



**Telecom Regulatory Authority of India**



**Recommendations**

**on**

**Reserve Price for Auction of FM Radio channels**

**New Delhi, India**

**10<sup>th</sup> April 2020**

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## **Chapter 1**

### **INTRODUCTION**

- 1.1 Radio is one of the most popular and affordable means for mass communication, largely owing to its wide coverage, terminal portability, low set-up costs and affordability. In India, radio coverage is available in Amplitude Modulation (AM) mode (Short Wave/Medium Wave) and Frequency Modulation (FM) mode.
- 1.2 On account of its versatility, FM radio broadcasting is considered as one of the popular mediums to provide entertainment, information and education. In view of this, the Government of India, in its Ninth Five Year Plan (1997-2002), adopted a policy for improving the variety of content and quality of radio broadcasting that allowed private sector Indian companies to set up private FM radio stations in a phased manner.
- 1.3 The first phase of FM radio broadcasting (Phase-I) was launched by the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting (MIB) in 1999. During Phase-I auction, a total of 108 channels in 40 cities were offered to private agencies in the FM spectrum band (88–108 MHz). A multiple round auction mechanism was followed to award these permissions. The permission for operation of the channel was awarded for a period of 10 years. Out of 108 channels, the bid amount was paid only for 37 channels. Of these 37 channels, 21 channels became operational.
- 1.4 The Government announced the policy for Phase-II of FM radio broadcasting on 13<sup>th</sup> July 2005. In Phase-II, a two-stage bidding process i.e. eligibility and financial bidding was followed. A total of 337 channels were put on bid across 91 cities with a population equal to or more than 3 lakhs. Of 337 channels, 284 were successfully bid and, after scrutiny, permission was given for 245 channels spanning 87 cities. In Phase-II, 222 channels became operational. All the 21 operational channels of

Phase-I also migrated to Phase-II after paying the migration fee. In total, 243 FM radio channels became operational in 86 cities in Phase-II.

- 1.5 To expand the reach of FM radio broadcasting in the country, the Government embarked upon Phase-III to enable setting up of private FM radio channels in all cities with a population of more than 1 lakh. Further, 11 other cities with a population of less than 1 lakh in the border areas of Jammu and Kashmir (J&K) and the North East (NE) region are also proposed to be included in the expansion. Policy Guidelines for Phase-III of FM radio broadcasting were issued by the Government on 25<sup>th</sup> July 2011<sup>1</sup>.
- 1.6 The Phase-III Policy Guidelines provides the mechanism for migration of existing FM radio operators from Phase-II to Phase-III regime. As per the decision of the Empowered Group of Ministers (EGoM), MIB vide its letter dated 9<sup>th</sup> April 2013, sought recommendations of TRAI (also referred as “Authority”) on the migration fee to be charged from existing Phase-II operators on their migration to the Phase-III regime of FM radio broadcasting. In response, the Authority sent its Recommendations on ‘Migration of FM Radio Broadcasters from Phase-II to Phase-III’ to MIB on 20<sup>th</sup> February 2014.
- 1.7 In its recommendations of 20<sup>th</sup> February 2014, the Authority recommended that the methodology for determining the reserve prices for fresh (new) cities (where no private FM radio channels are operational) in Phase-III should be reconsidered as the methodology mentioned in Phase-III Policy guidelines might jeopardize the auction.
- 1.8 Thereafter, MIB through its letter dated 16<sup>th</sup> December 2014, (**Annexure I**) sought TRAI’s recommendations on Reserve Prices (RPs) for FM radio channels in 264 new cities. The 831 FM radio channels in these cities were made available for ascending e-auction process. In response, the

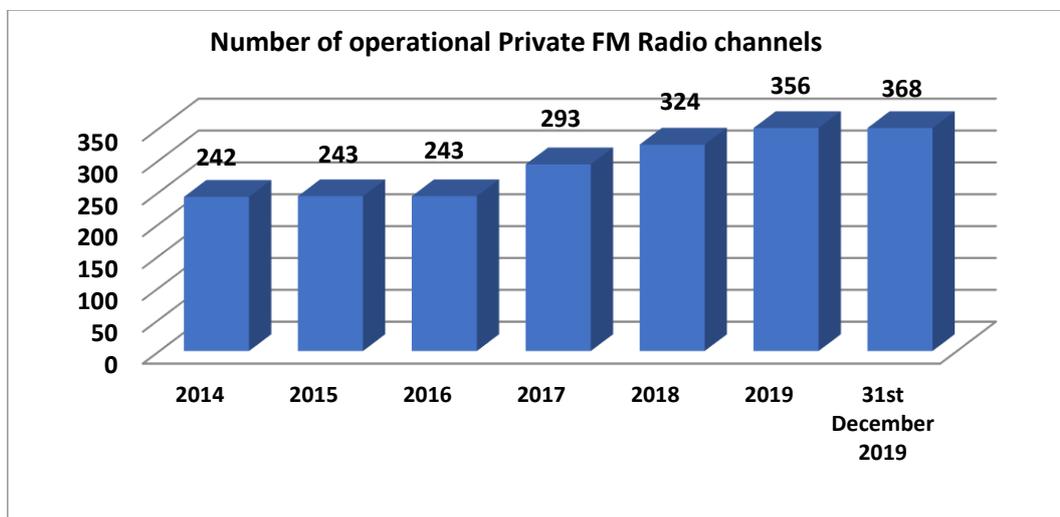
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<sup>1</sup> [https://mib.gov.in/sites/default/files/PolicyGuidelines\\_FMPhaseIII%20%281%29.pdf](https://mib.gov.in/sites/default/files/PolicyGuidelines_FMPhaseIII%20%281%29.pdf)

Authority sent its Recommendations on ‘Reserve Price for auction of FM radio channels in New Cities’ on 24<sup>th</sup> March 2015.

- 1.9 MIB commenced the e-auction of first batch of private FM radio Phase-III channels on 27<sup>th</sup> July 2015 wherein 135 channels in 69 existing cities were put up for auction. In accordance with the rules mentioned in Phase-III policy, reserve price (RP) for these cities were fixed as the highest bid price received for that city in Phase-II through the bidding process. As per the information available on MIB’s website, 96 out of 135 private FM radio channels in 55 cities were successfully auctioned.
- 1.10 Subsequently, MIB commenced the e-auction of the second batch of private FM radio Phase-III channels on 20<sup>th</sup> June 2016 wherein 266 channels in 92 cities which included 227 channels in 69 new cities and 39 channels in 23 existing cities. The RPs fixed by MIB for 69 new cities differed from the RPs recommended by the Authority in its recommendations dated 24<sup>th</sup> March 2015. Only 43 channels in 28 cities were successfully bid in e-auction of the second batch of private FM radio Phase-III channels.
- 1.11 As on 31<sup>st</sup> December 2019, 368 private FM radio channels were operational in India. Figure 1 depicts the growth of operational private FM radio channels.

**Figure 1: Number of operational private FM radio channels**



Source: As reported by FM radio broadcasters

- 1.12 A reference dated 11<sup>th</sup> September 2018 (**Annexure II**) was received from MIB seeking TRAI's view on whether the inflation needs to be factored in on the RP of FM radio channels approved by the Cabinet on 20<sup>th</sup> December 2017. The Authority vide its letter dated 9<sup>th</sup> April 2019 (**Annexure III**) stated that for factoring in the inflation, indexation of RPs worked out in 2011 and 2015, may not serve any fruitful purpose. It was also stated that looking at the changed scenario of the FM radio sector, it would be appropriate that the MIB send a fresh reference to TRAI, if deem appropriate, seeking its recommendations afresh on RPs for auction of FM radio channels in new cities.
- 1.13 In response to TRAI's letter dated 9<sup>th</sup> April 2019, MIB vide its letter dated 22<sup>nd</sup> August 2019 (**Annexure IV**) requested TRAI to furnish recommendations on fresh RPs for 283 cities (260 new + 23 existing), under FM Phase-III policy in terms of Section 11(1) (a) of the TRAI Act, factoring in various issues such as inflation, indexation of RPs worked out in the years from 2011 to 2015, including the reasons for the same and also reasons for variations from earlier recommended RPs.
- 1.14 The Authority issued a Consultation Paper (CP) on 'Reserve Price for auction of FM Radio channels' on 16<sup>th</sup> October 2019. Written comments on the CP were invited from stakeholders by 6<sup>th</sup> November 2019 and counter-comments by 13<sup>th</sup> November 2019. All the comments received were posted on TRAI's website. Subsequently, an Open House Discussion (OHD) was held at New Delhi on 8<sup>th</sup> January 2020.
- 1.15 After carefully examining and analysing various issues emanating from the written submissions of the stakeholders, the Open House Discussion and internal analysis, the Authority has finalised its recommendations. Chapter 2 discusses various issues related to estimation of the RPs for auction of FM radio channels in new cities. A summary of the recommendations is provided in Chapter 3.

## **Chapter 2**

### **ESTIMATION OF RESERVE PRICES FOR AUCTION OF FM RADIO CHANNELS**

#### **Methodology for determining valuation of FM radio channels**

- 2.1 The MIB reference seeks TRAI's recommendations regarding the RPs for FM radio channels in 283 cities which include 260 new cities and 23 existing cities. The aforesaid 260 new cities include 10 cities of border areas of J&K and NE states.
- 2.2 In the CP, methodology for determining the RPs adopted by the Authority in its recommendations dated 24<sup>th</sup> March 2015 was described. In the recommendations of 2015, the Authority had considered together with population factors such as purchasing power of a citizen as reflected by GSDP per capita, total FM radio listenership and past-revenue earnings of FM radio operators as reflected in Gross Revenue (GR) per capita for assessing the economic activity of the city/region, and estimated the potential value of the channel proposed to be auctioned. This was mathematically represented as:

*V = F (Per capita Income, FM radio listenership, Per capita gross revenue earning of FM radio operators; Population)*  
*where V = Valuation of FM radio channel, F = function of various parameters.*

- 2.3 Therefore, in the CP comments of stakeholders were sought on the application of same methodology as followed in 2015 for estimating RPs for auction proposed to be conducted now. Stakeholders were also asked to provide their comments on the following:
- Adequacy of variables used in recommendations of 2015, for valuation of FM radio channels in new cities in view of various technical changes, behavioral changes in listeners, availability of devices for FM radio listening.

- Additional variables, if any, need to be considered for truly reflecting the valuation of FM radio channels.
- Estimation of present listenership of FM radio in each state.
- Whether the reference price be considered as the average of successful bids received in Phase-III auction held in 2015 and 2016.
- Whether the RP for FM radio channels in a new city can be set equal to 0.8 times of the valuation of FM radio channels in that city.

2.4 Most FM radio operators and their association did not agree with the proposed approach/methodology. In support, they provided the following justification:

- Methodology used by TRAI does not reflect ground realities. It would lead to a very high RP, thereby rendering channels in small towns unviable.
- Net present value of future profits, which is the standard accounting formula for valuation, is the true reflector of valuation.
- Most of the cities in Phase-III belong to 'C' and 'D' categories.
- For small cities, it is very difficult to meet the high inbuilt expenses — 4 % annual fees, appx. 10 % fees to Prasar Bharti for common transmission infrastructure (CTI), High WPC fees, 18 % GST, etc., let alone operating expenses such as salaries, music royalty, etc. of a FM station.
- RP in small cities should be kept at zero and the market determines the bidding price.
- Fixing RP will work as deterrent for bidders to participate in the auction as the proposed auction will have higher number of Tier 3 or remote areas frequencies.
- Minimum auction price in a particular city category should be the RP, and let the market discover the best possible price for each city.

2.5 On the issue of variables used in 2015 recommendations, stakeholders mentioned that:

- GSDP is too blunt a tool. It is influenced strongly by economic activity in the capital of the state.
- Methodology overestimates the listenership by making the mistake of believing that “potential to listen” (using access to the device, usually a mobile phone, as an indication of potential) is equal to actual listening.
- GR per capita completely ignores the contribution of state capital and more importantly ignores the work done in the past by earlier broadcasters in establishing a listenership habit and building a business for radio.
- Till exact data is researched, use of any estimation for radio listenership would be only indicative, with a high rate of error.
- Indian Readership Survey (IRS) data on Radio listenership, published by Media Research Users Council India (MRUCI), should be used for estimating radio listenership. It gives city-wise estimates of radio listenership for 95 cities apart from listenership data for the rest of states.
- For ‘C’ and ‘D’ category towns that are not part of the list of 95 towns reported by IRS, the best data to use could be the rest-of-state data because it would fairly represent smaller towns.
- Alternatively, listenership data of a nearby city covered by IRS can be used to estimate listenership of a city coming up for bidding.
- Radio Audience Measurement (RAM) should be used for the four cities of Delhi, Mumbai, Bangalore and Kolkata and for others IRS data must be used.
- In cities or towns, where private FM player are not present, AIR listeners base, can be considered to estimate the listenership base.

2.6 Some stakeholders suggested that for valuation of FM radio channels, parameters provided in R. K .Swamy Hansa’s *Guide to Market Planning* may be used. One stakeholder suggested that newspaper revenue data should be used for fixing RP of each market.

- 2.7 After considering the comments of the stakeholders, the Authority explored various options for valuation of FM radio channels but observed that there is a limited availability of any reliable macroeconomic parameter on a city level which can capture the media-market potential of a particular city independent of state or regional bias. Accordingly, the Authority has decided that the factors considered in its recommendations in 2015 continue to be relevant in considering the valuation of FM radio stations as they reflect both the willingness and the capacity of people to listen to FM radio. Since, the latest available data is being used, the technological and listenership changes are captured and will suitably moderate the RP of the city under consideration. As such, the methodology used in the 2015 recommendations is reasonable to arrive at a RP for the auction of FM radio stations. The Authority also noticed that since various data available is for the state as a whole, some additional parameters have to be considered to cater for the variation among same category cities in a state.
- 2.8 For fixing the RPs for auction of spectrum, TRAI has followed a consistent process since 2012. The first step requires the determination of the valuation of spectrum. The second step is to derive the RP on the basis of the valuation. The valuation of spectrum depends on multiple factors such as macroeconomic indicators, proposed use, available technological options, revenue generation potential, likely changes in scenario over the permission period, and market dynamics. Hence, to estimate the valuation of FM radio channels in Phase-III, it is necessary to (a) identify variables which are likely to have an impact on revenue generation and, (b) factor in the price information on radio channels revealed in the earlier auction(s). Essentially, a way must be found to link actual bid prices in the earlier auction(s) to the new and/or existing cities for which RPs are to be estimated. While the current exercise for fixing of RPs for FM radio channels in new cities is based on the information available with the Authority, the impact of future events is

expected to be factored in the bid prices by bidders during the e-ascending auction process.

### **Identification of relevant variables**

- 2.9 The Authority noted that advertisement is the primary source of revenue generation for FM radio. Therefore, the revenue generation potential in a given market depends on the duration and rates of commercial advertisements. These, in turn, depend on the scale of economic activity and listenership of FM radio in that city/coverage area. Since both these facets vary across different cities, the revenue generation potential of cities cannot be uniform. The Authority also noted that factors such as purchasing power of a citizen, total FM radio listenership and past revenue-earning data appear to be relevant variables for assessing the economic activity of the city/region. Therefore, the Authority, together with population, identified three other relevant variables, for valuation of FM radio channels in new cities. These were (1) Per capita income, (2) Listenership of FM radio, and (3) Per capita Gross Revenue (GR) earned by existing FM radio operators. The revenue earning capabilities of a channel in a city can be factored using these three characteristic variables. As the city-level data for these variables is not available, values of these variables are estimated on the basis of available data on a state-wise basis.
- 2.10 However, the state-level factors considered for the valuation (in the absence of any reliable city-level matrices) need to be rationalised at the city level to arrive at a more reasonable RP for the auction of a radio station in a city. These modifications to the earlier methodology have been discussed in the paragraphs to follow.
- 2.11 Per capita GSDP is used as a measure of per capita income. In the absence of city-/district-level data, the closest variable for measuring the per capita income in a particular city/region could be the Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP). Therefore, per capita GSDP of a state

is taken as a proxy indicator for assessing the level of economic activity and, hence, the revenue generation potential in that state. Many of the stakeholders have raised issues about the ability of GSDP to capture the purchasing power of citizens of a city. While, it may be correct to say that GSDP is not a relevant parameter to capture purchasing power in a city, it clearly gives the trend of purchasing power of people in a state. Therefore, in the absence of particular city-level matrices, GSDP appears to be the most reasonable factor in measuring the average economic potential of a city in a state, when considered in relation with other factors as discussed below.

2.12 As regards the radio listenership, the Authority had earlier considered the density of FM radio receivers in a state as a proxy. The density of FM radio receivers was in turn based on multiple sources viz., (i) State-wise data on percentage of households possessing a radio/transistor obtained from the 2011 Census, (ii) number of mobile handsets-based FM radio receivers derived from wireless tele-density data available with TRAI, and (iii) number of vehicles fitted with FM radio receivers derived from total number of cars, jeeps, taxis, omnibuses and Light Motor Vehicles (passengers) registered with the respective state transport departments as available with the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways, Government of India. The data from aforesaid diverse sources was consolidated and utilized to assess the overall density of FM radio receivers per hundred persons in a state.

2.13 The stakeholders' have suggested the usage of the IRS data<sup>2</sup> or establishing independent agency to derive data on city basis. The Authority, considering the responses of the stakeholders used the radio listenership estimates given by IRS weighed by population of each state for Q3 2019. Similar to the GSDP data, the data for listenership also suffers from the limitation of inability to fully represent the city dynamics. However, as stated above, the data at state level is a

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<sup>2</sup> IRS Data for the Q3 of 2019 obtained from Media Research Users Council India

reasonable proxy and the specific effects for appropriate distribution for each city can be factored using additional parameters at the stage of arriving at the RP.

- 2.14 As regards the usage of per capita Gross Revenue earned by existing FM radio operators, the stakeholders have again highlighted similar concerns relating to state-level data i.e. not being a good proxy for city/region.
- 2.15 The usage of GR per capita and listenership per se are not contested by the stakeholders. The stakeholders had raised certain issues with the approach to ascertain density of FM radio receivers while measuring listenership, the same has been taken care of by using the IRS data. As regards the usage of GSDP per capita, the only issue raised was that the same may not be reflective of city dynamics and to use any other measure which captures city dynamics. The Authority is of the opinion that the usage of state-level data is a common issue pointed out across the measures used for valuation and the Authority believes that if the measures are otherwise reasonable and for want of any reliable city-based data, it is plausible to factor the specific effects of the representation of city dynamics at the stage of determining the RP. During the consultation, some stakeholders suggested for valuation of FM radio channels, R. K. Swamy Hansa's *Guide to Market Planning* may be used. To this effect, the Authority noted that the fourth edition of the book published in 2017 contains estimates of Market Intensity Index (MII) and other relevant indices at district level. The MII as considered in the book is the weighted average of the four aspects of prosperity of market, namely, purchasing power of an average individual, consumption pattern of durable and non-durable goods, penetration of media and supporting infrastructure of market. The Authority is of the view that application of district level MII indices as contained in the book to the average values obtained on the basis of state-level data will help rationalise the RPs at the city-level, as has been pointed out by the

stakeholders, and accordingly, has decided to use the same in determining RPs.

