

Statement

Funds allocated and expenditure reported by States/UTs, (including State Share) in ICDS scheme (General, Training and SNP) during the last three years (2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12)

(Rupees in crore)

Year	ICDS (General) including Training (Financial ratio 90:10 between centre & State)		Supplementary Nutrition Programme (SNP) Financing ratio 50:50 (90:10 for NER) between centre & State	
	Releases of funds	Exp. Reported by States/ UTs	Releases of funds	Exp. Reported by States/UTs
2009-10	4384.44	4839.67	3730.14	8181.73
2010-11	4786.99	5307.51	4968.71	10186.03
2011-12	7962.56	8073.77	6302.51	10780.99

Unearthing of sites of historical importance

†*165. SHRI JUGUL KISHORE: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether certain sites of historical importance were found during excavation work in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether several important historical sites are being destroyed in the country due to rapid increase to human habitation;

(d) if so, Government's response thereto; and

(e) whether Government proposes to conduct a survey to identify such sites and if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE (SHRIMATI CHANDRESH KUMARI KATOCH): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. In the last three years (2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12), the Archaeological Survey of India has excavated number of sites of historical importance, the details are given in Statement-I (See below).

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) and (d) A few sites are being buried due to developmental activities and expanding human habitation. Whenever such instances come to notice, the Archaeological Survey of India approves salvage archaeological operations or gives permissions to other institutions in order to document the site for future reference as per the recommendations of Standing Committee of Central Advisory Board of Archaeology (CABA), which meets every year to discuss various issues related to archaeology of India. In case of a centrally protected site under threat, action is taken as per provisions of Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1958. Details are given in Statement-II (*See below*).

(e) As a yearly programme the Standing Committee of CABA considers the proposals received from various agencies for exploration and survey of areas in different parts of the country to record the availability of potential archaeological sites for future work.

Statement-I

Some of the sites excavated by Archaeological Survey of India in the last three years (2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12), which have yielded important finds are mentioned below:

1. Kondapur, District Medak, Andhra Pradesh (2009-10, 2010-11):

Excavation has yielded two apsidal burnt brick shrines adjacent to each other. Noteworthy in this area is the square shaped lead coin of Gotamiputasatakarni. The other finds include number of copper and lead coins, terracotta medallion of Tiberius (AD 14 to 37 AD) etc. Among other noteworthy antiquities was Positive impress/Sealing-Three types-(1) Brahmi letters with crescent in the middle (2) Srivatsa and triangular standard with brahmi letters (3) lion motif with brahmi letters.

2. Kurugodu (Budhikolla), District Bellary, Karnataka (2010-11, 2011-12):

Recent excavation has brought to light Palaeolithic tool made out of quartz and a number of debitage of microliths along with fluted cores. A number of finished and unfinished Neolithic tools were also found. The site was occupied right from the prehistoric period to early historical period. Antiquities recovered were Polished Stone Axes of greenish basalt, dolerite in different stages of manufacture. Hammer stones, stone rubbers or balls, pestles, oval stone discs, Finished and unfinished blades in Chert, jasper and chalcedony.

3. Excavation of Early Historic Site at Pattanam, district Ernakulam, Kerala (2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12) :

Excavation has brought to light bricks alignment, ring well, 18 wooden pegs etc. Ceramics from the excavation are turquoise glazed ware, fragments of Roman pottery, Amphoreas, Red ware, few diagnostic shreds of Torpedo, Roulette ware, Tile fragments etc. The antiquities retrieved from the excavation are mainly Iron objects, copper objects, gold ornaments, semi-precious stones and stone beads, terracotta antiquities and early Chera copper coins.

4. Excavation at Malhar, Dist. Bilaspur, Chhattisgarh (2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12):

The excavation revealed an urban settlement and goods of daily need of the contemporary society. The ceramic assemblage comprised of red ware, black and red ware, black slip and stamped pottery. Important antiquities from the site consist of iron objects, stone objects, lead objects, ear studs, dices, antimony rod, kohl sticks, coins and inscribed sealings.

This early historic site has yielded rich collections from Kushan levels. A hoard of 246 copper coins was found from the Kushan level. The preliminary chemical cleaning of these coins shows majority of them being illegible due to constant usage. However those which are a little legible show the coins variety of Kanishka-I and Huvishka.

The second find is that of Elephant teeth (molar) in charred condition along with fragments of rib bones and vertebra. The other finds are terracotta figurines, copper and lead coins, Iron objects, terracotta sealings, beads of semi-precious stones. A couple of circular stone structures and a small well made of stone slabs are other significant finds which are found for the first time at Malhar.

5. Excavation at Khirsara, Dist. Nakhtrana, Gujarat (2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12):

The Harappan mound at Khirsara, locally known as 'Gadhwal Vadi' was excavated and has yielded rich cultural deposit belonging to the mature Harappan phase. The Harappans developed a well-planned fortified settlement at Khirsara which is roughly rectangular in shape. The evidence shows five structural phases and damage caused by the flood in successive phases. The

excavation also revealed that the citadel was raised over the bed rock within the general fortification. The site has also yielded almost all types of Harappan artefacts which includes nine seals of various types and shapes.

