Indian ports play a crucial role in our nation's economic development and international commerce. A bigger portion of imports and products are handled by the main ports. The Large Port Trusts Act, 1963, which the Central Government approved in the 1960s to implement a "Service Port Model" and under the "trust" of Driving group of Legal executives, currently governs Critical Ports in India. The powers of the Board are constrained, and there is an irrational need for direction on approach matters from the Central Government. The Main Gathering of Legal Managers' continuous approach has practical limitations, and given the current financial climate, it is difficult for the Large Ports to keep up with developments in the Ports sector and the growing competition from private ports.

The several Business Cautioning Boards apportioned the Bill for two hours each in the Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha for debate. The discussion in Lok Sabha had 7 participants and lasted 41 minutes. 20 people took part in the discussion in the Rajya Sabha, which lasted 2 hours and 22 minutes.

(IX) INSTRUCTIVE CHANGES

During this time, a few bills that would have strengthened India's instructive changes were approved.

The Young People's Right Free and Compulsory Tutoring (Revision) Act of 2019: To amend the RTE Act of 2009 to maintain a child in grades V and/or VIII while opening the door for potential reevaluation via further educational merit

The Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan, Delhi, and Sri LalBahadurShastri are explicitly viewed as the three Sanskrit colleges that will be updated under the Focal Sanskrit Establishments Act, 2020. To propel postgraduate, doctoral, and post-doctoral preparation and exploration in the space of Sanskrit and Shastraic educating, the Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeeth in New Delhi and the Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeeth in Triputi have been assigned as Focal Sanskrit Colleges. It would help with securing unrivaled faculty, attracting new understudies, Sanskrit experts, and new work power of general eminence, as well as supporting global agreeable ventures with all colleges around the world. The particular Business Alerted Board designated the Bill two hours in the Lok Sabha and one hour in the Rajya Sabha for banter. In the Lok Sabha, there were 28 members in the conversation, and the bill was analyzed for 3 hours, 58 minutes. 20 individuals partook in the conversation in the Rajya Sabha, where the bill was analyzed for two hours and thirty minutes.

The Public Sensible Sciences School Act, 2020 layouts the foundation of an underpinning of public significance to work with and advance evaluations and examination and to accomplish importance in the field of genuine science connected with applied social science survey, direction, criminal science and other joined regions and improvement and other related fields. This affiliation will be known as the Public Criminological Sciences School. The different Business Advised Cautioning gathering assigned the Charge one hour each in the Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha for thought. Without banter, the Lok Sabha supported it. There were 5 speakers in the Rajya Sabha, and the bill was considered for 18 minutes.

(X) CORONAVIRUS RELATED REGULATIONS:

Several commands were issued to control the Covid pandemic's consequences via legal reasons.

The remuneration payable to people from Parliament is reduced by 30% for a period of one year starting on April 1, 2020, under the Remuneration, Settlement and Advantages of People from Parliament (Remedy) Act, 2020. The several Business Cautioning Boards apportioned the Bill for one hour each in the Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha for debate. The discussion in Lok Sabha had 20 participants and lasted 1 hour and 15 minutes. 19 members of the Rajya Sabha participated in the discussion, which lasted for one hour and twenty minutes. The Remuneration and Settlements of Ministries (Change) Bill, 2020 followed.

The sumptuary stipend that each Cleric is entitled to receive for a period of one year starting on 1.4.2020 is reduced by 30% under the Pay and Rewards of Ministers (Modification) Act, 2020. The Business Advance Notice Board allocated the Bill one hour in the Rajya Sabha for consideration. The Lok Sabha approved the Bill without debate. The Pay, Allowance and Advantages of People from Parliament (Change) Bill, 2020 was discussed in the Rajya Sabha by 19 people for 1 hour and 20 minutes.

REFERENCES:-

1. Ashraf, F., & Iqbal, M. (2011, July 18). A research agenda on the leaders' political intelligence for effective change management. *African Journal of Business Management*, 5(14), 5798-5806.
2. Chandra, S. (2015, May 26). Clean Ganga Mission: A river of smoke. New Delhi. Retrieved May 25, 2017, from <http://www.governancenow.com/news/regular-story/clean-ganga-mission-a-river-of-smoke>.
3. Green, S. (2011, September 2). Coca-Cola's CEO on Doubling the Size of His Company. *Harvard Business Review*. Retrieved April 27, 2016, from <https://hbr.org/ideacast/2011/09/coca-colas-ceo-on-doubling-the.html>
4. Gergen, Kenneth J: Qualitative inquiry 'Tension and transformation' in The hand book of Qualitative Research, Sage, 2000, PP: 1025-1046 Alexander, George and Benet Andrew " Case Studies And Theory Development in the social science', in The Journal of Politics, Vol 70 No:1 January, 2008 PP: 276-278
5. Greenstein "personality and politics, Encyclopaedia of Government and politics vol; 1 (Eds) ME Hawkeswarth et.al.; Psychology Press, 1992
6. Gujarat becomes first to electrify all villages. (2021, November 2013). Champaner, Gujarat. Retrieved September 15, 2015, from <http://economictimes.indiatimes.com/industry/energy/power/gujarat-becomes-first-to-electrify-all-villages/articleshow/420963.cms>
7. Jeelani, M. (2015, August 27). Centre unveils list of 98 smart cities; UP, TN strike itrich. New Delhi. Retrieved July 25, 2016, from <http://www.thehindu.com/news/national/centre-releases-list-of-98-cities-for-smart-city-project/article7586751.ece>