### **Categorization of states/UTs into subgroups for each of the variable**

- 2.16 The values of the above three variables are estimated on the basis of available data on a state/UT-wise basis. For this purpose, the Authority has used GSDP data<sup>3</sup> for 2017-18, GR<sup>4</sup> of FM radio broadcasters for 2017-18 and radio listenership data<sup>5</sup> for Q3 of 2019. Based on the numerical values obtained, states/UTs are divided into three groups. States/UTs with numerical values of more than 25% of the mean value of the concerned variable are placed in the first group. States/UTs with numerical values ranging between less than 25% of the mean value and more than -25% of the mean value of the concerned variable are placed in the second group. States/UTs with numerical values less than -25% of the mean value of the concerned variable are placed in the third group.
- 2.17 On the basis of the state/UT -wise estimates of per capita GSDP, states/UTs are categorized and divided into three groups J, K, and L (**Annexure V**). A similar exercise is replicated for the other two variables, namely, per capita GR earned and listenership of FM radio. This yields three groups F, G, and H, based on the per capita GR (**Annexure VI**) and another three groups Q, R, and S, based on listenership of FM radio (**Annexure VII**). It may however be noted that in case of non-availability of data for some states/UTs for any variable, the particular state/UT has not been classified.
- 2.18 It may be noted that information in respect of only those states/UTs have been considered for classification wherein a city is slated for auction as per the MIB reference.

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<sup>3</sup> Data as on August 2019 available on website of Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI) <http://www.mospi.gov.in/>

<sup>4</sup> Provided by Ministry of Information and Broadcasting

<sup>5</sup> IRS data published by Media Research Users Council India

### **Estimation of Reference Prices for three variables**

2.19 In the methodology suggested in the CP, the reference price of an FM radio channel in a city was taken as the average of all successful bid prices received during the Phase-II auction for that city. No specific comment on the methodology to derive a reference price for FM radio channels in a city was given nor was any alternative method suggested by stakeholders. The Authority noted that auction for Phase-II was conducted in 2005. The Authority also noted that the auction for Phase-III was conducted in two batches in 2015 and 2016, respectively. As the bids received in Phase-III auction provides recent market-driven prices, the Authority has considered these prices for estimating the reference prices. The exercise provided 81 data points for reference prices after excluding data in respect of states/UTs from which no city is proposed to go for auction (**Annexure VIII**). Since the reference prices of all successful bids received in Batch 1 and Batch 2 of Phase-III in each state/UT are limited, the Authority considered it appropriate to increase the data points as regards the reference prices. To this effect, the Authority considered the bidding data for those cities which had seen successful bidding in 2005 as well as in 2015 and 2016. For all such common cities, the ratio of successful bids received in Batch 1/Batch 2 of Phase-III vis-à-vis the successful bid prices of that city in Phase-II (2005) has been calculated. Based on the city-wise classification in terms of population, the average ratio of each of the city category (viz., 'B', 'C' and 'D') is determined. Further, in order to prevent the adverse effect due to presence of outliers in the data, the outliers were identified and eliminated before calculating the final ratios. As regards what is to be considered as an outlier, a three-pronged approach is used viz., (i) if there is only one city available in a category; (ii) if no city in a particular state is being put up for auction, the same state has not been considered; and (iii) if the ratio for a particular city exceeds twice the average for the category, the concerned city ratio has been eliminated. The average ratio arrived in accordance with aforesaid methodology has then been applied to the remaining cities of Phase-II, (where no bids

received in Batch 1 and Batch 2 of Phase-III auction) to arrive at the equally comparable bid amount of Phase-III auction. The exercise provided further 17 unique estimates of reference prices (**Annexure VIII A**). The consolidated data set comprising of 98 data points was considered for determining average reference prices for each city classification (**Annexure VIII B**).

- 2.20 Considering population size as one characteristic and one of the other three variables as the second characteristic, existing cities are classified into a 3×3 matrix in which each cell contains a group of existing cities. Accordingly, all the cities, which belong to a particular category based on population and a particular group based on per capita GSDP, are classified in the (1,1) cell of Matrix-I. Similarly, all remaining existing cities of categories 'B', 'C', and 'D' are further classified into each cell of Matrix-I (**Annexure IX**). On similar lines, two other matrices, namely Matrix-II (**Annexure X**) based on the per capita GR and Matrix-III (**Annexure XI**) based on listenership of FM radio are derived.
- 2.21 Once the indexed reference prices and aforementioned three matrices are available, the indexed reference prices are mapped to the existing cities classified in each cell of the matrices (Matrix-I, Matrix-II and Matrix-III). The mapping links indexed reference prices to the cities in that group. Then, for each cell, an average of the indexed reference prices of the cities falling in that cell is determined i.e. the total sum of the indexed reference prices of all cities in the cell is divided by the number of cities in the cell. While making the said classification, the outliers have again been eliminated based on the same criteria as detailed above. (**Annexures: XII, XIII and XIV**)
- 2.22 The above steps yield three 3×3 matrices corresponding to Matrix-I, Matrix-II and Matrix-III with averages of indexed reference prices assigned to each cell. This effectively establishes a relationship between city characteristics and reference prices. As a next step, all the cell values in each matrix were assessed for consistency with other cell

values of the matrix. In an ideal situation with sufficient data points, value of a superior cell in terms of population size and the other characteristic viz., GSDP, GR or listenership should be higher than or should dominate any cell which is inferior in one or both the characteristics. However, in the aforesaid exercise, it was observed that some of the cell values arrived even after using the enhanced data points were coming out as inconsistent. Accordingly, all the inconsistent cell values were required to be identified and eliminated before proceeding to determine RPs. While deciding on which cell value(s) to be considered as inconsistent and eliminated, regard was given to: (i) the extent of inconsistency; and (ii) the number of cities falling in concerned cell values and those values were considered inconsistent and eliminated which had the least overall number of cities for which RPs are to be estimated considering the entire matrix. The details of reference values arrived after following the aforesaid methodology and inconsistent reference values eliminated are appended in **Annexures: XV, XVI, and XVII.**

2.23 Now, the various cities, for which RPs are to be arrived, are classified in terms of their population size ('A+', 'A', 'B', 'C' and 'D') and the other three state-level variables. For each city, three numerical price values are obtained from the matrices arrived at in paragraph 2.17. For instance, suppose a city of category 'C' falls in groups J, R and H against the three other state-level variables. Then the prices from the relevant cell of the relevant matrix are mapped to the city i.e. the price values contained in the cells corresponding to 'C' and J in terms of per capita GSDP, 'C' and R in terms of listenership and 'C' and H in terms of per capita GR are assigned to each of the new cities. Thus, based on three different characteristics of these cities, three distinct values are assigned to each of the cities. Then the average of the three values assigned to a city is computed and the resulting estimates is termed as the Average Value. **(Annexure XVIII)**

2.24 Majority of the stakeholders are of the view that the usage of three state-level variables to arrive at the RP of cities is contradictory and TRAI should explore city-based parameter in order to calculate RP for various cities. During the OHD on the CP some stakeholders suggested that for valuation of FM Radio channels, R. K. Swamy Hansa's *Guide to Market Planning* may be used. Due to the limited availability of any reliable macroeconomic parameter on the city level which can capture the media-market potential of a particular city independent of state or regional bias, the three state-level variables (GSDP, GR and listenership) are used to arrive at preliminary value. To this effect, the Authority noted that R.K. Swamy Hansa's *Guide to Market Planning: 2017 Fourth Edition* contains estimates of Market Intensity Index (MII) and other relevant indices at district level. MII is an index to measure market potential of particular district on the basis of four variables namely, means or ability to purchase of an average consumer, consumption pattern of individuals, degree of penetration of media, and infrastructures to support market activities. Considering the components and approach of estimating MII in the book, it is considered that the same is a better representative of city-specific potential for business and using the same to adjust the values determined on the basis of state-specific parameters will make the values a better representative of the actual potential value of a radio station in a city. Accordingly, to arrive at a final valuation for FM Radio channels in each city, the Average Value of a city is modified by multiplying it with the city factor as reflected in MII (**Annexure XVIII**).

2.25 The MII as considered in the book is the weighted average of the four aspects of prosperity of market, namely, purchasing power of an average individual, consumption pattern of durable and non-durable goods, penetration of media and supporting infrastructure of market. The Authority is of the view that application of district-level MII indices as contained in the book to the average values obtained on the basis of state-level data will have the requisite city-level effect on RPs and accordingly decided to use the same in determining RPs.

### **Estimation of RP for 273 new cities**

- 2.26 In the CP, it was proposed that the RP for FM channels in new cities can be set equal to 0.8 times of the derived valuations.
- 2.27 In response, some stakeholders did not agree with the proposal. One stakeholder suggested that RP for FM radio channels in a city should be set equal to 0.25 times of the valuation of FM radio channels in that city.
- 2.28 In general, the RP should be set close to the expected valuation of a product. However, due to practical difficulties in determining the exact valuation of FM radio channels, it is always better to estimate the valuation to the extent possible and then fix the RP so that there is scope for price discovery. If the RP for FM radio channels in a city is set at 0.25 times the valuation of FM radio channels in that city, it would yield a very low RP which leaves open an opportunity for collusive bidding and a loss of revenue for the Government.
- 2.29 For the purpose of calculating the RP from the valuation of access spectrum used for telecommunication services, based on past domestic as well as international experience, the Authority considered a multiplication factor of 0.8 viz. the RP is set equal to the valuation of access spectrum multiplied by 0.8. This has worked well till now. Therefore, the same multiplication factor of 0.8 has been used for estimating the RP for FM radio channels in cities. However, the Government, in order to encourage expansion of FM radio in cities of NE states, J&K, and Andaman and Nicobar has prescribed a 50 % lower rate of annual fee from the FM radio channels situated in these areas. Accordingly, the Authority has applied the factor of 0.4 to the cities situated in these areas to get RP. It would be the starting point for an ascending price auction. It will enable price discovery.

## **Exceptions and final adjustments**

- 2.30 An auction is a mechanism to determine the price and allocation of a good or service or resource through its demand in society or market. The RP is the lowest possible price an auctioneer is willing to accept and is required to be fixed considering the objectives of the auction process and to ensure that the same succeeds.
- 2.31 It is observed that there are a number of cities in which the radio FM service has not yet started and accordingly a significant number of potential consumers are missing out on the radio content while the economy is missing out on an opportunity to expand the market. Thus, there is a definite cause for lowering the RP. Further, considering that an ascending price auction process is proposed to be followed, the lower RP is more likely to allow the market to reveal the true valuation of the auctioned item by ensuring a bigger participation.
- 2.32 The other concern with determination of RP is that the same should not be low enough to attract non-serious bidders or bidders with less financial wherewithal required for ensuring a successful venture. From competition and market perspective, if the price is on a significantly lower side, the same may facilitate collusion and if the same is too high, it may create entry barriers leading to partially-/fully-failed auctions. Further, a higher RP often leads to, a situation where only more established service providers enter into auction process and denying the opportunity to marginal entrant.
- 2.33 Considering the above, the Authority has followed a dynamic approach for determining the RP by duly considering the average values determined in light of the previous auction status, wherever applicable. Accordingly,
- Cases where the cities have seen fully failed auctions, the average values obtained by following the standard methodology have been

compared with the RPs fixed by MIB in last auction and the lower of the two is recommended as the RP.

- In case of partially successful auctions, the lower of the average values obtained by following the standard methodology or the successful bid prices in last auction is recommended as the RP.
- On the other hand, in case of fully successful auctions, it is felt that the successful bid prices represent the market determined minimum valuation and therefore the higher of the average values obtained by following the standard methodology or the successful bid prices in earlier auctions have been recommended as the RP.
- Cases where price discovery has not been done so far, the values as determined by following the standard methodology have been recommended as the RP.

2.34 For A+ category city which is Kolkata, only one valuation matrix i.e. in terms of reach is available. In the said valuation matrix reference price is derived only from two cities viz., Mumbai and Chennai. Therefore, valuation of FM radio channels in Kolkata cannot be considered as a fair one. From the Average Gross Revenue for the last 3 years earned by FM radio broadcasters from category A+ cities (refer to Table 1), it can be seen that revenue of Kolkata is similar to that of Chennai. Therefore, instead of taking the price as Average of past bids received for Mumbai and Chennai, RP for Kolkata can be benchmarked as the one for Chennai i.e., Rs.5,339 Lakhs.

**Table 1: Gross Revenue of FM Radio Broadcasters in category A+ cities**

City	Revenue (Rs. in Lakhs)			
	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	Average
Delhi	3950	4200	4160	4103
Mumbai	3360	3420	3580	3453
Chennai	1334	1350	1417	1367
Kolkata	1182	1229	1316	1242

- 2.35 As per the MIB reference, the city of Daman is classified as a separate city with 'D' classification in terms of population. In absence of any data in respect of GSDP or listenership or GR specific to Daman, the state-level data of Gujarat has been applied to it for the purpose of valuation.
- 2.36 As per the MIB reference, Kavaratti is a category 'D' city. However, Kavaratti, the capital of Lakshadweep, is an island city with a population of approximately 12,000. Kavaratti is similar to the cities included in the 'Others' category. Therefore, the RP for Kavaratti ought to be set at Rs. 5 lakhs.
- 2.37 For Port Blair no reference price could be estimated in terms of the three parameters viz., GSDP per capita, GR per capita and listenership either due to lack of overall data for Andaman and Nicobar or due to lack of data points for computation of RP. Port Blair is a category 'D' city based on population and is located in the UT of Andaman and Nicobar islands. Looking at the economic-activity level, Port Blair is similar to cities located in the NE states and its population is more than 1 lakh. Accordingly, it was decided that the RP for Port Blair can be derived as average of the RPs arrived for all 'D' category cities of NE. The estimation is tabulated as under:

**Table 2: Estimated RP in lakhs for 'D' category city of NE**

<b>S. No.</b>	<b>'D' category city of NE</b>	<b>Estimated RP (Rs. in Lakhs)</b>
1	Itanagar	51
2	Dibrugarh	39
3	Jorhat	41
4	Nagaon	28
5	Silchar	29
6	Tezpur	29
7	Tinsukia	34
8	Dimapur	46
9	Kohima	46
10	Agartala	71
	Average of the RPs	<b>41</b>

Hence, RP for Port Blair is kept equivalent to the average of RPs of category 'D' cities of NE states, which is Rs. 41 lakhs.

2.38 The final valuations of FM radio channels in 273 new cities are detailed out in **Annexure XIX**.

2.39 **The Authority recommends that:**

**(i) RP for FM radio channels in a city, except the cities situated in NE, J&K and Andaman and Nicobar, should be set equal to 0.8 times the valuation of FM radio channels in that city.**

**(ii) RP for FM radio channels in a city situated in NE, J&K and Andaman and Nicobar should be set equal to 0.4 times the valuation of FM radio channels in that city.**

**(iii) RPs in 273 cities shall be as given in Annexure XIX.**

**Estimation of RP for border (i.e. 'Others' category) cities**

2.40 As per Phase-III policy guidelines, cities in border areas with a population less than 1 lakh are classified in 'Others' category and RP for cities in this category is fixed at Rs. 5 lakhs. In the CP, significant characteristics of cities in border areas were discussed. It was also stated that these cities are of strategic importance and the RP for these cities needs to be fixed in a manner that encourages participation of a large number of prospective bidders. None of the stakeholders have made any specific comments on the RPs for cities in border areas.

2.41 In this regard, the Authority considered the bidding experience in 2016 for cities in border areas. It is observed that 3 cities in border areas of NE states did not receive any bid even at the RP of Rs. 5 lakhs. 7 cities in border areas of J&K and NE states received partial bids at the RP of Rs. 5 lakhs itself. Considering the strategic importance, characteristics

and past bidding patterns of cities in border areas, it is determined that the RPs for cities in border areas may be retained at existing levels.

- 2.42 **The Authority recommends that the RPs in 10 border cities in the ‘Others’ category in Phase-III should be Rs. 5 lakh per channel.**

**Delinking of technology for future auction**

- 2.43 Presently, radio signals are largely transmitted in analog mode in the country. Analog terrestrial radio broadcasting, when compared with digital mode, is inefficient and suffers from operational restrictions. With the advancement in technologies, digital-radio technologies around the globe have been developed and adopted by several countries in order to offer more choice to listeners along with efficient use of spectrum. Digital-radio broadcasting provides a number of advantages over analog-radio broadcasting. The biggest advantage of digital radio is that it is possible to broadcast three to four channels on a single-frequency carrier while ensuring excellent quality of audio for all the channels without interfering with co-channels, whereas analog mode broadcasts only one channel on a given frequency carrier.
- 2.44 Looking at the advantages of digital-radio broadcasting and in order to develop an ecosystem, which can facilitate deployment of digital-radio broadcasting, TRAI had *suo motu* sent its recommendations on “Issues related to Digital-Radio Broadcasting in India” to the Government on 1<sup>st</sup> February 2018. The Authority while framing these recommendations noted that the Phase-III policy guidelines mandate radio broadcasting using analog FM technology and does not permit the use of any other radio-broadcasting technology. The Authority also noted that in Phase-III expansion of FM radio, 966 FM radio channels were made available for auction. Auction of FM radio channels for Phase-III were conducted by MIB in two batches in 2015 and 2016, wherein a total of 162 FM radio channels were successfully auctioned indicating that MIB would be required to auction the remaining 804 FM radio channels.

2.45 In light of the above, the Authority is of the view that in order to facilitate smooth transition to digital-radio broadcasting, Phase-III policy should be revised to permit the use of any transmission technology, analog or digital or both, for channels yet to be auctioned, which can provide radio-broadcasting services in the 88–108 MHz. This was recommended by the Authority in its recommendations dated 1<sup>st</sup> February 2018:

**“The auction of remaining channels of Phase-III should be done by delinking them from technology. Broadcasters should be permitted to use any technology (analog or digital or both) for radio broadcasting on the frequency allocated to them through auction in future. In case radio broadcasters opt for digital technology, they should be permitted to broadcast more than one channel subject to technical feasibility on single frequency allocated to them.”**

2.46 TRAI’s recommendations on digital-radio broadcasting are still pending with MIB. In its reference dated 22<sup>nd</sup> August 2019, MIB has sought RPs in 283 cities wherein total 805 channels are available for auction in Phase-III. Therefore, in the CP dated 16<sup>th</sup> October 2019 stakeholders were once again asked to provide comments whether the future auction of remaining channels of Phase-III may be done by delinking them from technology and radio broadcasters may be permitted to use any technology (analog or digital) for radio broadcasting on the frequency allocated to them through auction in the future, based on their business plan.

2.47 In response, all the stakeholders agreed that the auction of remaining FM channels of Phase-III should be done by delinking it from technology adopted for radio broadcasting. Some stakeholders are of the opinion that broadcasters should be permitted to use any technology (analog or digital or both) for radio broadcasting in the frequency band allocated to them, specifying the digital standard to be adopted.

2.48 In order to facilitate smooth transition to digital radio broadcasting, Phase-III policy should be revised to permit the use of any transmission technology, analog or digital or both, for channels yet to be auctioned, which can provide radio broadcasting services in the 88–108 MHz. Any restriction in the policy on the use of digital broadcasting technologies would hamper transition to digital radio broadcasting. In telecom sector also telecom service providers are permitted to use any technology on the spectrum obtained by them through auction. A telecom service provider possessing liberalized spectrum in 900 MHz band is free to deploy 2G, 3G, or 4G services using this spectrum based on its business model. Similarly, after revision of the Phase-III policy, any entity, who successfully bids for a frequency spot in the 88 – 108 MHz band, should be allowed to use any radio broadcasting technology either analog FM broadcasting or digital radio broadcasting or simulcast of the two. Accordingly, the Authority reiterates its earlier recommendations that auction of remaining channels in Phase-III should be done by delinking them from technology and FM radio broadcasters should be permitted to use any technology (analog or digital) for radio broadcasting on the frequency allocated to them through auction in future. In case radio broadcasters opt for digital technology, they should be permitted to broadcast more than one channel on single frequency allocated to them.

