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June 2010	44660	39210	28000
Sept. 2010	43320	36350	24800
Dec. 2010	44840	36930	28000
March 2011	45540	41990	32000
June 2011	43330	43220	32300
July 2011	43020	44180	31500

\* Indicative price in Delhi market inclusive of transportation, taxes & duties.

#### Details of District Planning Committees

\*258.DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be please to state:

- (a) the details of working of District Planning Committees;
- (b) whether there is any set of guidelines that govern the functioning of district planning authorities;
- (c) the formula for distribution of grants among Panchayats in various districts, out of the total money earmarked for Panchayats; and
- (d) the procedure for distribution of funds across the three tiers of the Panchayats?

THE MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA DEO): (a) and (b) Under Article 243ZD of the Constitution, the District Planning Committee (DPC) shall be constituted at the District level in every State to consolidate the Plans prepared by Panchayats and Municipalities in the district and to prepare a draft development plan for the district as whole. The composition and functions to be assigned to the DPCs are decided by the State Legislature. While preparing the draft development plan, DPCs have to take into consideration (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 and (ii) the extent and type of available resources whether financial or otherwise. The Planning

Commission has issued guidelines for preparation of district plans in August, 2006. A comprehensive Manual for Integrated District Planning has also been prepared in 2008. Moreover, Ministry of Panchayati Raj has issued guidelines dated 29.5.2009 to the States in this regard.

(c) and (d) Grants to Panchayats are given under BRGF, Thirteenth Finance Commission, etc. The formula and procedure for distribution among the Panchayats varies from scheme to scheme.

#### **Status of Atomic Energy Act, 2008**

\*259. SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) the status of the Atomic Energy Act, 2008; and
- (b) the details of benefits availed under this act so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY):  
(a) and (b) There is no Act called 'Atomic Energy Act, 2008' enacted by the Government. However, the Atomic Energy Act, originally enacted in 1948, was repealed in 1962 when the Atomic Energy Act, 1962 was enacted. Minor amendments to the Act were made in 1986 and 1987. The Department of Atomic Energy reviewed the need for amending the provisions of the Act, and action taken thereon from time to time since the beginning of the 1990's. The Department of Atomic Energy is now in the process of finalizing draft amendments to be made to the Atomic Energy Act, 1962. Atomic Energy Act, 1962 essentially provides the legal framework for development, control and use of atomic energy for the welfare of people of India and for other peaceful purposes and for matters connected therewith. The benefits availed under Atomic Energy Act, 1962 so far are as follows:-

1. Indigenous development of nuclear power technology and nuclear fuel cycle technology.
2. Large scale application of radioisotopes in
  - (a) healthcare i.e. radiation, hygienisation of medical products
  - (b) radiopharmaceuticals for diagnostics and therapy
  - (c) radiation treatment for cancer (teletherapy and brachytherapy)
  - (d) Nuclear agriculture: Use of radioisotopes for mutation of seeds (largely oil seeds and pulses) for improvement in yield, resistance against pest and shortening of maturity period, etc.