6. Bangarh, district South Dinajpur, West Bengal (2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12):

The ancient mound at Bangarh is located on the left bank of Punarbaba River, a tributary of the Ganga in the South Dinajpur District of West Bengal. The limited excavations carried out at this site brought to light the remains of a massive brick wall with a width of 1.6 m built of various sizes of bricks ($14 \times 14 \times 4.5$ cm, $15 \times 15 \times 5$ cm). The other finds include terracotta tiles, iron nails, terracotta plaques and stone beads. The findings can be dated to the medieval period. The pottery remains are represented by glazed and red ware.

7. Excavation at Itkhori, Dist. Chatra, Jharkhand (2011-12):

The archaeological site of Itkhori is situated in Distt. Chatra of Jharkhand. It is about 150km toward north from Ranchi. During the course of excavation the ruins of stupa remains were unearthed. Among the artefacts stone blocks carved with Kirthimukha, purna kumbha, kalasha, mythical figurine, chaitya motives, votive stupas, Buddha idol sand stone, panels, Buddha head, in terracotta hopscotch, beads, gamesman and number of semi-precious stone beads are the noteworthy antiquities of Itkhori excavation. The unearthed pottery and potsherds are mainly dull red ware, red slip ware and a few are micaceous red ware. These are medium to coarse varieties which are well oxidized and other mostly ill oxidized. In shapes mainly are bowls, knife-edge bowls, lids, vases, jars, handi, spout pots, earthen lamps, incense burner etc.

8. Excavation at Tibba Name Shah, Jammu and Kashmir (2009-10):

A preliminary study of the structures and excavated materials revealed the confirmation of the five-fold cultural sequence found for the first time in Jammu region. The site has yielded the sequence of occupation from the Painted Grey Ware Period to Post Gupta Period.

The most significant finding of the site Tibba-Name-Shah is the first time recovered most popular Mahabharata period pottery known as "Painted Grey Ware" (PGW) in the Northern most Indian Sub-continent in Jammu and Kashmir State.

9. Excavation at Rupnagar, Dist. Rupnagar, Punjab (2011-12):

The excavation brought to the light a five-fold cultural sequence i.e. (i) Harappan/Bara; (ii) Painted Grey Ware (iii) Sunga/Kushana/Gupta; (iv) Post Gupta and (v) Medieval Periods. The prominent finds are bara ware, black on red ware painted grey ware, red ware glazed ware and beads, blades, bangles, bone points, seals figurines (animal and human), coins copper and iron objects of various cultural periods.

10. Raja Vishal Ka Garh, Vaishali, Dist-Vaishali, Bihar (2010-11 and 2011-12):

Remnants of brick fortification wall, human and animal figurines, wheels, beads, skin rubber, sealings, Hopscotch of terracotta, beads of semi-precious stone, bone implements copper antimony rods, copper coins etc. NBPW, black slipped ware, Red Ware, construction of mud rampart and fortification wall in different phases were found. Findings of terracotta objects, skin rubbers, human figurines, pendants etc. are most noteworthy. Mention may be made of gold objects iron objects, copper antimony rods etc. Pot Sherds include NBPW, Grey Ware, Black Slipped Ware, Red Ware. Period 3rd century BC to 6th-7th Century A.D.

11. Sisupalgarh, Dist. Khurdha, Odisha (2011-12):

The excavation has revealed the fortification which was originally of mud and subsequently retained by laterite block and in the last phase was superimposed by bricks. This may be datable from 2nd cen. B.C to 3rd cen. A.D. Among the important findings, terracotta ear ornaments, balls, hopscotch, two sealings and iron implements are noteworthy. Among the pottery important findings are red polished ware, dull red ware, buff ware, grey ware and black and red ware all datable between 1st cen. B.C to 350 A.D.

Statement-II

Details of action taken as per provisions of Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1958

Sl. No.	Name of the site where Salvage operation was carried out in the last three years (2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12)
1	2
1.	Salvage operations and limited excavations at Bahola, District Karnal, Haryana and explorations in adjoining areas of Haryana, Punjab and Rajasthan for the field season 2011-12 by Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh.

2. Salvage operations and limited excavations at Dabli-vas-Chugta, District Hanumangarh, Rajasthan and explorations in adjoining area of Haryana, Punjab and Rajasthan for the field season 2010-11 by Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh.
3. Salvage operation at Mitathal. District Bhiwani, Haryana for the field season 2009-10 by Maharshi Dayanand University, Rohtak, Haryana.
4. Salvage operation and excavation at Gular Wala, District Hisar, Haryana; Masudpur, District Hisar, Haryana for the field season 2009-10 by Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh.

Establishment of Real Estate Regulatory Authority

*166.SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government proposes to establish a Real Estate Regulatory Authority for regulation and planned development in the real estate sector; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) and (b) In order to bring in transparency and provide a uniform regulatory environment to enforce disclosure, fair practice and accountability norms in real estate transactions (buying or selling), the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation is in the process of formulating a Real Estate (Regulation and Development) Bill in consultation with all stakeholders viz., Central Government Ministries, State/Union Territory Governments, Consumer Welfare Associations, Real Estate Developers' Associations, etc.

The said Bill seeks establishment of a 'Real Estate Regulatory Authority' and 'Real Estate Tribunal' in each State with specified functions, powers, and responsibilities.

The draft Bill has been prepared and will be moved to the Cabinet after obtaining necessary approvals. However, no time frame can be assigned for its finalization at this juncture.