2.49 **The Authority recommends that the auction of remaining channels of Phase-III should be done by delinking them from technology. Broadcasters should be permitted to use any technology (analog or digital or both) for radio broadcasting on the frequency allocated to them through auction in future. In case radio broadcasters opt for digital technology, they should be permitted to broadcast more than one channel subject to technical feasibility on single frequency allocated to them.**

2.50 During the consultation process, some stakeholders provided their suggestions/comments on some other issues related to FM radio broadcasting. The Authority considered couple of the

suggestions/comments received to be relevant for the upcoming auction of FM radio channels, and these are discussed below:

**Total number of frequencies that an entity may hold**

2.51 The policy guidelines for Phase-III dated 25<sup>th</sup> July 2011 prescribes a ceiling of 40% on the total number of frequencies that an entity may hold in a city and a ceiling of 15% on the total number of frequencies that an entity may hold in the country. The relevant clauses are reproduced below:

***“7. Restrictions on Multiple permissions in a city and other conditions:***

*7.1 Every applicant shall be allowed to run not more than 40% of the total channels in a city subject to a minimum of three different operators in the city and further subject to the provisions contained in para 8. However in case the 40% figure is a decimal, it will be rounded off to the nearest whole number.*

***8. Total number of frequencies that an entity may hold:***

*8.1 No entity shall hold permission for more than 15% of all channels allotted in the country excluding channels located in Jammu and Kashmir, North Eastern States and island territories. Only citywise limits as mentioned in para 7 will apply to channels located in Jammu and Kashmir, North Eastern States and island territories.*

*[Note (1) : The channels allotted to the following categories of companies would be reckoned together for the purpose of calculating the total channels allocated to an entity:*

- (a) Subsidiary company of any applicant/ allottee;*
- (b) Holding company of any applicant / allottee;*
- (c) I Companies with the Same Management as that of applicant/ allottee;*

*(d) More than one Inter-Connected Undertaking with regard to the applicant/ allottee.*

*Note (2) : In respect of existing license/permission/LOI holders, the license(s)/permission(s)/LOI(s) already held by them shall also be taken into consideration for calculating the 15% limit.”*

- 2.52 Some stakeholders expressed their views to remove the upper ceiling limit of 15% of total FM radio channels in the country presently imposed on existing entities. They are of the opinion that FM broadcast industry is already quite mature and therefore there is no need to put such artificial restrictions. They further mentioned that due to the cap of 15% large operators may not be able to participate in the auction. Few stakeholders suggested that a common cap of 40% all across the country should be prescribed, rather than having separate city and national caps.
- 2.53 The rationale of prescribing the limit of 15% seems to restrict presence of single-permission holder to have all India presence and monopolise the FM radio sector. This would have been prescribed considering importance and effectiveness of FM radio broadcasting.
- 2.54 TRAI in its recommendations on Phase-III of private FM radio broadcasting dated 22<sup>nd</sup> February 2008 recommended:

***“The existing ceiling limit of 15% of total FM radio channels in the country permitted to a permission holder is no longer valid as the fear of monopoly is no longer real. This limit is also not practical, as the total number of channels will vary depending on availability. Hence, such limit may be withdrawn.”***

- 2.55 It is important to note that provision of city-wise limit of 40% of the total channels is already prescribed to ensure that at least three channels excluding All India Radio (AIR) are allocated to different entities in a city. As such, even if the upper limit of 15% on total existing channels is

removed, no single-permission holder can monopolize the operation. Such an imposition of limit only throttles the competition especially when FM radio broadcast channel is allocated based on an open bid. Moreover, the success of auction and availability of channels are not determinable as a one-time exercise. Therefore, the ceiling of 15% may not work in a fair manner. Presence of one-single operator across the country will not adversely impact, if such an operator becomes successful through competitive bidding route. In view of above, the Authority reiterates its recommendations on the limit of 15% of total FM radio channels in the country.

- 2.56 **The Authority recommends that the existing ceiling limit of 15% of total FM radio channels in the country permitted to a permission holder is no longer valid as the fear of monopoly is no longer real. This limit is also not practical, as the total number of channels will vary depending on availability. Hence, such limit may be withdrawn.**

## **Chapter 3**

### **SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS**

- 1. RP for FM radio channels in a city, except the cities situated in NE, J&K and Andaman and Nicobar, should be set equal to 0.8 times the valuation of FM radio channels in that city.**
- 2. RP for FM radio channels in a city situated in NE, J&K and Andaman and Nicobar should be set equal to 0.4 times the valuation of FM radio channels in that city.**
- 3. RPs in 273 cities shall be as given in Annexure XIX.**
- 4. The RPs in 10 border cities in the 'Others' category in Phase-III should be Rs. 5 lakh per channel.**
- 5. Auction of remaining channels of Phase-III should be done by delinking them from technology. Broadcasters should be permitted to use any technology (analog or digital or both) for radio broadcasting on the frequency allocated to them through auction in future. In case radio broadcasters opt for digital technology, they should be permitted to broadcast more than one channel subject to technical feasibility on single frequency allocated to them.**
- 6. Existing ceiling limit of 15% of total FM radio channels in the country permitted to a permission holder is no longer valid as the fear of monopoly is no longer real. This limit is also not practical, as the total number of channels will vary depending on availability. Hence, such limit may be withdrawn.**

**Annexure I**  
**(Chapter no. 1/Para no. 1.8)**

**MIB reference dated 16<sup>th</sup> December 2014**

जेतेन्द्र शंकर माथुर, आई.ए.एस.  
JITENDRA SHANKAR MATHUR, IAS

अपर सचिव  
ADDL. SECRETARY  
T.No. : 23387558  
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भारत सरकार  
सूचना एवं प्रसारण मंत्रालय  
शास्त्री भवन, नई दिल्ली-110001  
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF  
INFORMATION & BROADCASTING  
SHASTRI BHAWAN, NEW DELHI - 110001

D.O.No.N-38014/10/2014-FM/1003

Dated 16<sup>th</sup> December, 2014.

Dear Sir,

Please refer to your D.O. No 23-3/2014-B&CS dated 20.11.2014 on FM Radio Phase-III Auctions.

2. TRAI vide their recommendations dated 20.02.2014 and subsequent clarification dated 5<sup>th</sup> September, 2014 had recommended that the methodology for determining the reserve price of fresh cities in Phase-III should be reconsidered as the current methodology might jeopardize the auction. The 2011 census data on population is to be applicable on the fresh FM Radio Phase-III cities. As per the recommendations of the AS&FA, MIB's Committee report dated 31.10.2014, Ministry is agreeable to include 37 fresh cities on the basis of the 2011 census data as it will lead to achieving the objective of FM radio broadcast services in uncovered geographical areas. So the total number of fresh cities becomes 227+37=264 cities.

3. As regards the existing 86 cities where 243 numbers of channels are operational, the amount of migration fee to be charged from these operators for migration from Phase-II to Phase-III has been already recommended by TRAI and has been accepted by the Government. As per Cabinet decision dated 7<sup>th</sup> July, 2011, 19 cities out of 86 cities have no vacant channels available for auction. In the remaining 67 cities, the reserve price for the 132 vacant channels has been approved by the Cabinet vide its decision 7<sup>th</sup> July, 2011. It is presumed that TRAI has nothing to add on reserve price, as approved by Cabinet on 7.7.2011, of vacant channels available in 67 existing cities.

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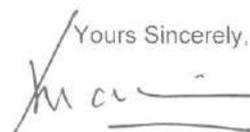
4 In respect of the TRAI recommendations regarding reduction of minimum channel spacing within a license service area to 400 Khz it is intimated that the IMC has accepted this recommendation in principle and it has been decided to declare this in the NIA document for Phase-III auction. This is in line with proposal of TRAI vide its letter dated 5<sup>th</sup> September, 2014.

5 Therefore, the authority is requested to kindly furnish their recommendations on reserve price for 264 (227+37) fresh cities, as per the Phase-III policy under Section 11(1) (a) of TRAI Act. The list of cities, category of city, along with number of channels, city-wise, is annexed.

6 Ministry of Information and Broadcasting is accordingly in the process of seeking Cabinet approval, inter-alia, for ascending e-auctions in the existing cities of Phase-II based on the reserve price formula approved by the Cabinet in 2011 and migration of existing Phase-II licenses to FM Phase-III on payment of migration fee as per migration formula recommended by TRAI in its recommendations dated 20.2.2014.

*With Regards,*

Encl: as above.

Yours Sincerely,  
  
(Jitendra Shankar Mathur)

Shri Sudhir Gupta,  
Secretary,  
Telecom Regulatory Authority of India,  
Mahanagar Door Sanchar Bhawan,  
Jawaharlal Nehru Marg, (old Minto Road),  
New Delhi-110002

**Annexure II**

**(Chapter no. 1/Para no. 1.12)**

**MIB reference dated 11<sup>th</sup> September 2018**

जयश्री मुखर्जी, आई.ए.एस.  
JAYASHREE MUKHERJEE, IAS  
अपर सचिव  
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शास्त्री भवन, नई दिल्ली-110001  
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF  
INFORMATION & BROADCASTING  
SHASTRI BHAWAN, NEW DELHI - 110001

D.O. No. N -38014/8/2018-FM/1028

Dated: 11<sup>th</sup> September, 2018

Dear Shri Gupta,

As may be aware, this Ministry conducted Batch-I of FM Ph-III auctions in 69 existing cities of FM Ph-II in 2015 through NIA dated 02.03.2015 and TRAI gave its recommendations on reserve prices for 264 fresh cities under FM Ph-III on 24.03.2015. Subsequently, this Ministry identified 69 new cities for Batch-II FM Ph-III e auction based on the criteria that their Cabinet approved reserve prices had no clerical errors and were higher than TRAI recommended reserve prices of 2015 and also included 23 unsold cities from Batch-I.

2. On 20.12.2017 Cabinet approved this Ministry's proposal to correct reserve prices of 150 fresh cities as per formula approved by Cabinet on 07.07.2011 for forthcoming auctions with the direction that the Ministry may also auction channels in the remaining cities taking reserve price as recommended by TRAI, where it is higher.

3. Based on the above approval by Cabinet, this Ministry has identified 236 cities for the ensuing auctions under Batch-III-FM Ph-III including cities with no bids/partial bidding in Batch-II FM Ph-III. However, an issue has arisen whether reserve prices fixed for ensuing auctions are to be reviewed to consider the inflation over the past few years.

4. TRAI is therefore, requested to clarify as to how inflation over the past few years was factored in its recommendations dated 24.03.2015 on reserve prices for FM radio channels in new cities and how the same can be factored for the ensuing auctions.

with best wishes.

Yours sincerely,

*Jayashree Mukherjee*

(Jayashree Mukherjee)

*Shri Sunil Kumar Gupta*  
Secretary TRAI,  
Mahanagar Doorsanchar Bhawan, JLN Marg  
New Delhi-110 002.

**Annexure III**

**(Chapter no. 1/Para no. 1.12)**

**TRAI letter dated 9<sup>th</sup> April 2019**



**भारतीय दूरसंचार विनियामक प्राधिकरण**  
**TELECOM REGULATORY AUTHORITY OF INDIA**  
**भारत सरकार /Government of India**



**File No. 23-3/2014 -B&CS**

**Dated: 9th April 2019**

Dear *Sir Tiwari*,

Please refer to Ministry of Information and Broadcasting (MIB) D.O. letter No. 38014/8/2018-FM/1284 dated 26<sup>th</sup> November 2018 seeking comments of TRAI as per provisions contained under clause 11{1} {d} of TRAI Act on the issue of reviewing the reserve prices of FM Radio channels approved by the Cabinet on 20<sup>th</sup> December 2017 for factoring in the inflation over the past few years.

2. It may be recalled that MIB had fixed reserve prices for FM Radio channels in new cities in 2011 as per the formula approved by the Cabinet. You may also recall that on the request of MIB, TRAI recommended reserve prices for auction of FM Radio channels in new cities in 2015. It may be noted that a lot of time has passed since the fixation of above-mentioned reserve prices. FM Radio sector has undergone changes in terms of technology and behaviour of radio listeners. In such a scenario, reserve prices worked out in 2011 and 2015 may not be relevant at present.

3. Considering above, the Authority is of the view that for factoring in the inflation, indexation of reserve prices worked out in 2011 and 2015, may not serve any fruitful purpose. Looking at the changed scenario of the FM radio sector, it would be appropriate that the MIB send a fresh reference to TRAI, if deem appropriate, seeking its recommendations afresh on reserve prices for auction of FM Radio channels in new cities.

**Yours Sincerely**

*Deb Kumar Chakrabarti*  
**(Deb Kumar Chakrabarti)**

**Mr Atul Kumar Tiwari,**  
Joint Secretary,  
Ministry of Information and Broadcasting (MIB),  
Shastri Bhawan,  
New Delhi-110011

**Annexure IV**  
**(Chapter no. 1/Para no. 1.13)**  
**MIB reference dated 22<sup>nd</sup> August 2019**

टी.सी.ए. कल्याणी, आई.सी.ए.एस.  
संयुक्त सचिव  
**T.C.A. Kalyani, I.C.A.S.**  
Joint Secretary



भारत सरकार  
सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय  
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August 22, 2019

D.O. No. N-38011/1/2019-FM / 599

Dear Sir,

Please refer to TRAI's D.O. No. 23-3/2014-B&CS dated 9<sup>th</sup> April 2019 on reviewing the reserve prices of FM Radio channels fixed for ensuing auctions, approved by the Cabinet on 20.12.2017, for factoring in the inflation over the past few years in response to MIB's reference vide D.O. No. N-38014/8/2018-FM dated 26.11.2018.

2. TRAI on 24.03.2015 recommended reserve prices for FM radio channels in 264 new cities including 37 additional new cities on the basis of 2011 census data. The Authority vide letter dated 09.04.2019 had clarified that since the fixation of reserve prices in 2011 and 2015, FM radio sector has undergone changes in terms of technology and behaviour of radio listeners. Further, TRAI had stated that in such a scenario, reserve prices worked out in 2011 and 2015 may not be relevant at present. Considering this, TRAI was of the view that for factoring in the inflation, indexation of reserve prices worked out in 2011 and 2015, may not serve any fruitful purpose. TRAI had also recommended MIB to seek its recommendations afresh on reserve prices for auction of FM Radio channels in new cities, if deemed appropriate taking cognisance of the changed scenario of the FM radio sector.

3. It has now been decided with the approval of the Competent Authority, to approach TRAI for determination of the reserve prices afresh for the ensuing auctions. The auctions are to be held this FY 2019-20.

4. It has also been decided to separately address the formulation of Digital Radio Broadcasting policy in regard to TRAI's recommendations dated 01.02.2018 on Issues related to Digital Radio Broadcasting in India, after following due process and completing necessary stakeholder consultation.

5. TRAI, is, therefore requested to kindly furnish expeditious recommendations, within six weeks, on fresh reserve prices for 283 cities (260 new + 23 existing), under FM Phase-III Policy in terms of Section 11(1) (a) of TRAI Act, factoring in various issues like inflation, indexation of reserve prices worked out in the years from 2011 to 2015, *et al*, including the reasons for the same as also reasons for variations from earlier recommended reserve prices.

6. The list of cities, category of city along with number of channels city-wise, is annexed.

*With warm regards,*

Encl.: As above

Yours Sincerely,

*T.C.A. Kalyani*  
(T. C. A. Kalyani)

✓  
Shri Sunil Kumar Gupta,  
Secretary TRAI,  
Mahanagar Doorsanchar Bhawan,  
JLN Marg, Old Minto Road,  
New Delhi 110 002.

<b>List of 805 Channels in 283 Cities under FM Phase-III</b>				
<b>S No</b>	<b>Name of City</b>	<b>State</b>	<b>Region</b>	<b>Channels available</b>
	I	II	III	IV
<b>New Cities</b>				
<b>Category "B"</b>				
1	<b>Dhanbad</b>	Jharkhand	E	4
2	<b>Ludhiana</b>	Punjab	N	4
3	<b>Moradabad</b>	Uttar Pradesh	N	4
3	Sub Total			12
<b>Category "C"</b>				
1	<b>Alwar*</b>	Rajasthan	N	4
2	<b>Baharampur*</b>	West Bengal	E	4
3	<b>Barddhaman*</b>	West Bengal	E	4
4	<b>Bhagalpur</b>	Bihar	E	4
5	<b>Bhilwara*</b>	Rajasthan	N	4
6	<b>Bijapur*</b>	Karnataka	S	4
7	<b>Berhampur*</b>	Odisha	E	4
8	<b>English Bazar* (Maldah)</b>	West Bengal	E	4
9	<b>Gaya</b>	Bihar	E	4
10	<b>Imphal*</b>	Manipur	E	4
11	<b>Latur*</b>	Maharashtra	W	4
12	<b>Nizamabad*</b>	Telangana	S	4
13	<b>Purnia*</b>	Bihar	E	4
14	<b>Sagar</b>	Madhya Pradesh	W	4
15	<b>Shimoga*</b>	Karnataka	S	4
15	Sub Total			60
<b>Category "D"</b>				
1	<b>Abohar</b>	Punjab	N	3
2	<b>Adilabad</b>	Telangana	S	3
3	<b>Adoni</b>	Andhra Pradesh	S	3
4	<b>Alipurduar</b>	West Bengal	E	3
5	<b>Ambala</b>	Haryana	N	3
6	<b>Anantapuram</b>	Andhra Pradesh	S	3
7	<b>Arrah</b>	Bihar	E	3
8	<b>Azamgarh</b>	Uttar Pradesh	N	3
9	<b>Bahraich</b>	Uttar Pradesh	N	3
10	<b>Baleshwar</b>	Odisha	E	3
11	<b>Ballia</b>	Uttar Pradesh	N	3
12	<b>Balurghat</b>	West Bengal	E	3
13	<b>Banda</b>	Uttar Pradesh	N	3
14	<b>Bangaon</b>	West Bengal	E	3
15	<b>Bankura</b>	West Bengal	E	3
16	<b>Baripada</b>	Odisha	E	3

17	<b>Basti</b>	Uttar Pradesh	N	3
18	<b>Beawar</b>	Rajasthan	N	3
19	<b>Begusarai</b>	Bihar	E	3
20	<b>Bettiah</b>	Bihar	E	3
21	<b>Bharatpur</b>	Rajasthan	N	3
22	<b>Bathinda</b>	Punjab	N	3
23	<b>Bheemavaram</b>	Andhra Pradesh	S	3
24	<b>Bhiwani</b>	Haryana	N	3
25	<b>Bidar</b>	Karnataka	S	3
26	<b>Bihar Sharif</b>	Bihar	E	3
27	<b>Bokaro Steel City</b>	Jharkhand	E	3
28	<b>Badaun</b>	Uttar Pradesh	N	3
29	<b>Chhapra</b>	Bihar	E	3
30	<b>Chikmagalur</b>	Karnataka	S	3
31	<b>Chirala</b>	Andhra Pradesh	S	3
32	<b>Chitradurga</b>	Karnataka	S	3
33	<b>Chittoor</b>	Andhra Pradesh	S	3
34	<b>Churu</b>	Rajasthan	N	3
35	<b>Coonoor</b>	Tamil Nadu	S	3
36	<b>Cuddapah</b>	Andhra Pradesh	S	3
37	<b>Daman</b>	Daman & Diu	W	3
38	<b>Darbhanga</b>	Bihar	E	3
39	<b>Darjiling</b>	West Bengal	E	3
40	<b>Deoghar</b>	Jharkhand	E	3
41	<b>Deoria</b>	Uttar Pradesh	N	3
42	<b>Dharmavaram</b>	Andhra Pradesh	S	3
43	<b>Dibrugarh</b>	Assam	E	3
44	<b>Dimapur</b>	Nagaland	E	3
45	<b>Dindigul</b>	Tamil Nadu	S	3
46	<b>Eluru</b>	Andhra Pradesh	S	3
47	<b>Etah</b>	Uttar Pradesh	N	3
48	<b>Etawah</b>	Uttar Pradesh	N	3
49	<b>Faizabad/Ayodhya</b>	Uttar Pradesh	N	3
50	<b>Farrukhabad cum Fatehgarh</b>	Uttar Pradesh	N	3
51	<b>Fatehpur</b>	Uttar Pradesh	N	3
52	<b>Gadag Betigeri</b>	Karnataka	S	3
53	<b>Ganganagar</b>	Rajasthan	N	3
54	<b>Ghazipur</b>	Uttar Pradesh	N	3
55	<b>Giridih</b>	Jharkhand	E	3
56	<b>Gonda</b>	Uttar Pradesh	N	3
57	<b>Guntakal</b>	Andhra Pradesh	S	3
58	<b>Haldwani-cum Kathgodam</b>	Uttarakhand	N	3
59	<b>Hanumangarh</b>	Rajasthan	N	3
60	<b>Hardoi</b>	Uttar Pradesh	N	3
61	<b>Haridwar</b>	Uttarakhand	N	3

62	<b>Hassan</b>	Karnataka	S	3
63	<b>Hazaribag</b>	Jharkhand	E	3
64	<b>Hindupur</b>	Andhra Pradesh	S	3
65	<b>Hoshiarpur</b>	Punjab	N	3
66	<b>Hospet</b>	Karnataka	S	3
67	<b>Jaunpur</b>	Uttar Pradesh	N	3
68	<b>Jhunjhunu</b>	Rajasthan	N	3
69	<b>Jind</b>	Haryana	N	3
70	<b>Jorhat</b>	Assam	E	3
71	<b>Kaithal</b>	Haryana	N	3
72	<b>Kanhangad (Kasaragod)</b>	Kerala	S	3
73	<b>Karaikudi</b>	Tamil Nadu	S	3
74	<b>Karimnagar</b>	Telangana	S	3
75	<b>Karur</b>	Tamil Nadu	S	3
76	<b>Kavaratti</b>	Lakshadweep	S	3
77	<b>Khammam</b>	Telangana	S	3
78	<b>Kharagpur</b>	West Bengal	E	3
79	<b>Kohima</b>	Nagaland	E	3
80	<b>Kolar</b>	Karnataka	S	3
81	<b>Kothagudem</b>	Telangana	S	3
82	<b>Krishnanagar</b>	West Bengal	E	3
83	<b>Lakhimpur</b>	Uttar Pradesh	N	3
84	<b>Lalitpur</b>	Uttar Pradesh	N	3
85	<b>Machilipatnam</b>	Andhra Pradesh	S	3
86	<b>Madanapalle</b>	Andhra Pradesh	S	3
87	<b>Mahbubnagar</b>	Telangana	S	3
88	<b>Mainpuri</b>	Uttar Pradesh	N	3
89	<b>Mancherial</b>	Telangana	S	3
90	<b>Mathura</b>	Uttar Pradesh	N	3
91	<b>Maunath Bhanjan (Distt. Mau)</b>	Uttar Pradesh	N	3
92	<b>Mirzapur cum Vindhyachal</b>	Uttar Pradesh	N	3
93	<b>Moga</b>	Punjab	N	3
94	<b>Motihari</b>	Bihar	E	3
95	<b>Munger</b>	Bihar	E	3
96	<b>Nagaon (Nowgang)</b>	Assam	E	3
97	<b>Nagarcoil/ Kanyakumari</b>	Tamil Nadu	S	3
98	<b>Nalgonda</b>	Telangana	S	3
99	<b>Nandyal</b>	Andhra Pradesh	S	3
100	<b>Neyveli</b>	Tamil Nadu	S	3
101	<b>Ongole</b>	Andhra Pradesh	S	3
102	<b>Orai</b>	Uttar Pradesh	N	3
103	<b>Palakkad</b>	Kerala	S	3
104	<b>Pali</b>	Rajasthan	N	3
105	<b>Panipat</b>	Haryana	N	3
106	<b>Pathankot</b>	Punjab	N	3

107	<b>Port Blair</b>	Andaman & Nicobar	E	3
108	<b>Proddatur</b>	Andhra Pradesh	S	3
109	<b>Pudukkottai</b>	Tamil Nadu	S	3
110	<b>Puri</b>	Odisha	E	3
111	<b>Puruliya</b>	West Bengal	E	3
112	<b>Raebareli</b>	Uttar Pradesh	N	3
113	<b>Raichur</b>	Karnataka	S	3
114	<b>Rajapalayam</b>	Tamil Nadu	S	3
115	<b>Ramagundam</b>	Telangana	S	3
116	<b>Raiganj</b>	West Bengal	E	3
117	<b>Rewari</b>	Haryana	N	3
118	<b>Rohtak</b>	Haryana	N	3
119	<b>Saharsa</b>	Bihar	E	3
120	<b>Sambalpur</b>	Odisha	E	3
121	<b>Sasaram</b>	Bihar	E	3
122	<b>Sawai Madhopur</b>	Rajasthan	N	3
123	<b>Sikar</b>	Rajasthan	N	3
124	<b>Silchar</b>	Assam	E	3
125	<b>Sirsa</b>	Haryana	N	3
126	<b>Sitapur</b>	Uttar Pradesh	N	3
127	<b>Siwan</b>	Bihar	E	3
128	<b>Sultanpur</b>	Uttar Pradesh	N	3
129	<b>Thanesar</b>	Haryana	N	3
130	<b>Thanjavur</b>	Tamil Nadu	S	3
131	<b>Tinsukia</b>	Assam	E	3
132	<b>Tiruvannamalai</b>	Tamil Nadu	S	3
133	<b>Tonk</b>	Rajasthan	N	3
134	<b>Tumkur</b>	Karnataka	S	3
135	<b>Udupi</b>	Karnataka	S	3
136	<b>Vaniyambadi</b>	Tamil Nadu	S	3
137	<b>Vizianagaram</b>	Andhra Pradesh	S	3
<b>137</b>	Sub total			411
<b>155</b>	Total			<b>483</b>

\* 12 Cities for which Category changed from D to C as per Census 2011

**No Bids were received for 138 channels put to auction in 41 new cities & 3 existing cities under Second batch of FM Ph-III**

**Category "C"**

1	<b>Belgaum</b>	Karnataka	S	4
2	<b>Bellary</b>	Karnataka	S	4
3	<b>Davangere</b>	Karnataka	S	4
4	<b>Kakinada</b>	Andhra Pradesh	S	4
5	<b>Kurnool</b>	Andhra Pradesh	S	4
6	<b>Malegaon</b>	Maharashtra	W	4
7	<b>Muzaffarnagar</b>	Uttar Pradesh	N	4
8	<b>Saharanpur</b>	Uttar Pradesh	N	4

9	<b>Shahjahanpur</b>	Uttar Pradesh	N	4
9	Sub Total			36
<b>Category "D"</b>				
1	<b>Achalpur</b>	Maharashtra	W	3
2	<b>Barshi</b>	Maharashtra	W	3
3	<b>Botad</b>	Gujarat	W	3
4	<b>Burhanpur</b>	Madhya Pradesh	W	3
5	<b>Chhatarpur</b>	Madhya Pradesh	W	3
6	<b>Chhindwara</b>	Madhya Pradesh	W	3
7	<b>Damoh</b>	Madhya Pradesh	W	3
8	<b>Dahod</b>	Gujarat	W	3
9	<b>Gondiya</b>	Maharashtra	W	3
10	<b>Guna</b>	Madhya Pradesh	W	3
11	<b>Itarsi</b>	Madhya Pradesh	W	3
12	<b>Jagdalpur</b>	Chhattisgarh	W	3
13	<b>Jetpur Navagadh</b>	Gujarat	W	3
14	<b>Khandwa</b>	Madhya Pradesh	W	3
15	<b>Khargone</b>	Madhya Pradesh	W	3
16	<b>Korba</b>	Chhattisgarh	W	3
17	<b>Mandsaur</b>	Madhya Pradesh	W	3
18	<b>Murwara (Katni)</b>	Madhya Pradesh	W	3
19	<b>Neemuch</b>	Madhya Pradesh	W	3
20	<b>Patan</b>	Gujarat	W	3
21	<b>Ratlam</b>	Madhya Pradesh	W	3
22	<b>Rewa</b>	Madhya Pradesh	W	3
23	<b>Satna</b>	Madhya Pradesh	W	3
24	<b>Shivpuri</b>	Madhya Pradesh	W	3
25	<b>Singrauli</b>	Madhya Pradesh	W	3
26	<b>Surendranagar Dudhrej</b>	Gujarat	W	3
27	<b>Vidisha</b>	Madhya Pradesh	W	3
28	<b>Wardha</b>	Maharashtra	W	3
29	<b>Yavatmal</b>	Maharashtra	W	3
<b>29</b>	Sub total			87
<b>Cities in Border Areas of J &amp; K and NE states</b>				
1	<b>Jowai</b>	Meghalaya	E	3
2	<b>Lunglei</b>	Mizoram	E	3
3	<b>Belonia</b>	Tripura	E	3
<b>3</b>	Sub total	Sub total		<b>9</b>
<b>No Bids received in 03 Existing cities under Second batch of FM Ph-III</b>				
<b>Category C</b>				
1	<b>Gulbarga</b>	Karnataka	S	3
2	<b>Mangaluru</b>	Karnataka	S	1
3	<b>Tuticorin</b>	Tamil Nadu	S	2
<b>3</b>	Sub Total			6
<b>44</b>	Total			<b>138</b>
<b>199</b>		<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>621</b>

<b>Partially sold Channels in New cities/Existing cities under Second batch of FM Ph-III</b>				
<b>New Cities</b>				
<b>Category "C"</b>				
1	<b>Alappuzha (Alleppey)</b>	Kerala	S	2
2	<b>Amravati</b>	Maharashtra	W	3
3	<b>Bhavnagar</b>	Gujarat	W	2
4	<b>Dehradun</b>	Uttarakhand	N	3
5	<b>Erode</b>	Tamil Nadu	S	2
6	<b>Hubli-Dharwad</b>	Karnataka	S	2
7	<b>Jamnagar</b>	Gujarat	W	2
8	<b>Nellore</b>	Andhra Pradesh	S	3
9	<b>Salem</b>	Tamil Nadu	S	2
10	<b>Ujjain</b>	Madhya Pradesh	W	3
11	<b>Vellore</b>	Tamil nadu	S	2
<b>11</b>	Sub Total			<b>26</b>
<b>Category "D"</b>				
1	<b>Bharuch</b>	Gujarat	W	1
2	<b>Durg-Bhilainagar</b>	Chhattisgarh	W	2
3	<b>Godhra</b>	Gujarat	W	2
4	<b>Junagadh</b>	Gujarat	W	1
5	<b>Mehsana</b>	Gujarat	W	1
6	<b>Palanpur</b>	Gujarat	W	2
7	<b>Porbandar</b>	Gujarat	W	2
8	<b>Raigarh</b>	Chhatisgarh	W	2
9	<b>Veraval</b>	Gujarat	W	2
<b>9</b>	Sub total			<b>15</b>
<b>Cities in Border Areas of J &amp; K and NE states</b>				
1	<b>Kargil</b>	J & K	N	1
2	<b>Kathua</b>	J & K	N	1
3	<b>Poonch</b>	J & K	N	1
4	<b>Bhaderwah</b>	J & K	N	2
5	<b>Dhubri</b>	Assam	E	2
6	<b>Haflong</b>	Assam	E	2
7	<b>Mokukchung</b>	Nagaland	E	2
<b>7</b>	Sub total			<b>11</b>
<b>Existing cities</b>				
<b>Category "B"</b>				
1	<b>Asansol</b>	West Bengal	E	1
2	<b>Vijayawada</b>	Andhra Pradesh	S	1
<b>Category "C"</b>				
3	<b>Dhule</b>	Maharashtra	W	1
4	<b>Mysuru</b>	Karnataka	S	1
5	<b>Nanded</b>	Maharashtra	W	1
6	<b>Rajahmundry</b>	Andhra Pradesh	S	1
7	<b>Tiruchy</b>	Tamil Nadu	S	1
8	<b>Tirunelveli</b>	Tamil Nadu	S	1

9	<b>Tirupati</b>	Andhra Pradesh	S	1
10	<b>Warangal</b>	Telangana	S	1
10	Sub Total			10
<b>37</b>	Total			<b>62</b>
<b>236</b>	Total			<b>683</b>
<b>Additional Cities as per Census 2011</b>				
<b>Category "C"</b>				
1	Chandrapur	Maharashtra	W	4
1	Sub total			4
<b>Category "D"</b>				
1	Akbarpur	Uttar Pradesh	N	3
2	Ambikapur	Chhattisgarh	W	3
3	Amreli	Gujarat	W	3
4	Anantnag	J&K	N	3
5	Aurangabad	Bihar	E	3
6	Bagaha	Bihar	E	3
7	Bagalkot	Karnataka	S	3
8	Banswara	Rajasthan	N	3
9	Barnala	Punjab	N	3
10	Betul	Madhya Pradesh	W	3
11	Bhadrak	Odisha	E	3
12	Bhuj	Gujarat	W	3
13	Chilakaluripet	Andhra Pradesh	S	3
14	Chittaurgarh	Rajasthan	N	3
15	Dhaulpur	Rajasthan	N	3
16	Dhulian	West Bengal	E	3
17	Firozpur	Punjab	N	3
18	Gandhidham	Gujarat	W	3
19	Hindaun	Rajasthan	N	3
20	Kishanganj	Bihar	E	3
21	Makrana	Rajasthan	N	3
22	Medninagar (Daltonganj)	Jharkhand	E	3
23	Muktsar	Punjab	N	3
24	Nagaur	Rajasthan	N	3
25	Nandurbar	Maharashtra	W	3
26	Narasaraopet	Andhra Pradesh	S	3
27	Osmanabad	Maharashtra	W	3
28	Seoni	Madhya Pradesh	W	3
29	Shikohabad	Uttar Pradesh	N	3
30	Sitamarhi	Bihar	E	3
31	Srikakulam	Andhra Pradesh	S	3
32	Sujangarh	Rajasthan	N	3
33	Suryapet	Telangana	S	3
34	Tadpatri	Andhra Pradesh	S	3
35	Tezpur	Assam	E	3
36	Udgir	Maharashtra	W	3

36	Sub total			108
37	Total			112
<b>Existing cities (Revoked &amp; Non migrated FM Channels under FM Ph-II)</b>				
<b>Category "A+"</b>				
1	Kolkata	West Bengal	E	1
<b>Category "B"</b>				
2	Visakhapatnam	Andhra Pradesh	S	1
<b>Category "C"</b>				
3	Raipur	Chhattisgarh	W	1
4	Silliguri	West Bengal	E	1
5	Thrisur	Kerala	S	1
6	Kannur	Kerala	S	1
<b>Category "D"</b>				
7	Agartala	Tripura	E	1
8	Gangtok	Sikkim	E	1
9	Itanagar	Arunachal Pradesh	E	1
10	Panaji	Goa	W	1
10	Sub Total			10
47	Total			122
<b>283</b>	<b>Grand Total</b>			<b>805</b>

**Annexure V**  
**(Chapter no. 2/Para no. 2.17)**

**Grouping of states & UTs based on per capita GSDP**

<b>S. No.</b>	<b>State/UT</b>	<b>Per Capita GSDP in Thousands (2017-18) (Rs.)</b>	<b>Groups</b>
1	Goa	460.44	J
2	Sikkim	357.61	J
3	Haryana	221.49	J
4	Karnataka	206.86	J
5	Telangana	203.91	J
6	Uttarakhand	202.34	J
7	Kerala	200.48	J
8	Maharashtra	199.29	J
9	Andaman and Nicobar	199.27	J
10	Gujarat	196.19	K
11	Tamil Nadu	194.03	K
12	Punjab	161.77	K
13	Andhra Pradesh	155.87	K
14	Arunachal Pradesh	148.05	K
15	Tripura	116.70	L
16	Nagaland	114.05	L
17	Rajasthan	109.57	L
18	West Bengal	103.80	L
19	Jammu & Kashmir	103.41	L
20	Odisha	100.34	L
21	Chhattisgarh	100.28	L
22	Madhya Pradesh	89.81	L
23	Assam	85.06	L
24	Manipur	78.00	L
25	Jharkhand	74.93	L
26	Uttar Pradesh	61.99	L
27	Bihar	41.17	L

**Group J: States/UTs with more than 25% of the mean value of per Capita GSDP**

**Group K: States/UTs with  $\pm$  25% of the mean value of per capita GSDP**

**Group L: States/UTs with less than -25% of the mean value of per capita GSDP**

**Annexure VI**  
**(Chapter no. 2/Para no. 2.17)**

**Grouping of states & UTs based on per capita Gross Revenue**

<b>S. No.</b>	<b>State/UT</b>	<b>Per Capita GR (2017-18) (Rs.)</b>	<b>Groups</b>
1	Goa	47.72	F
2	Maharashtra	45.14	F
3	Karnataka	32.03	F
4	Tamil Nadu	30.55	F
5	Kerala	28.66	F
6	Sikkim	27.59	F
7	Telangana	27.50	F
8	Gujarat	27.38	F
9	West Bengal	14.82	G
10	Rajasthan	13.30	G
11	Punjab	11.87	H
12	Madhya Pradesh	10.65	H
13	Jammu & Kashmir	9.50	H
14	Chhattisgarh	8.36	H
15	Andhra Pradesh	7.00	H
16	Uttar Pradesh	6.66	H
17	Jharkhand	6.66	H
18	Assam	5.87	H
19	Haryana	5.07	H
20	Odisha	4.43	H
21	Arunachal Pradesh	4.11	H
22	Bihar	2.49	H
23	Tripura	1.89	H

**Group F: States/UTs with more than 25% of the mean value of per capita Gross Revenue**

**Group G: States/UTs with  $\pm$  25% of the mean value of per capita Gross Revenue**

**Group H: States/UTs with less than -25% of the mean value of per capita Gross Revenue**

**Annexure VII**  
**(Chapter no. 2/Para no. 2.17)**

**Grouping of states and UTs based on radio listenership**

<b>S. No.</b>	<b>State/UT</b>	<b>Radio listenership weighted by population (Q3 2019)</b>	<b>Groups</b>
1	Uttar Pradesh	181128	Q
2	Maharashtra	104792	Q
3	West Bengal	86596	Q
4	Bihar	86558	Q
5	Tamil Nadu	70909	Q
6	Madhya Pradesh	66514	Q
7	Rajasthan	61788	Q
8	Gujarat	57466	Q
9	Karnataka	57308	Q
10	Andhra Pradesh	44811	R
11	Odisha	34998	R
12	Telangana	33059	R
13	Jharkhand	29697	S
14	Kerala	29543	S
15	Assam	28805	S
16	Punjab	26973	S
17	Haryana	24444	S
18	Chhattisgarh	21931	S
19	Uttarakhand	9646	S
20	Jammu & Kashmir	4230	S
21	Tripura	3458	S
22	Manipur	1589	S
23	Goa	1416	S
24	Nagaland	1266	S
25	Sikkim	679	S

**Group Q: States/UTs with more than 25% of the mean value of radio listenership**

**Group R: States/UTs with  $\pm$  25% of the mean value of density of radio listenership**

**Group S: States/UTs with less than -25% of the mean value of radio listenership**

**Annexure VIII**  
**(Chapter no. 2/Para no. 2.19)**

**Indexed reference prices derived from successful bids of Phase-III auction**

S. No.	City	State/UT	Category as per MIB	Successful Bid Amount 1 (in Rs.)	Successful Bid Amount 2 (in Rs.)	Successful Bid Amount 3 (in Rs.)	Successful Bid Amount 4 (in Rs.)	Average Successful Bid Amount (in Rs.)	Average Successful Bid Amount (in Rs. Lakhs)
1	Ahmedabad	Gujarat	A	426876267				426876267	4269
2	Bangalore	Karnataka	A	1092545545				1092545545	10925
3	Hyderabad	Telangana	A	180000000	180000000	180000000	234348266	193587066	1936
4	Jaipur	Rajasthan	A	283498387				283498387	2835
5	Kanpur	Uttar Pradesh	A	80055000	80055000	80055000		80055000	801
6	Lucknow	Uttar Pradesh	A	140055000	140055000	140055000		140055000	1401
7	Nagpur	Maharashtra	A	77633411	77633411			77633411	776
8	Pune	Maharashtra	A	420350268	420350268			420350268	4204
9	Surat	Gujarat	A	36000000	36000000			36000000	360
10	Chennai	Tamil Nadu	A+	533883479				533883479	5339
11	Mumbai	Maharashtra	A+	1228131349	1228131349			1228131349	12281
12	Agra	Uttar Pradesh	B	25600050	25600050			25600050	256
13	Allahabad	Uttar Pradesh	B	40877024	40877024			40877024	409
14	Amritsar	Punjab	B	60397038				60397038	604
15	Asansol	West Bengal	B	19405000				19405000	194
16	Cochin	Kerala	B	150483548				150483548	1505
17	Jamshedpur	Jharkhand	B	12644366				12644366	126
18	Madurai	Tamil Nadu	B	64908963				64908963	649
19	Patna	Bihar	B	178983876	178983876	178983876		178983876	1790

20	Rajkot	Gujarat	B	60808376				60808376	608
21	Varanasi	Uttar Pradesh	B	174918947				174918947	1749
22	Vijayawada	Andhra Pradesh	B	70020000				70020000	700
23	Ahmednagar	Maharashtra	C	4713312	4713312			4713312	47
24	Ajmer	Rajasthan	C	7908589	7908589			7908589	79
25	Akola	Maharashtra	C	2959000	2959000	5898152		3938717	39
26	Alappuzha (Alleppey)	Kerala	C	70200100	70200100			70200100	702
27	Aligarh	Uttar Pradesh	C	3100000	3100000	3100000		3100000	31
28	Amravati	Maharashtra	C	35100000				35100000	351
29	Aurangabad	Maharashtra	C	62339493	62339493			62339493	623
30	Bareilly	Uttar Pradesh	C	5259650	5259650			5259650	53
31	Bhavnagar	Gujarat	C	35100000	35100000			35100000	351
32	Bhubaneshwar	Odisha	C	74013559				74013559	740
33	Bikaner	Rajasthan	C	3100000	3100000	3100000		3100000	31
34	Bilaspur	Chhattisgarh	C	3345541	3345541	3345541		3345541	33
35	Dehradun	Uttarakhand	C	156100590				156100590	1561
36	Dhule	Maharashtra	C	4659000	4659000			4659000	47
37	Erode	Tamil Nadu	C	70200100	70200100			70200100	702
38	Gorakhpur	Uttar Pradesh	C	3100000	3100000			3100000	31
39	Guwahati	Assam	C	41111343				41111343	411
40	Hubli-Dharwad	Karnataka	C	70200100	70200100			70200100	702
41	Jalgaon	Maharashtra	C	3659000	3659000			3659000	37
42	Jammu	Jammu & Kashmir	C	10107090	10107090	10107090		10107090	101
43	Jamnagar	Gujarat	C	35100000	35100000			35100000	351
44	Jhansi	Uttar Pradesh	C	3100000	5695446	5695446		4830297.333	48
45	Jodhpur	Rajasthan	C	114439124				114439124	1144

46	Kolhapur	Maharashtra	C	94424489	94424489			94424489	944
47	Kota	Rajasthan	C	10073018				10073018	101
48	Kozhikode	Kerala	C	70200100	70200100			70200100	702
49	Muzaffarpur	Bihar	C	43531244	1510000	1510000	1510000	12015311	120
50	Mysuru	Karnataka	C	32130990				32130990	321
51	Nanded	Maharashtra	C	2959000	2959000			2959000	30
52	Nasik	Maharashtra	C	146624270	146624270			146624270	1466
53	Nellore	Andhra Pradesh	C	70200100				70200100	702
54	Patiala	Punjab	C	16493619				16493619	165
55	Rajahmundry	Andhra Pradesh	C	15000500	15000500			15000500	150
56	Rourkela	Odisha	C	10212651	10212651			10212651	102
57	Salem	Tamil Nadu	C	70200100	70200100			70200100	702
58	Sangli	Maharashtra	C	4659000	4705590			4682295	47
59	Sholapur	Maharashtra	C	7203811	7203811			7203811	72
60	Siliguri	West Bengal	C	6500501				6500501	65
61	Srinagar	Jammu & Kashmir	C	6120090	6120090	6120090		6120090	61
62	Tiruchy	Tamil Nadu	C	50000500				50000500	500
63	Tirunelveli	Tamil Nadu	C	12600000				12600000	126
64	Tirupati	Andhra Pradesh	C	45050000				45050000	451
65	Udaipur	Rajasthan	C	10517476				10517476	105
66	Ujjain	Madhya Pradesh	C	35100000				35100000	351
67	Vellore	Tamil Nadu	C	70200100	70200100			70200100	702
68	Warangal	Telangana	C	12525000	12525000			12525000	125
69	Agartala	Tripura	D	1620000	7071529			4345764	43
70	Bharuch	Gujarat	D	17100000	17100000			17100000	171
71	Durg-Bhillainagar	Chhattisgarh	D	17100000				17100000	171

72	Godhra	Gujarat	D	17100000				17100000	171
73	Hissar	Haryana	D	8384735				8384735	84
74	Itanagar	Arunachal Pradesh	D	4372914	1303000			2837957	28
75	Junagadh	Gujarat	D	17100000	17100000			17100000	171
76	Karnal	Haryana	D	10418625				10418625	104
77	Mehsana	Gujarat	D	17100000	17100000			17100000	171
78	Palanpur	Gujarat	D	17100000				17100000	171
79	Porbandar	Gujarat	D	17100000				17100000	171
80	Raigarh	Chhattisgarh	D	17100000				17100000	171
81	Veraval	Gujarat	D	17100000				17100000	171

**Annexure VIII-A**  
**(Chapter no. 2/Para no. 2.19)**

**Cities which received successful bids in both 2005 and 2015-16 and ratio of bids received in 2016 and 2005**

S. No.	City	State/UT	City category as per Phase-III policy	Average of successful bids received (a) (Rs.) 2005	Average of successful bids received (a) (Rs.) 2015-2016	Ratio Avg. successful bid of Phase-II & Phase-III	Ratios considered for calculating average ratios for category	Identification of outliers
1	Agartala	Tripura	D	1332363	4345764.5	3.26	3.26	
2	Agra	Uttar Pradesh	B	25236713	25600050	1.01	1.01	
3	Ahmednagar	Maharashtra	C	3546333	4713312	1.33	1.33	
4	Aizwal	Mizoram	D	882545	1608222	1.82		Not considered as no city from Mizoram (Other than in border areas) is to be auctioned
5	Ajmer	Rajasthan	C	4225023	7908589	1.87	1.87	
6	Akola	Maharashtra	C	2089667	3938717.333	1.88	1.88	
7	Aligarh	Uttar Pradesh	C	2900045	3100000	1.07	1.07	
8	Allahabad	Uttar Pradesh	B	11666863	40877024	3.50	3.50	
9	Amritsar	Punjab	B	19652523	60397038	3.07	3.07	
10	Asansol	West Bengal	B	13527545	19405000	1.43	1.43	
11	Aurangabad	Maharashtra	C	21229500	62339493	2.94	2.94	
12	Bareilly	Uttar Pradesh	C	2833363	5259650	1.86	1.86	
13	Bhubaneshwar	Odisha	C	6225030	74013559	11.89		Eliminated as Ratio exceeds twice the Average of Ratios for all cities in same category
14	Bikaner	Rajasthan	C	2900045	3100000	1.07	1.07	

15	Bilaspur	Chhattisgrah	C	2507498	3345541	1.33	1.33	
16	Dhule	Maharashtra	C	3409500	4659000	1.37	1.37	
17	Gorakhpur	Uttar Pradesh	C	2353363	3100000	1.32	1.32	
18	Guwahati	Assam	C	3072773	41111343	13.38		Eliminated as Ratio exceeds twice the Average of Ratios for all cities in same category
19	Hissar	Haryana	D	4128623	8384735	2.03	2.03	
20	Itanagar	Arunachal Pradesh	D	1022697	2837957	2.77	2.77	
21	Jalgaon	Maharashtra	C	2629775	3659000	1.39	1.39	
22	Jammu	J&K	C	10107090	10107090	1.00	1.00	
23	Jamshedpur	Jharkhand	B	8338663	12644366	1.52	1.52	
24	Jhansi	Uttar Pradesh	C	2900045	4830297.333	1.67	1.67	
25	Jodhpur	Rajasthan	C	11251773	114439124	10.17		Eliminated as Ratio exceeds twice the Average of Ratios for all cities in same category
26	Karnal	Haryana	D	8055000	10418625	1.29	1.29	
27	Kochi	Kerala	B	95763334	150483548	1.57	1.57	
28	Kolhapur	Maharashtra	C	22100000	94424489	4.27	4.27	
29	Kota	Rajasthan	C	4347523	10073018	2.32	2.32	
30	Kozhikode	Kerala	C	55600050	70200100	1.26	1.26	
31	Madurai	Tamil Nadu	B	55704000	64908963	1.17	1.17	
32	Muzaffarpur	Bihar	C	1056363	12015311	11.37		Eliminated as Ratio exceeds twice the Average of Ratios for all cities in same category
33	Mysore	Karnataka	C	31115995	32130990	1.03	1.03	
34	Nanded	Maharashtra	C	1820000	2959000	1.63	1.63	
35	Nasik	Maharashtra	C	30579500	146624270	4.79	4.79	
36	Patiala	Punjab	C	8827523	16493619	1.87	1.87	
37	Patna	Bihar	B	51300000	178983876	3.49	3.49	

38	Rajahmundry	Andhra Pradesh	C	10550515	15000500	1.42	1.42	
39	Rajkot	Gujarat	B	26253197	60808376	2.32	2.32	
40	Rourkela	Odisha	C	2008363	10212651	5.09	5.09	
41	Sangli	Maharashtra	C	4344500	4682295	1.08	1.08	
42	Shillong	Meghalaya	D	1394697	6915070	4.96		Not considered as no city from Meghalaya (other than in border areas) is to be auctioned
43	Sholapur	Maharashtra	C	5093330	7203811	1.41	1.41	
44	Siliguri	West Bengal	C	5263875	6500501	1.23	1.23	
45	Srinagar	J&K	C	6120090	6120090	1.00	1.00	
46	Tiruchy	Tamil Nadu	C	40750250	50000500	1.23	1.23	
47	Tirunelveli	Tamil Nadu	C	10467050	12600000	1.20	1.20	
48	Tirupati	Andhra Pradesh	C	28375495	45050000	1.59	1.59	
49	Udaipur	Rajasthan	C	5369273	10517476	1.96	1.96	
50	Varanasi	Uttar Pradesh	B	12700000	174918947	13.77		Eliminated as Ratio exceeds twice the Average of Ratios for all cities in same category
51	Vijayawada	Andhra Pradesh	B	66510000	70020000	1.05	1.05	
52	Warrangal	Andhra Pradesh	C	8312730	12525000	1.51	1.51	

### Determination of Average Ratios for estimation of Reference Prices

City Classification	Ratio
B	2.01
C	1.81
D	2.34

**Application of ratios determined above to remaining cities of Phase-II to obtain further unique data points for estimation of reference prices**

<b>S. No.</b>	<b>City</b>	<b>State/UT</b>	<b>City category as per Phase-III policy</b>	<b>Average of successful bids received (Rs.)</b>	<b>City category ratio Phase-III/Phase-II</b>	<b>Indexed value for 2016 (Rs.)</b>	<b>Identification of outliers</b>
1	Bhopal	Madhya Pradesh	B	27489998	2.01	55254895.98	
2	Coimbatore	Tamil Nadu	B	63833333	2.01	128304999.3	
3	Indore	Madhya Pradesh	B	47506963	2.01	95488995.63	
4	Jabalpur	Madhya Pradesh	B	11872750	2.01	23864227.5	
5	Vadodra	Gujarat	B	34079973	2.01	68500745.73	
6	Vishakapatnam	Andhra Pradesh	B	40046663	2.01	80493792.63	
7	Gulbarga	Karnataka	C	10052950	1.81	18195839.5	
8	Gwalior	Madhya Pradesh	C	6788748	1.81	12287633.88	
9	Jalandhar	Punjab	C	23125023	1.81	41856291.63	
10	Kannur	Kerala	C	14406534	1.81	26075826.54	
11	Mangalore	Karnataka	C	16052648	1.81	29055292.88	
12	Raipur	Chhattisgrah	C	14677501	1.81	26566276.81	
13	Ranchi	Jharkhand	C	4412747	1.81	7987072.07	
14	Thiruvananthapuram	Kerala	C	37355372	1.81	67613223.32	
15	Thrissur	Kerala	C	22123625	1.81	40043761.25	
16	Tuticorin	Tamil Nadu	C	10000467	1.81	18100845.27	
17	Gangtok	Sikkim	D	1619298	2.34	3789157.32	
18	Shimla	Himachal Pradesh	D	8613363	2.34		Not considered as none of cities of HP is going for auction now

**Annexure VIII-B**  
**(Chapter no. 2/Para no. 2.19)**

**Consolidated list of reference prices derived from successful bids of Phase-II and Phase-III auction**

<b>S. No.</b>	<b>City</b>	<b>State/UT</b>	<b>Category as per MIB</b>	<b>Successful bid amount 1 (in Rs.)</b>	<b>Successful bid amount 2 (in Rs.)</b>	<b>Successful bid amount 3 (in Rs.)</b>	<b>Successful bid amount 4 (in Rs.)</b>	<b>Average successful bid amount (in Rs.)</b>	<b>Average successful bid amount (in Rs. lakhs)</b>
1	Nellore	Andhra Pradesh	C	70200100				70200100	702
2	Rajahmundry	Andhra Pradesh	C	15000500	15000500			15000500	150
3	Tirupati	Andhra Pradesh	C	45050000				45050000	451
4	Vijayawada	Andhra Pradesh	B	70020000				70020000	700
5	Vishakapatnam	Andhra Pradesh	B					80493793	805
6	Itanagar	Arunachal Pradesh	D	4372914	1303000			2837957	28
7	Guwahati	Assam	C	41111343				41111343	411
8	Muzaffarpur	Bihar	C	43531244	1510000	1510000	1510000	12015311	120
9	Patna	Bihar	B	178983876	178983876	178983876		178983876	1790
10	Bilaspur	Chhattisgarh	C	3345541	3345541	3345541		3345541	33
11	Durg-Bhillainagar	Chhattisgarh	D	17100000				17100000	171
12	Raigarh	Chhattisgarh	D	17100000				17100000	171
13	Raipur	Chhattisgarh	C					26566277	266
14	Ahmedabad	Gujarat	A	426876267				426876267	4269
15	Bharuch	Gujarat	D	17100000	17100000			17100000	171
16	Bhavnagar	Gujarat	C	35100000	35100000			35100000	351
17	Godhra	Gujarat	D	17100000				17100000	171
18	Jamnagar	Gujarat	C	35100000	35100000			35100000	351

19	Junagadh	Gujarat	D	17100000	17100000			17100000	171
20	Mehsana	Gujarat	D	17100000	17100000			17100000	171
21	Palanpur	Gujarat	D	17100000				17100000	171
22	Porbandar	Gujarat	D	17100000				17100000	171
23	Rajkot	Gujarat	B	60808376				60808376	608
24	Surat	Gujarat	A	36000000	36000000			36000000	360
25	Veraval	Gujarat	D	17100000				17100000	171
26	Vadodra	Gujarat	B					68500746	685
27	Hissar	Haryana	D	8384735				8384735	84
28	Karnal	Haryana	D	10418625				10418625	104
29	Jammu	Jammu & Kashmir	C	10107090	10107090	10107090		10107090	101
30	Srinagar	Jammu & Kashmir	C	6120090	6120090	6120090		6120090	61
31	Jamshedpur	Jharkhand	B	12644366				12644366	126
32	Ranchi	Jharkhand	C					7987072	80
33	Bangalore	Karnataka	A	1092545545				1092545545	10925
34	Hubli-Dharwad	Karnataka	C	70200100	70200100			70200100	702
35	Mysuru	Karnataka	C	32130990				32130990	321
36	Gulbarga	Karnataka	C					18195840	182
37	Mangalore	Karnataka	C					29055293	291
38	Alappuzha (Alleppey)	Kerala	C	70200100	70200100			70200100	702
39	Cochin	Kerala	B	150483548				150483548	1505
40	Kozhikode	Kerala	C	70200100	70200100			70200100	702
41	Kannur	Kerala	C					26075827	261
42	Thiruvananthapuram	Kerala	C					67613223	676
43	Thrissur	Kerala	C					40043761	400
44	Ujjain	Madhya Pradesh	C	35100000				35100000	351

45	Bhopal	Madhya Pradesh	B					55254896	553
46	Gwalior	Madhya Pradesh	C					12287634	123
47	Indore	Madhya Pradesh	B					95488996	955
48	Jabalpur	Madhya Pradesh	B					23864228	239
49	Ahmednagar	Maharashtra	C	4713312	4713312			4713312	47
50	Akola	Maharashtra	C	2959000	2959000	5898152		3938717	39
51	Amravati	Maharashtra	C	35100000				35100000	351
52	Aurangabad	Maharashtra	C	62339493	62339493			62339493	623
53	Dhule	Maharashtra	C	4659000	4659000			4659000	47
54	Jalgaon	Maharashtra	C	3659000	3659000			3659000	37
55	Kolhapur	Maharashtra	C	94424489	94424489			94424489	944
56	Mumbai	Maharashtra	A+	1228131349	1228131349			1228131349	12281
57	Nagpur	Maharashtra	A	77633411	77633411			77633411	776
58	Nanded	Maharashtra	C	2959000	2959000			2959000	30
59	Nasik	Maharashtra	C	146624270	146624270			146624270	1466
60	Pune	Maharashtra	A	420350268	420350268			420350268	4204
61	Sangli	Maharashtra	C	4659000	4705590			4682295	47
62	Sholapur	Maharashtra	C	7203811	7203811			7203811	72
63	Bhubaneshwar	Odisha	C	74013559				74013559	740
64	Rourkela	Odisha	C	10212651	10212651			10212651	102
65	Amritsar	Punjab	B	60397038				60397038	604
66	Patiala	Punjab	C	16493619				16493619	165
67	Jalandhar	Punjab	C					41856292	419
68	Ajmer	Rajasthan	C	7908589	7908589			7908589	79
69	Bikaner	Rajasthan	C	3100000	3100000	3100000		3100000	31
70	Jaipur	Rajasthan	A	283498387				283498387	2835
71	Jodhpur	Rajasthan	C	114439124				114439124	1144

72	Kota	Rajasthan	C	10073018				10073018	101
73	Udaipur	Rajasthan	C	10517476				10517476	105
74	Gangtok	Rajasthan	D					3789157	38
75	Chennai	Tamil Nadu	A+	533883479				533883479	5339
76	Erode	Tamil Nadu	C	70200100	70200100			70200100	702
77	Madurai	Tamil Nadu	B	64908963				64908963	649
78	Salem	Tamil Nadu	C	70200100	70200100			70200100	702
79	Tiruchy	Tamil Nadu	C	50000500				50000500	500
80	Tirunelveli	Tamil Nadu	C	12600000				12600000	126
81	Vellore	Tamil Nadu	C	70200100	70200100			70200100	702
82	Coimbatore	Tamil Nadu	B					128304999	1283
83	Tuticorin	Tamil Nadu	C					18100845	181
84	Hyderabad	Telangana	A	180000000	180000000	180000000	234348266	193587067	1936
85	Warangal	Telangana	C	12525000	12525000			12525000	125
86	Agartala	Tripura	D	1620000	7071529			4345765	43
87	Agra	Uttar Pradesh	B	25600050	25600050			25600050	256
88	Aligarh	Uttar Pradesh	C	3100000	3100000	3100000		3100000	31
89	Allahabad	Uttar Pradesh	B	40877024	40877024			40877024	409
90	Bareilly	Uttar Pradesh	C	5259650	5259650			5259650	53
91	Gorakhpur	Uttar Pradesh	C	3100000	3100000			3100000	31
92	Jhansi	Uttar Pradesh	C	3100000	5695446	5695446		4830297	48
93	Kanpur	Uttar Pradesh	A	80055000	80055000	80055000		80055000	801
94	Lucknow	Uttar Pradesh	A	140055000	140055000	140055000		140055000	1401
95	Varanasi	Uttar Pradesh	B	174918947				174918947	1749
96	Dehradun	Uttarakhand	C	156100590				156100590	1561
97	Asansol	West Bengal	B	19405000				19405000	194
98	Siliguri	West Bengal	C	6500501				6500501	65

**Annexure IX  
(Chapter no. 2/Para no. 2.20)**

**Grouping of existing cities based on the per capita GSDP and population**

City category (based on population)  State/UT category (based per capita GSDP)	A+	B	C	D
<b>J</b>	Mumbai	Cochin	Hubli-Dharwad, Mysuru, Gulbarga, Mangalore, Alappuzha (Alleppey), Kozhikode, Kannur, Thiruvananthapuram, Thrissur, Ahmednagar, Akola, Amravati, Aurangabad, Dhule, Jalgaon, Nanded, Sangli, Sholapur, Warangal	Hissar, Karnal, Gangtok
<b>K</b>	Chennai	Vijayawada, Vishakapatnam, Rajkot, Vadodra, Amritsar, Madurai, Coimbatore	Nellore, Rajahmundry, Tirupati, Bhavnagar, Jamnagar, Patiala, Jalandhar, Erode, Salem, Tiruchy, Tirunelveli, Vellore, Tuticorin	Itanagar, Bharuch, Godhra, Junagadh, Mehsana, Palanpur, Porbandar, Veraval
<b>L</b>	---	Jamshedpur, Bhopal, Indore, Jabalpur, Agra, Allahabad, Asansol	Guwahati, Muzaffarpur, Bilaspur, Raipur, Jammu, Srinagar, Ranchi, Ujjain, Gwalior, Rourkela, Ajmer, Bikaner, Kota, Udaipur, Aligarh, Bareilly, Gorakhpur, Jhansi, Siliguri	Durg-Bhillainagar, Raigarh, Agartala

**Annexure X**  
**(Chapter no. 2/Para no. 2.20)**

**Grouping of existing cities based on the per capita GR and population**

City category (based on population)  State/UT category (based on per capita GR)	<b>A+</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>D</b>
<b>F</b>	Mumbai, Chennai	Rajkot, Vadodra, Cochin, Madurai, Coimbatore	Bhavnagar, Jamnagar, Hubli- Dharwad, Mysuru, Gulbarga, Mangalore, Alappuzha (Alleppey), Kozhikode, Kannur, Thiruvananthapuram, Thrissur, Ahmednagar, Akola, Amravati, Aurangabad, Dhule, Jalgaon, Nanded, Sangli, Sholapur, Erode, Salem, Tiruchy, Tirunelveli, Vellore, Tuticorin, Warangal	Bharuch, Godhra, Junagadh, Mehsana, Palanpur, Porbandar, Veraval, Gangtok
<b>G</b>	---	Asansol	Ajmer, Bikaner, Kota, Udaipur, Siliguri	----
<b>H</b>	---	Vijayawada, Vishakapatnam, Jamshedpur, Bhopal, Indore, Jabalpur, Amritsar, Agra, Allahabad	Rajahmundry, Guwahati, Muzaffarpur, Bilaspur, Raipur, Jammu, Srinagar, Ranchi, Ujjain, Gwalior, Rourkela, Patiala, Jalandhar, Aligarh, Bareilly, Gorakhpur, Jhansi	Itanagar, Durg- Bhillainagar, Raigarh, Hissar, Karnal, Agartala

**Annexure XI**  
**(Chapter no. 2/Para no. 2.20)**

**Grouping of existing cities based on listenership of FM radio and population**

City category (based on population)  State/UT Category (based on density of FM Radio receivers)	<b>A+</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>D</b>
<b>Q</b>	Mumbai, Chennai	Rajkot, Vadodra, Bhopal, Indore, Jabalpur, Madurai, Coimbatore, Agra, Allahabad, Asansol	Muzaffarpur, Bhavnagar, Jamnagar, Mysuru, Gulbarga, Mangalore, Ujjain, Gwalior, Ahmednagar, Akola, Amravati, Dhule, Jalgaon, Nanded, Sangli, Sholapur, Ajmer, Bikaner, Kota, Udaipur, Tiruchy, Tirunelveli, Tuticorin, Aligarh, Bareilly, Gorakhpur, Jhansi, Siliguri	Bharuch, Godhra, Junagadh, Mehsana, Palanpur, Porbandar, Veraval
<b>R</b>	---	Vijayawada, Vishakapatnam	Nellore, Rajahmundry, Tirupati, Bhubaneshwar, Rourkela, Warangal	---
<b>S</b>	---	Jamshedpur, Amritsar	Guwahati, Bilaspur, Raipur, Jammu, Srinagar, Ranchi, Alappuzha (Alleppey), Kozhikode, Kannur, Thiruvananthapuram, Thrissur, Patiala, Jalandhar	Durg- Bhillainagar, Raigarh, Hissar, Karnal, Gangtok, Agartala

**Annexure XII**  
**(Chapter no. 2/Para no. 2.21)**

**Category 'A+', 'B', 'C' and 'D' cities grouped based on per capita GSDP  
and category-wise average of indexed reference prices**

City	State/UT	Category as per MIB	Indexed reference price (Rs. in lakh)	Group based on per capita GSDP
Mumbai	Maharashtra	A+	12281	J
		<b>A+ Average</b>	12281	
Hubli-Dharwad	Karnataka	C	702	J
Mysuru	Karnataka	C	321	J
Gulbarga	Karnataka	C	182	J
Mangalore	Karnataka	C	291	J
Alappuzha (Alleppey)	Kerala	C	702	J
Kozhikode	Kerala	C	702	J
Kannur	Kerala	C	261	J
Thiruvananthapuram	Kerala	C	676	J
Thrissur	Kerala	C	400	J
Ahmednagar	Maharashtra	C	47	J
Akola	Maharashtra	C	39	J
Amravati	Maharashtra	C	351	J
Aurangabad	Maharashtra	C	623	J
Dhule	Maharashtra	C	47	J
Jalgaon	Maharashtra	C	37	J
Nanded	Maharashtra	C	30	J
Sangli	Maharashtra	C	47	J
Sholapur	Maharashtra	C	72	J
Warangal	Telangana	C	125	J
		<b>C Average</b>	298	
Hissar	Haryana	D	84	J
Karnal	Haryana	D	104	J
Gangtok	Sikkim	D	38	J
		<b>D Average</b>	75	
Chennai	Tamil Nadu	A+	5339	K
		<b>A+ Average</b>	5339	
Vijayawada	Andhra Pradesh	B	700	K
Vishakapatnam	Andhra Pradesh	B	805	K
Rajkot	Gujarat	B	608	K

Vadodra	Gujarat	B	685	K
Amritsar	Punjab	B	604	K
Madurai	Tamil Nadu	B	649	K
Coimbatore	Tamil Nadu	B	1283	K
		<b>B Average</b>	762	
Nellore	Andhra Pradesh	C	702	K
Rajahmundry	Andhra Pradesh	C	150	K
Tirupati	Andhra Pradesh	C	451	K
Bhavnagar	Gujarat	C	351	K
Jamnagar	Gujarat	C	351	K
Patiala	Punjab	C	165	K
Jalandhar	Punjab	C	419	K
Erode	Tamil Nadu	C	702	K
Salem	Tamil Nadu	C	702	K
Tiruchy	Tamil Nadu	C	500	K
Tirunelveli	Tamil Nadu	C	126	K
Vellore	Tamil Nadu	C	702	K
Tuticorin	Tamil Nadu	C	181	K
		<b>C Average</b>	423	
Itanagar	Arunachal Pradesh	D	28	K
Bharuch	Gujarat	D	171	K
Godhra	Gujarat	D	171	K
Junagadh	Gujarat	D	171	K
Mehsana	Gujarat	D	171	K
Palanpur	Gujarat	D	171	K
Porbandar	Gujarat	D	171	K
Veraval	Gujarat	D	171	K
		<b>D Average</b>	153	
Jamshedpur	Jharkhand	B	126	L
Bhopal	Madhya Pradesh	B	553	L
Indore	Madhya Pradesh	B	955	L
Jabalpur	Madhya Pradesh	B	239	L
Agra	Uttar Pradesh	B	256	L
Allahabad	Uttar Pradesh	B	409	L
Asansol	West Bengal	B	194	L
		<b>B Average</b>	390	
Guwahati	Assam	C	411	L
Muzaffarpur	Bihar	C	120	L
Bilaspur	Chhattisgarh	C	33	L
Raipur	Chhattisgarh	C	266	L
Jammu	Jammu & Kashmir	C	101	L
Srinagar	Jammu & Kashmir	C	61	L
Ranchi	Jharkhand	C	80	L

Ujjain	Madhya Pradesh	C	351	L
Gwalior	Madhya Pradesh	C	123	L
Rourkela	Odisha	C	102	L
Ajmer	Rajasthan	C	79	L
Bikaner	Rajasthan	C	31	L
Kota	Rajasthan	C	101	L
Udaipur	Rajasthan	C	105	L
Aligarh	Uttar Pradesh	C	31	L
Bareilly	Uttar Pradesh	C	53	L
Gorakhpur	Uttar Pradesh	C	31	L
Jhansi	Uttar Pradesh	C	48	L
Siliguri	West Bengal	C	65	L
		<b>C Average</b>	115	
Durg-Bhillainagar	Chhattisgarh	D	171	L
Raigarh	Chhattisgarh	D	171	L
Agartala	Tripura	D	43	L
		<b>D Average</b>	128	

**Annexure XIII**  
**(Chapter no. 2/Para no. 2.21)**

**Category 'A+', 'B', 'C' and 'D' cities grouped based on per capita GR and category-wise average of indexed reference prices**

<b>City</b>	<b>State/UT</b>	<b>Category as per MIB</b>	<b>Indexed reference price (Rs. in lakh)</b>	<b>Group based per capita GR</b>
Mumbai	Maharashtra	A+	12281	F
Chennai	Tamil Nadu	A+	5339	F
		<b>A+ Average</b>	8810	
Rajkot	Gujarat	B	608	F
Vadodra	Gujarat	B	685	F
Cochin	Kerala	B	1505	F
Madurai	Tamil Nadu	B	649	F
Coimbatore	Tamil Nadu	B	1283	F
		<b>B Average</b>	946	
Bhavnagar	Gujarat	C	351	F
Jamnagar	Gujarat	C	351	F
Hubli-Dharwad	Karnataka	C	702	F
Mysuru	Karnataka	C	321	F
Gulbarga	Karnataka	C	182	F
Mangalore	Karnataka	C	291	F
Alappuzha (Alleppey)	Kerala	C	702	F
Kozhikode	Kerala	C	702	F
Kannur	Kerala	C	261	F
Thiruvananthapuram	Kerala	C	676	F
Thrissur	Kerala	C	400	F
Ahmednagar	Maharashtra	C	47	F
Akola	Maharashtra	C	39	F
Amravati	Maharashtra	C	351	F
Aurangabad	Maharashtra	C	623	F
Dhule	Maharashtra	C	47	F
Jalgaon	Maharashtra	C	37	F
Nanded	Maharashtra	C	30	F
Sangli	Maharashtra	C	47	F
Sholapur	Maharashtra	C	72	F
Erode	Tamil Nadu	C	702	F
Salem	Tamil Nadu	C	702	F

Tiruchy	Tamil Nadu	C	500	F
Tirunelveli	Tamil Nadu	C	126	F
Vellore	Tamil Nadu	C	702	F
Tuticorin	Tamil Nadu	C	181	F
Warangal	Telangana	C	125	F
		<b>C Average</b>	343	
Bharuch	Gujarat	D	171	F
Godhra	Gujarat	D	171	F
Junagadh	Gujarat	D	171	F
Mehsana	Gujarat	D	171	F
Palanpur	Gujarat	D	171	F
Porbandar	Gujarat	D	171	F
Veraval	Gujarat	D	171	F
Gangtok	Sikkim	D	38	F
		<b>D Average</b>	154	
Ajmer	Rajasthan	C	79	G
Bikaner	Rajasthan	C	31	G
Kota	Rajasthan	C	101	G
Udaipur	Rajasthan	C	105	G
Siliguri	West Bengal	C	65	G
		<b>C Average</b>	76	
Vijayawada	Andhra Pradesh	B	700	H
Vishakapatnam	Andhra Pradesh	B	805	H
Jamshedpur	Jharkhand	B	126	H
Bhopal	Madhya Pradesh	B	553	H
Indore	Madhya Pradesh	B	955	H
Jabalpur	Madhya Pradesh	B	239	H
Amritsar	Punjab	B	604	H
Agra	Uttar Pradesh	B	256	H
Allahabad	Uttar Pradesh	B	409	H
		<b>B Average</b>	516	
Rajahmundry	Andhra Pradesh	C	150	H
Guwahati	Assam	C	411	H
Muzaffarpur	Bihar	C	120	H
Bilaspur	Chhattisgarh	C	33	H
Raipur	Chhattisgarh	C	266	H
Jammu	Jammu & Kashmir	C	101	H
Srinagar	Jammu & Kashmir	C	61	H
Ranchi	Jharkhand	C	80	H
Ujjain	Madhya Pradesh	C	351	H
Gwalior	Madhya Pradesh	C	123	H

Rourkela	Odisha	C	102	H
Patiala	Punjab	C	165	H
Jalandhar	Punjab	C	419	H
Aligarh	Uttar Pradesh	C	31	H
Bareilly	Uttar Pradesh	C	53	H
Gorakhpur	Uttar Pradesh	C	31	H
Jhansi	Uttar Pradesh	C	48	H
		<b>C Average</b>	150	
Itanagar	Arunachal Pradesh	D	28	H
Durg-Bhillainagar	Chhattisgarh	D	171	H
Raigarh	Chhattisgarh	D	171	H
Hissar	Haryana	D	84	H
Karnal	Haryana	D	104	H
Agartala	Tripura	D	43	H
		<b>D Average</b>	100	

**Annexure XIV**  
**(Chapter no. 2/Para no. 2.21)**

**Category ‘A+’, ‘B’, ‘C’ and ‘D’ cities grouped based on radio listenership  
and category-wise average of indexed reference prices**

<b>City</b>	<b>State/UT</b>	<b>Category as per MIB</b>	<b>Indexed reference price (Rs. in lakh)</b>	<b>Group based on radio listenership</b>
Mumbai	Maharashtra	A+	12281	Q
Chennai	Tamil Nadu	A+	5339	Q
		<b>A+ Average</b>	8810	
Rajkot	Gujarat	B	608	Q
Vadodra	Gujarat	B	685	Q
Bhopal	Madhya Pradesh	B	553	Q
Indore	Madhya Pradesh	B	955	Q
Jabalpur	Madhya Pradesh	B	239	Q
Madurai	Tamil Nadu	B	649	Q
Coimbatore	Tamil Nadu	B	1283	Q
Agra	Uttar Pradesh	B	256	Q
Allahabad	Uttar Pradesh	B	409	Q
Asansol	West Bengal	B	194	Q
		<b>B Average</b>	583	
Muzaffarpur	Bihar	C	120	Q
Bhavnagar	Gujarat	C	351	Q
Jamnagar	Gujarat	C	351	Q
Mysuru	Karnataka	C	321	Q
Gulbarga	Karnataka	C	182	Q
Mangalore	Karnataka	C	291	Q
Ujjain	Madhya Pradesh	C	351	Q
Gwalior	Madhya Pradesh	C	123	Q
Ahmednagar	Maharashtra	C	47	Q
Akola	Maharashtra	C	39	Q
Amravati	Maharashtra	C	351	Q
Dhule	Maharashtra	C	47	Q
Jalgaon	Maharashtra	C	37	Q
Nanded	Maharashtra	C	30	Q

Sangli	Maharashtra	C	47	Q
Sholapur	Maharashtra	C	72	Q
Ajmer	Rajasthan	C	79	Q
Bikaner	Rajasthan	C	31	Q
Kota	Rajasthan	C	101	Q
Udaipur	Rajasthan	C	105	Q
Tiruchy	Tamil Nadu	C	500	Q
Tirunelveli	Tamil Nadu	C	126	Q
Tuticorin	Tamil Nadu	C	181	Q
Aligarh	Uttar Pradesh	C	31	Q
Bareilly	Uttar Pradesh	C	53	Q
Gorakhpur	Uttar Pradesh	C	31	Q
Jhansi	Uttar Pradesh	C	48	Q
Siliguri	West Bengal	C	65	Q
		<b>C Average</b>	147	
Bharuch	Gujarat	D	171	Q
Godhra	Gujarat	D	171	Q
Junagadh	Gujarat	D	171	Q
Mehsana	Gujarat	D	171	Q
Palanpur	Gujarat	D	171	Q
Porbandar	Gujarat	D	171	Q
Veraval	Gujarat	D	171	Q
		<b>D Average</b>	171	
Vijayawada	Andhra Pradesh	B	700	R
Vishakapatnam	Andhra Pradesh	B	805	R
		<b>B Average</b>	753	
Nellore	Andhra Pradesh	C	702	R
Rajahmundry	Andhra Pradesh	C	150	R
Tirupati	Andhra Pradesh	C	451	R
Bhubaneshwar	Odisha	C	740	R
Rourkela	Odisha	C	102	R
Warangal	Telangana	C	125	R
		<b>C Average</b>	378	
Jamshedpur	Jharkhand	B	126	S
Amritsar	Punjab	B	604	S
		<b>B Average</b>	365	
Guwahati	Assam	C	411	S
Bilaspur	Chhattisgarh	C	33	S
Raipur	Chhattisgarh	C	266	S

Jammu	Jammu & Kashmir	C	101	S
Srinagar	Jammu & Kashmir	C	61	S
Ranchi	Jharkhand	C	80	S
Alappuzha (Alleppey)	Kerala	C	702	S
Kozhikode	Kerala	C	702	S
Kannur	Kerala	C	261	S
Thiruvananthapuram	Kerala	C	676	S
Thrissur	Kerala	C	400	S
Patiala	Punjab	C	165	S
Jalandhar	Punjab	C	419	S
		<b>C Average</b>	329	
Durg-Bhillainagar	Chhattisgarh	D	171	S
Raigarh	Chhattisgarh	D	171	S
Hissar	Haryana	D	84	S
Karnal	Haryana	D	104	S
Agartala	Tripura	D	43	S
Gangtok	Sikkim	D	38	S
		<b>D Average</b>	102	

**Annexure XV**  
**(Chapter no. 2/Para no. 2.22)**

**Valuation matrix derived on the basis of per capita GSDP**

City category (based on population)	A+	B	C	D
State/UT category (based per capita GSDP)				
J	12281		298	75
K	5339	762	423	153
L		390	115	128

**Note:** No reference values were obtained for cells (A+,L) and (B,J). The reference value arrived for cell (C,J) was 298 which was considered inconsistent considering the value of cell (C,K) was significantly higher at 423. Similarly, the cell value 75 for cell (D,J) was considered inconsistent considering the value of cell (D,K) was higher at 153. The cell value (D,L) was higher than cell value (C,L), however, considering the extent of difference, (D,L) was not considered inconsistent. Accordingly, cell values (C,J) and (D,J) were eliminated from next step of computation of RPs, while other values including (D,L) have been considered for computation of RPs.

**Annexure XVI**  
**(Chapter no. 2/Para no. 2.22)**

**Valuation matrix derived on the basis of per capita GR**

City category (based on population)  State/UT category (based on per capita GR)	A+	B	C	D
F	8810	946	343	154
G			76	
H		516	150	100

**Note:** No reference values were obtained for cells (A+,G), (A+,H), (B,G) and (D,G). The reference value arrived for cell (C,G) was 76 which was considered inconsistent considering the value of cell (C,H) was significantly higher at 150. Accordingly, cell value (C,G) was eliminated from next step of computation of RPs.

**Annexure XVII**  
**(Chapter no. 2/Para no. 2.22)**

**Valuation matrix derived on the basis of radio listenership**

City category (based on population) State/UT Category (based on density of FM Radio receivers)	A+	B	C	D
Q	8810	583	147	171
R		753	378	
S		365	329	102

**Note:** No reference values were obtained for cells (A+,R), (A+,S) and (D,R). The reference values arrived for cells (B,Q) and (C,Q) were considered inconsistent considering these were significantly lower than values of cells (B,R) and (C,R), respectively. Accordingly, cell values (B,Q) and (C,Q) were eliminated from next step of computation of RPs.

**Annexure XVIII**  
**(Chapter no. 2/Para no. 2.23 and 2.24)**

**Details of reserve prices for 273 cities**

S. No. (1)	City (2)	State/UT (3)	District (4)	City category as per MIB (5)	Group based on GSDP per capita (6)	Group based on GR per capita (7)	Group based on radio listenership (8)	Valuation based on per capita GSDP (Rs. in lakh) (9)	Valuation based on per capita GR (Rs. in lakh) (10)	Valuation based on radio listenership (Rs. in lakh) (11)	Average value (Rs. in lakh) (12)	City MII (13)	City MII adjusted value (14)	Factor for RP (80%/40%) (Rs. in lakh) (15)	Factor based RP (Rs. in lakh) (16)	Adjustment to RP (17)	Final RP (Rs. in lakh) (18)
1	Port Blair	Andaman and Nicobar	NA	D	Refer to paragraph 2.37 for details of computation of reserve price											41	
2	Adoni	Andhra Pradesh	Kurnool	D	K	H	R	153	100		127	0.94	119	80%	95	No Adjustment	95
3	Anantapuram	Andhra Pradesh	Anantapur	D	K	H	R	153	100		127	0.96	122	80%	98	No Adjustment	98
4	Bhimavaram	Andhra Pradesh	West Godavari	D	K	H	R	153	100		127	1.05	133	80%	106	No Adjustment	106
5	Chilakaluripet	Andhra Pradesh	Guntur	D	K	H	R	153	100		127	1.05	133	80%	107	No Adjustment	107
6	Chirala	Andhra Pradesh	Prakasam	D	K	H	R	153	100		127	0.96	122	80%	97	No Adjustment	97
7	Chittoor	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	D	K	H	R	153	100		127	0.99	126	80%	101	No Adjustment	101
8	Cuddapah	Andhra Pradesh	Y.S.R.	D	K	H	R	153	100		127	0.97	123	80%	98	No Adjustment	98

S. No. (1)	City (2)	State/UT (3)	District (4)	City category as per MIB (5)	Group based on GSDP per capita (6)	Group based on GR per capita (7)	Group based on radio listenership (8)	Valuation based on per capita GSDP (Rs. in lakh) (9)	Valuation based on per capita GR (Rs. in lakh) (10)	Valuation based on radio listenership (Rs. in lakh) (11)	Average value (Rs. in lakh) (12)	City MII (13)	City MII adjusted value (14)	Factor for RP (80%/40%) (Rs. in lakh) (15)	Factor based RP (Rs. in lakh) (16)	Adjustment to RP (17)	Final RP (Rs. in lakh) (18)
9	Dharmavaram	Andhra Pradesh	Anantapur	D	K	H	R	153	100		127	0.96	122	80%	98	No Adjustment	98
10	Eluru	Andhra Pradesh	West Godavari	D	K	H	R	153	100		127	1.05	133	80%	106	No Adjustment	106
11	Guntakal	Andhra Pradesh	Anantapur	D	K	H	R	153	100		127	0.96	122	80%	98	No Adjustment	98
12	Hindupur	Andhra Pradesh	Anantapur	D	K	H	R	153	100		127	0.96	122	80%	98	No Adjustment	98
13	Kakinada	Andhra Pradesh	East Godavari	C	K	H	R	423	150	378	317	1.06	337	80%	270	Lower (Factored RP, MIB RP)	270
14	Kurnool	Andhra Pradesh	Kurnool	C	K	H	R	423	150	378	317	0.94	298	80%	239	Lower (Factored RP, MIB RP)	239
15	Machilipatnam	Andhra Pradesh	Krishna	D	K	H	R	153	100		127	1.21	154	80%	123	No Adjustment	123
16	Madanapalle	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	D	K	H	R	153	100		127	0.99	126	80%	101	No Adjustment	101
17	Nandyal	Andhra Pradesh	Kurnool	D	K	H	R	153	100		127	0.94	119	80%	95	No Adjustment	95

S. No. (1)	City (2)	State/UT (3)	District (4)	City category as per MIB (5)	Group based on GSDP per capita (6)	Group based on GR per capita (7)	Group based on radio listenership (8)	Valuation based on per capita GSDP (Rs. in lakh) (9)	Valuation based on per capita GR (Rs. in lakh) (10)	Valuation based on radio listenership (Rs. in lakh) (11)	Average value (Rs. in lakh) (12)	City MII (13)	City MII adjusted value (14)	Factor for RP (80%/40%) (Rs. in lakh) (15)	Factor based RP (Rs. in lakh) (16)	Adjustment to RP (17)	Final RP (Rs. in lakh) (18)
18	Narasaraopet	Andhra Pradesh	Guntur	D	K	H	R	153	100		127	1.05	133	80%	107	No Adjustment	107
19	Nellore	Andhra Pradesh	Sri Potti Sriramulu Nellore	C	K	H	R	423	150	378	317	1.03	326	80%	261	Lower (Factored RP, Highest Bid)	261
20	Ongole	Andhra Pradesh	Prakasam	D	K	H	R	153	100		127	0.96	122	80%	97	No Adjustment	97
21	Proddatur	Andhra Pradesh	Y.S.R.	D	K	H	R	153	100		127	0.97	123	80%	98	No Adjustment	98
22	Rajahmundry	Andhra Pradesh	East Godavari	C	K	H	R	423	150	378	317	1.06	337	80%	270	Higher (Factored RP, Highest Bid)	270
23	Srikakulam	Andhra Pradesh	Srikakulam	D	K	H	R	153	100		127	0.83	105	80%	84	No Adjustment	84
24	Tadpatri	Andhra Pradesh	Anantapur	D	K	H	R	153	100		127	0.96	122	80%	98	No Adjustment	98
25	Tirupati	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	C	K	H	R	423	150	378	317	0.99	316	80%	253	Higher (Factored RP, Highest Bid)	450

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26	Vijayawada	Andhra Pradesh	Krishna	B	K	H	R	762	516	753	677	1.21	822	80%	658	Higher (Factored RP, Highest Bid)	700
27	Visakhapatnam	Andhra Pradesh	Vishakhapatnam	B	K	H	R	762	516	753	677	1.22	826	80%	661	Lower (Factored RP, MIB RP)	466
28	Vizianagaram	Andhra Pradesh	Vizianagaram	D	K	H	R	153	100		127	0.88	112	80%	89	No Adjustment	89
29	Itanagar	Arunachal Pradesh	NA	D	K	H	#N/A	153	100		127	#N/A	NA	40%	51	Higher (Factored RP, Highest Bid)	51
30	Dibrugarh	Assam	Dibrugarh	D	L	H	S	128	100	102	110	0.89	98	40%	39	No Adjustment	39
31	Jorhat	Assam	Jorhat	D	L	H	S	128	100	102	110	0.92	101	40%	41	No Adjustment	41
32	Nagaon (Nowgang)	Assam	Nagaon	D	L	H	S	128	100	102	110	0.64	71	40%	28	No Adjustment	28
33	Silchar	Assam	Cachar	D	L	H	S	128	100	102	110	0.66	73	40%	29	No Adjustment	29

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34	Tezpur	Assam	Sonitpur	D	L	H	S	128	100	102	110	0.66	72	40%	29	No Adjustment	29
35	Tinsukia	Assam	Tinsukia	D	L	H	S	128	100	102	110	0.78	86	40%	34	No Adjustment	34
36	Arrah	Bihar	Bhojpur	D	L	H	Q	128	100	171	133	0.57	76	80%	61	No Adjustment	61
37	Aurangabad	Bihar	Aurangabad	D	L	H	Q	128	100	171	133	0.49	65	80%	52	No Adjustment	52
38	Bagaha	Bihar	Pashchim Champaran	D	L	H	Q	128	100	171	133	0.46	62	80%	50	No Adjustment	50
39	Begusarai	Bihar	Begusarai	D	L	H	Q	128	100	171	133	0.55	73	80%	59	No Adjustment	59
40	Bettiah	Bihar	Pashchim Champaran	D	L	H	Q	128	100	171	133	0.46	62	80%	50	No Adjustment	50
41	Bhagalpur	Bihar	Bhagalpur	C	L	H	Q	115	150		133	0.58	77	80%	62	No Adjustment	62
42	Bihar Sharif	Bihar	Nalanda	D	L	H	Q	128	100	171	133	0.53	70	80%	56	No Adjustment	56

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43	Chapra	Bihar	Saran	D	L	H	Q	128	100	171	133	0.53	70	80%	56	No Adjustment	56
44	Darbhanga	Bihar	Darbhanga	D	L	H	Q	128	100	171	133	0.50	66	80%	53	No Adjustment	53
45	Gaya	Bihar	Gaya	C	L	H	Q	115	150		133	0.51	67	80%	54	No Adjustment	54
46	Kishanganj	Bihar	Kishanganj	D	L	H	Q	128	100	171	133	0.43	57	80%	45	No Adjustment	45
47	Motihari	Bihar	Purba Champaran	D	L	H	Q	128	100	171	133	0.49	65	80%	52	No Adjustment	52
48	Munger	Bihar	Munger	D	L	H	Q	128	100	171	133	0.65	87	80%	69	No Adjustment	69
49	Purnia	Bihar	Purnia	C	L	H	Q	115	150		133	0.44	58	80%	47	No Adjustment	47
50	Saharsa	Bihar	Saharsa	D	L	H	Q	128	100	171	133	0.45	59	80%	47	No Adjustment	47
51	Sasaram	Bihar	Rohtas	D	L	H	Q	128	100	171	133	0.56	75	80%	60	No Adjustment	60
52	Sitamarhi	Bihar	Sitamarhi	D	L	H	Q	128	100	171	133	0.46	61	80%	49	No Adjustment	49

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53	Siwan	Bihar	Siwan	D	L	H	Q	128	100	171	133	0.53	71	80%	57	No Adjustment	57
54	Ambikapur	Chhattisgarh	Surguja	D	L	H	S	128	100	102	110	0.57	63	80%	51	No Adjustment	51
55	Durg	Chhattisgarh	Durg	D	L	H	S	128	100	102	110	0.98	108	80%	87	Lower (Factored RP, Highest Bid)	87
56	Jagdalpur	Chhattisgarh	Bastar	D	L	H	S	128	100	102	110	0.60	66	80%	53	Lower (Factored RP, MIB RP)	53
57	Korba	Chhattisgarh	Korba	D	L	H	S	128	100	102	110	0.99	109	80%	87	Lower (Factored RP, MIB RP)	87
58	Raigarh	Chhattisgarh	Raigarh	D	L	H	S	128	100	102	110	0.76	84	80%	67	Lower (Factored RP, Highest Bid)	67
59	Raipur	Chhattisgarh	Raipur	C	L	H	S	115	150	329	198	0.94	187	80%	149	Lower (Factored RP, MIB RP)	149

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60	Daman	Gujarat	NA	D	K	F	Q	153	154	171	160	#N/A	NA	80%	128	No Adjustment	128
61	Panaji	Goa	North Goa	D	J	F	S		154	102	128	2.40	308	80%	246	Lower (Factored RP, MIB RP)	171
62	Amreli	Gujarat	Amreli	D	K	F	Q	153	154	171	160	1.04	165	80%	132	No Adjustment	132
63	Bharuch	Gujarat	Bharuch	D	K	F	Q	153	154	171	160	1.17	186	80%	149	Lower (Factored RP, Highest Bid)	149
64	Bhavnagar	Gujarat	Bhavnagar	C	K	F	Q	423	343		383	1.06	406	80%	325	Lower (Factored RP, Highest Bid)	325
65	Bhuj	Gujarat	Kachchh	D	K	F	Q	153	154	171	160	1.17	186	80%	149	No Adjustment	149
66	Botad	Gujarat	Bhavnagar	D	K	F	Q	153	154	171	160	1.06	169	80%	135	Lower (Factored RP, MIB RP)	135

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67	Dahod	Gujarat	Dohad	D	K	F	Q	153	154	171	160	0.57	91	80%	73	Lower (Factored RP, MIB RP)	73
68	Gandhidham	Gujarat	Kachchh	D	K	F	Q	153	154	171	160	1.17	186	80%	149	No Adjustment	149
69	Godhra	Gujarat	Panch Mahals	D	K	F	Q	153	154	171	160	0.75	120	80%	96	Lower (Factored RP, Highest Bid)	96
70	Jamnagar	Gujarat	Jamnagar	C	K	F	Q	423	343		383	1.18	452	80%	362	Lower (Factored RP, Highest Bid)	351
71	Jetpur Navagadh	Gujarat	Rajkot	D	K	F	Q	153	154	171	160	1.44	229	80%	184	Lower (Factored RP, MIB RP)	171
72	Junagadh	Gujarat	Junagadh	D	K	F	Q	153	154	171	160	1.10	175	80%	140	Lower (Factored RP, Highest Bid)	140
73	Mehsana	Gujarat	Mahesana	D	K	F	Q	153	154	171	160	1.09	174	80%	140	Lower (Factored RP,	140

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																Highest Bid)	
74	Palanpur	Gujarat	Banas Kantha	D	K	F	Q	153	154	171	160	0.73	116	80%	93	Lower (Factored RP, Highest Bid)	93
75	Patan	Gujarat	Patan	D	K	F	Q	153	154	171	160	0.86	137	80%	110	Lower (Factored RP, MIB RP)	110
76	Porbandar	Gujarat	Porbandar	D	K	F	Q	153	154	171	160	1.17	187	80%	150	Lower (Factored RP, Highest Bid)	150
77	Surendranagar Dudhrej	Gujarat	Surendranagar	D	K	F	Q	153	154	171	160	1.02	163	80%	131	Lower (Factored RP, MIB RP)	131
78	Veraval	Gujarat	Junagadh	D	K	F	Q	153	154	171	160	1.10	175	80%	140	Lower (Factored RP, Highest Bid)	140
79	Ambala	Haryana	Ambala	D	J	H	S		100	102	101	1.53	155	80%	124	No Adjustment	124

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80	Bhiwani	Haryana	Bhiwani	D	J	H	S		100	102	101	1.08	110	80%	88	No Adjustment	88
81	Jind	Haryana	Jind	D	J	H	S		100	102	101	1.09	110	80%	88	No Adjustment	88
82	Kaithal	Haryana	Kaithal	D	J	H	S		100	102	101	1.17	118	80%	95	No Adjustment	95
83	Panipat	Haryana	Panipat	D	J	H	S		100	102	101	1.40	141	80%	113	No Adjustment	113
84	Rewari	Haryana	Rewari	D	J	H	S		100	102	101	1.36	138	80%	110	No Adjustment	110
85	Rohtak	Haryana	Rohtak	D	J	H	S		100	102	101	1.36	138	80%	110	No Adjustment	110
86	Sirsa	Haryana	Sirsa	D	J	H	S		100	102	101	1.21	122	80%	98	No Adjustment	98
87	Thanesar	Haryana	Kurukshetra	D	J	H	S		100	102	101	1.32	133	80%	107	No Adjustment	107
88	Anantnag	Jammu & Kashmir	NA	D	L	H	S	128	100	102	110	#N/A	NA	40%	44	No Adjustment	44
89	Bokaro Steel City	Jharkhand	Bokaro	D	L	H	S	128	100	102	110	0.96	106	80%	85	No Adjustment	85

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90	Deoghar	Jharkhand	Deoghar	D	L	H	S	128	100	102	110	0.63	69	80%	55	No Adjustment	55
91	Dhanbad	Jharkhand	Dhanbad	B	L	H	S	390	516	365	424	1.02	433	80%	346	No Adjustment	346
92	Giridih	Jharkhand	Giridih	D	L	H	S	128	100	102	110	0.53	59	80%	47	No Adjustment	47
93	Hazaribag	Jharkhand	Hazaribagh	D	L	H	S	128	100	102	110	0.74	82	80%	65	No Adjustment	65
94	Medninar (Daltonganj)	Jharkhand	Palamu	D	L	H	S	128	100	102	110	0.53	59	80%	47	No Adjustment	47
95	Bagalkot	Karnataka	Bagalkot	D	J	F	Q		154	171	163	0.86	140	80%	112	No Adjustment	112
96	Belgaum	Karnataka	Belgaum	C	J	F	Q		343		343	0.97	331	80%	265	Lower (Factored RP, MIB RP)	265
97	Bellary	Karnataka	Bellary	C	J	F	Q		343		343	1.03	352	80%	282	Lower (Factored RP, MIB RP)	282
98	Bidar	Karnataka	Bidar	D	J	F	Q		154	171	163	0.82	133	80%	106	No Adjustment	106

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99	Bijapur	Karnataka	Bijapur	C	J	F	Q		343		343	0.45	155	80%	124	No Adjustment	124
100	Chikmagalur	Karnataka	Chikmagalur	D	J	F	Q		154	171	163	1.09	177	80%	141	No Adjustment	141
101	Chitradurga	Karnataka	Chitradurga	D	J	F	Q		154	171	163	0.96	156	80%	125	No Adjustment	125
102	Davangere	Karnataka	Davanager e	C	J	F	Q		343		343	1.03	353	80%	283	Lower (Factored RP, MIB RP)	283
103	Gadag Betigeri	Karnataka	Gadag	D	J	F	Q		154	171	163	0.89	145	80%	116	No Adjustment	116
104	Gulbarga	Karnataka	Gulbarga	C	J	F	Q		343		343	0.84	290	80%	232	Lower (Factored RP, MIB RP)	150
105	Hassan	Karnataka	Hassan	D	J	F	Q		154	171	163	1.03	167	80%	134	No Adjustment	134
106	Hospet	Karnataka	Bellary	D	J	F	Q		154	171	163	1.03	167	80%	133	No Adjustment	133
107	Hubli-Dharwad	Karnataka	Dharwad	C	J	F	Q		343		343	1.10	378	80%	303	Lower (Factored RP,	303

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																Highest Bid)	
108	Kolar	Karnataka	Kolar	D	J	F	Q		154	171	163	1.06	172	80%	137	No Adjustment	137
109	Mangaluru	Karnataka	Dakshina Kannada	C	J	F	Q		343		343	1.40	480	80%	384	Lower (Factored RP, MIB RP)	275
110	Mysuru	Karnataka	Mysore	C	J	F	Q		343		343	1.19	410	80%	328	Higher (Factored RP, Highest Bid)	328
111	Raichur	Karnataka	Raichur	D	J	F	Q		154	171	163	0.83	135	80%	108	No Adjustment	108
112	Shimoga	Karnataka	Shimoga	C	J	F	Q		343		343	1.14	393	80%	314	No Adjustment	314
113	Tumkur	Karnataka	Tumkur	D	J	F	Q		154	171	163	1.07	174	80%	139	No Adjustment	139
114	Udupi	Karnataka	Udupi	D	J	F	Q		154	171	163	1.30	212	80%	169	No Adjustment	169

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115	Alappuzha (Alleppey)	Kerala	Alappuzha	C	J	F	S		343	329	336	1.72	579	80%	463	Lower (Factored RP, Highest Bid)	463
116	Kanhangad (Kasaragod)	Kerala	Kasaragod	D	J	F	S		154	102	128	1.47	189	80%	151	No Adjustment	151
117	Kannur	Kerala	Kannur	C	J	F	S		343	329	336	1.65	554	80%	443	Lower (Factored RP, MIB RP)	250
118	Palakkad	Kerala	Palakkad	D	J	F	S		154	102	128	1.53	196	80%	157	No Adjustment	157
119	Thrisur	Kerala	Thrissur	C	J	F	S		343	329	336	1.80	606	80%	485	Lower (Factored RP, MIB RP)	349
120	Kavaratti	Lakshadweep	NA	D	Refer to paragraph 2.36 for details of computation of Reserve Price										No Adjustment	5	
121	Betul	Madhya Pradesh	Betul	D	L	H	Q	128	100	171	133	0.71	94	80%	75	No Adjustment	75
122	Burhanpur	Madhya Pradesh	Burhanpur	D	L	H	Q	128	100	171	133	0.73	97	80%	78	Lower (Factored RP, MIB RP)	78

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123	Chhattarpur	Madhya Pradesh	Chhattarpur	D	L	H	Q	128	100	171	133	0.64	85	80%	68	Lower (Factored RP, MIB RP)	68
124	Chhindwara	Madhya Pradesh	Chhindwara	D	L	H	Q	128	100	171	133	0.75	100	80%	80	Lower (Factored RP, MIB RP)	80
125	Damoh	Madhya Pradesh	Damoh	D	L	H	Q	128	100	171	133	0.65	87	80%	70	Lower (Factored RP, MIB RP)	70
126	Guna	Madhya Pradesh	Guna	D	L	H	Q	128	100	171	133	0.67	90	80%	72	Lower (Factored RP, MIB RP)	72
127	Itarsi	Madhya Pradesh	Hoshangabad	D	L	H	Q	128	100	171	133	0.87	116	80%	92	Lower (Factored RP, MIB RP)	92
128	Khandwa	Madhya Pradesh	Khandwa (East Nimar)	D	L	H	Q	128	100	171	133	0.73	97	80%	78	Lower (Factored RP, MIB RP)	78
129	Khargone	Madhya Pradesh	Khargone (West Nimar)	D	L	H	Q	128	100	171	133	0.64	85	80%	68	Lower (Factored RP, MIB RP)	68

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130	Mandsaur	Madhya Pradesh	Mandsaur	D	L	H	Q	128	100	171	133	0.75	100	80%	80	Lower (Factored RP, MIB RP)	80
131	Murwara (Katni)	Madhya Pradesh	Katni	D	L	H	Q	128	100	171	133	0.70	94	80%	75	Lower (Factored RP, MIB RP)	75
132	Neemuch	Madhya Pradesh	Neemuch	D	L	H	Q	128	100	171	133	0.79	105	80%	84	Lower (Factored RP, MIB RP)	84
133	Ratlam	Madhya Pradesh	Ratlam	D	L	H	Q	128	100	171	133	0.76	101	80%	81	Lower (Factored RP, MIB RP)	81
134	Rewa	Madhya Pradesh	Rewa	D	L	H	Q	128	100	171	133	0.64	85	80%	68	Lower (Factored RP, MIB RP)	68
135	Sagar	Madhya Pradesh	Sagar	C	L	H	Q	115	150		133	0.75	100	80%	80	No Adjustment	80
136	Satna	Madhya Pradesh	Satna	D	L	H	Q	128	100	171	133	0.68	91	80%	73	Lower (Factored RP, MIB RP)	73
137	Seoni	Madhya Pradesh	Seoni	D	L	H	Q	128	100	171	133	0.62	82	80%	66	No Adjustment	66

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138	Shivpuri	Madhya Pradesh	Shivpuri	D	L	H	Q	128	100	171	133	0.60	79	80%	64	Lower (Factored RP, MIB RP)	64
139	Singrauli	Madhya Pradesh	Singrauli	D	L	H	Q	128	100	171	133	0.63	84	80%	67	Lower (Factored RP, MIB RP)	67
140	Ujjain	Madhya Pradesh	Ujjain	C	L	H	Q	115	150		133	0.95	127	80%	101	Lower (Factored RP, Highest Bid)	101
141	Vidisha	Madhya Pradesh	Vidisha	D	L	H	Q	128	100	171	133	0.70	93	80%	74	Lower (Factored RP, MIB RP)	74
142	Achalpur	Maharashtra	Amravati	D	J	F	Q		154	171	163	1.00	163	80%	130	Lower (Factored RP, MIB RP)	130
143	Amravati	Maharashtra	Amravati	C	J	F	Q		343		343	1.00	344	80%	275	Lower (Factored RP, Highest Bid)	275
144	Barshi	Maharashtra	Solapur	D	J	F	Q		154	171	163	1.02	165	80%	132	Lower (Factored RP, MIB RP)	132

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145	Chandrapur	Maharashtra	Nagpur	C	J	F	Q		343		343	1.54	528	80%	422	No Adjustment	422
146	Dhule	Maharashtra	Dhule	C	J	F	Q		343		343	0.87	300	80%	240	Higher (Factored RP, Highest Bid)	240
147	Gondiya	Maharashtra	Gondiya	D	J	F	Q		154	171	163	0.86	141	80%	113	Lower (Factored RP, MIB RP)	113
148	Latur	Maharashtra	Latur	C	J	F	Q		343		343	0.87	299	80%	239	No Adjustment	239
149	Malegaon	Maharashtra	Nashik	C	J	F	Q		343		343	1.13	388	80%	311	Lower (Factored RP, MIB RP)	311
150	Nanded	Maharashtra	Nanded	C	J	F	Q		343		343	0.81	277	80%	221	Higher (Factored RP, Highest Bid)	221
151	Nandurbar	Maharashtra	Nandurbar	D	J	F	Q		154	171	163	0.65	105	80%	84	No Adjustment	84
152	Osmanabad	Maharashtra	Osmanabad	D	J	F	Q		154	171	163	0.83	135	80%	108	No Adjustment	108

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153	Udgir	Maharashtra	Latur	D	J	F	Q		154	171	163	0.87	142	80%	113	No Adjustment	113
154	Wardha	Maharashtra	Wardha	D	J	F	Q		154	171	163	1.09	177	80%	142	Lower (Factored RP, MIB RP)	142
155	Yavatmal	Maharashtra	Yavatmal	D	J	F	Q		154	171	163	0.86	139	80%	111	Lower (Factored RP, MIB RP)	111
156	Imphal	Manipur	NA	C	L	#N/A	S	115		329	222	#N/A	NA	40%	89	No Adjustment	89
157	Dimapur	Nagaland	NA	D	L	#N/A	S	128		102	115	#N/A	NA	40%	46	No Adjustment	46
158	Kohima	Nagaland	NA	D	L	#N/A	S	128		102	115	#N/A	NA	40%	46	No Adjustment	46
159	Baleshwar	Odisha	Baleshwar	D	L	H	R	128	100		114	0.77	88	80%	70	No Adjustment	70
160	Baripada	Odisha	Mayurbhanj	D	L	H	R	128	100		114	0.58	66	80%	53	No Adjustment	53
161	Berhampur	Odisha	Ganjam	C	L	H	R	115	150	378	214	0.79	169	80%	136	No Adjustment	136

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162	Bhadrak	Odisha	Bhadrak	D	L	H	R	128	100		114	0.76	87	80%	70	No Adjustment	70
163	Puri	Odisha	Puri	D	L	H	R	128	100		114	0.80	92	80%	73	No Adjustment	73
164	Sambalpur	Odisha	Sambalpur	D	L	H	R	128	100		114	0.95	109	80%	87	No Adjustment	87
165	Abohar	Punjab	Firozpur	D	K	H	S	153	100	102	118	1.33	157	80%	126	No Adjustment	126
166	Barnala	Punjab	Barnala	D	K	H	S	153	100	102	118	1.43	169	80%	135	No Adjustment	135
167	Bathinda	Punjab	Bathinda	D	K	H	S	153	100	102	118	1.44	170	80%	136	No Adjustment	136
168	Firozpur	Punjab	Firozpur	D	K	H	S	153	100	102	118	1.33	157	80%	126	No Adjustment	126
169	Hoshiarpur	Punjab	Hoshiarpur	D	K	H	S	153	100	102	118	1.61	190	80%	152	No Adjustment	152
170	Ludhiana	Punjab	Ludhiana	B	K	H	S	762	516	365	548	1.79	979	80%	783	No Adjustment	783
171	Moga	Punjab	Moga	D	K	H	S	153	100	102	118	1.46	173	80%	138	No Adjustment	138

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172	Muktsar	Punjab	Muktsar	D	K	H	S	153	100	102	118	1.34	159	80%	127	No Adjustment	127
173	Pathankot	Punjab	Gurdaspur	D	K	H	S	153	100	102	118	1.43	170	80%	136	No Adjustment	136
174	Alwar	Rajasthan	Alwar	C	L	G	Q	115			115	0.89	103	80%	82	No Adjustment	82
175	Banswara	Rajasthan	Banswara	D	L	G	Q	128		171	150	0.55	83	80%	66	No Adjustment	66
176	Beawar	Rajasthan	Ajmer	D	L	G	Q	128		171	150	1.10	164	80%	132	No Adjustment	132
177	Bharatpur	Rajasthan	Bharatpur	D	L	G	Q	128		171	150	0.78	116	80%	93	No Adjustment	93
178	Bhilwara	Rajasthan	Bhilwara	C	L	G	Q	115			115	0.87	100	80%	80	No Adjustment	80
179	Chittaurgarh	Rajasthan	Chittaurgarh	D	L	G	Q	128		171	150	0.85	127	80%	101	No Adjustment	101
180	Churu	Rajasthan	Churu	D	L	G	Q	128		171	150	0.79	119	80%	95	No Adjustment	95
181	Dhaulpur	Rajasthan	Dhaulpur	D	L	G	Q	128		171	150	0.67	100	80%	80	No Adjustment	80

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182	Ganganagar	Rajasthan	Ganganagar	D	L	G	Q	128		171	150	1.01	151	80%	121	No Adjustment	121
183	Hanumangarh	Rajasthan	Hanumangarh	D	L	G	Q	128		171	150	0.85	128	80%	102	No Adjustment	102
184	Hindaun	Rajasthan	Karauli	D	L	G	Q	128		171	150	0.67	100	80%	80	No Adjustment	80
185	Jhunjhunun	Rajasthan	Jhunjhunun	D	L	G	Q	128		171	150	0.92	137	80%	110	No Adjustment	110
186	Makrana	Rajasthan	Nagaur	D	L	G	Q	128		171	150	0.80	120	80%	96	No Adjustment	96
187	Nagaur	Rajasthan	Nagaur	D	L	G	Q	128		171	150	0.80	120	80%	96	No Adjustment	96
188	Pali	Rajasthan	Pali	D	L	G	Q	128		171	150	0.89	133	80%	106	No Adjustment	106
189	Sawai Madhopur	Rajasthan	Sawai Madhopur	D	L	G	Q	128		171	150	0.76	114	80%	91	No Adjustment	91
190	Sikar	Rajasthan	Sikar	D	L	G	Q	128		171	150	0.90	135	80%	108	No Adjustment	108
191	Sujangarh	Rajasthan	Churu	D	L	G	Q	128		171	150	0.79	119	80%	95	No Adjustment	95

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192	Tonk	Rajasthan	Tonk	D	L	G	Q	128		171	150	0.79	118	80%	94	No Adjustment	94
193	Gangtok	Sikkim	NA	D	J	F	S		154	102	128	#N/A	NA	80%	102	Lower (Factored RP, MIB RP)	31
194	Coonoor	Tamil Nadu	The Nilgiris	D	K	F	Q	153	154	171	160	1.28	204	80%	163	No Adjustment	163
195	Dindigul	Tamil Nadu	Dindigul	D	K	F	Q	153	154	171	160	1.20	192	80%	153	No Adjustment	153
196	Erode	Tamil Nadu	Erode	C	K	F	Q	423	343		383	1.44	551	80%	441	Lower (Factored RP, Highest Bid)	441
197	Karaikudi	Tamil Nadu	Sivaganga	D	K	F	Q	153	154	171	160	1.16	186	80%	149	No Adjustment	149
198	Karur	Tamil Nadu	Karur	D	K	F	Q	153	154	171	160	1.32	210	80%	168	No Adjustment	168
199	Nagarcoil/Kanyakumari	Tamil Nadu	Kanniyakumari	D	K	F	Q	153	154	171	160	1.51	241	80%	193	No Adjustment	193

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200	Neyveli	Tamil Nadu	Cuddalore	D	K	F	Q	153	154	171	160	1.23	196	80%	157	No Adjustment	157
201	Pudukkottai	Tamil Nadu	Pudukkottai	D	K	F	Q	153	154	171	160	1.09	173	80%	139	No Adjustment	139
202	Rajapalaya m	Tamil Nadu	Virudhunagar	D	K	F	Q	153	154	171	160	1.25	199	80%	159	No Adjustment	159
203	Salem	Tamil Nadu	Salem	C	K	F	Q	423	343		383	1.28	492	80%	394	Lower (Factored RP, Highest Bid)	394
204	Thanjavur	Tamil Nadu	Thanjavur	D	K	F	Q	153	154	171	160	1.23	196	80%	157	No Adjustment	157
205	Tiruchy	Tamil Nadu	Tiruchirappalli	C	K	F	Q	423	343		383	1.33	508	80%	407	Higher (Factored RP, Highest Bid)	500
206	Tirunelveli	Tamil Nadu	Tirunelveli	C	K	F	Q	423	343		383	1.26	485	80%	388	Higher (Factored RP, Highest Bid)	388
207	Tiruvannamalai	Tamil Nadu	Tiruvannamalai	D	K	F	Q	153	154	171	160	1.03	164	80%	131	No Adjustment	131

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208	Tuticorin	Tamil Nadu	Thoothukudi	C	K	F	Q	423	343		383	1.37	526	80%	421	Lower (Factored RP, MIB RP)	150
209	Vaniyambadi	Tamil Nadu	Vellore	D	K	F	Q	153	154	171	160	1.21	193	80%	154	No Adjustment	154
210	Vellore	Tamil Nadu	Vellore	C	K	F	Q	423	343		383	1.21	463	80%	370	Lower (Factored RP, Highest Bid)	370
211	Adilabad	Telangana	Adilabad	D	J	F	R		154		154	0.92	143	80%	114	No Adjustment	114
212	Karimnagar	Telangana	Karimnagar	D	J	F	R		154		154	1.04	160	80%	128	No Adjustment	128
213	Khammam	Telangana	Khammam	D	J	F	R		154		154	1.00	154	80%	123	No Adjustment	123
214	Kothagudem	Telangana	Khammam	D	J	F	R		154		154	1.00	154	80%	123	No Adjustment	123
215	Mahbubnagar	Telangana	Mahbubnagar	D	J	F	R		154		154	0.84	129	80%	104	No Adjustment	104
216	Mancherial	Telangana	Adilabad	D	J	F	R		154		154	0.92	143	80%	114	No Adjustment	114

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217	Nalgonda	Telangana	Nalgonda	D	J	F	R		154		154	0.97	150	80%	120	No Adjustment	120
218	Nizamabad	Telangana	Nizamabad	C	J	F	R		343	378	361	0.98	352	80%	281	No Adjustment	281
219	Ramagundam	Telangana	Karimnagar	D	J	F	R		154		154	1.04	160	80%	128	No Adjustment	128
220	Suryapet	Telangana	Nalgonda	D	J	F	R		154		154	0.97	150	80%	120	No Adjustment	120
221	Warangal	Telangana	Warangal	C	J	F	R		343	378	361	1.01	366	80%	293	Higher (Factored RP, Highest Bid)	293
222	Agartala	Tripura	NA	D	L	H	S	128	100	102	110	#N/A	NA	40%	44	Higher (Factored RP, Highest Bid)	71
223	Akbarpur	Uttar Pradesh	Ambedkar Nagar	D	L	H	Q	128	100	171	133	0.59	78	80%	63	No Adjustment	63
224	Azamgarh	Uttar Pradesh	Azamgarh	D	L	H	Q	128	100	171	133	0.63	84	80%	67	No Adjustment	67

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225	Badaun	Uttar Pradesh	Budaun	D	L	H	Q	128	100	171	133	0.58	77	80%	62	No Adjustment	62
226	Bahraich	Uttar Pradesh	Bahraich	D	L	H	Q	128	100	171	133	0.49	65	80%	52	No Adjustment	52
227	Ballia	Uttar Pradesh	Ballia	D	L	H	Q	128	100	171	133	0.61	82	80%	65	No Adjustment	65
228	Banda	Uttar Pradesh	Banda	D	L	H	Q	128	100	171	133	0.58	77	80%	61	No Adjustment	61
229	Basti	Uttar Pradesh	Basti	D	L	H	Q	128	100	171	133	0.62	82	80%	66	No Adjustment	66
230	Deoria	Uttar Pradesh	Deoria	D	L	H	Q	128	100	171	133	0.64	85	80%	68	No Adjustment	68
231	Etah	Uttar Pradesh	Etah	D	L	H	Q	128	100	171	133	0.63	84	80%	67	No Adjustment	67
232	Etawah	Uttar Pradesh	Etawah	D	L	H	Q	128	100	171	133	0.73	97	80%	77	No Adjustment	77
233	Faizabad/Ayodhya	Uttar Pradesh	Faizabad	D	L	H	Q	128	100	171	133	0.68	91	80%	73	No Adjustment	73

S. No. (1)	City (2)	State/UT (3)	District (4)	City category as per MIB (5)	Group based on GSDP per capita (6)	Group based on GR per capita (7)	Group based on radio listenership (8)	Valuation based on per capita GSDP (Rs. in lakh) (9)	Valuation based on per capita GR (Rs. in lakh) (10)	Valuation based on radio listenership (Rs. in lakh) (11)	Average value (Rs. in lakh) (12)	City MII (13)	City MII adjusted value (14)	Factor for RP (80%/40%) (Rs. in lakh) (15)	Factor based RP (Rs. in lakh) (16)	Adjustment to RP (17)	Final RP (Rs. in lakh) (18)
234	Farrukhabad cum Fatehgarh	Uttar Pradesh	Farrukhabad	D	L	H	Q	128	100	171	133	0.65	87	80%	70	No Adjustment	70
235	Fatehpur	Uttar Pradesh	Fatehpur	D	L	H	Q	128	100	171	133	0.61	81	80%	65	No Adjustment	65
236	Ghazipur	Uttar Pradesh	Ghazipur	D	L	H	Q	128	100	171	133	0.64	85	80%	68	No Adjustment	68
237	Gonda	Uttar Pradesh	Gonda	D	L	H	Q	128	100	171	133	0.57	76	80%	61	No Adjustment	61
238	Hardoi	Uttar Pradesh	Hardoi	D	L	H	Q	128	100	171	133	0.55	74	80%	59	No Adjustment	59
239	Jaunpur	Uttar Pradesh	Jaunpur	D	L	H	Q	128	100	171	133	0.66	88	80%	70	No Adjustment	70
240	Lakhimpur	Uttar Pradesh	Kheri	D	L	H	Q	128	100	171	133	0.57	75	80%	60	No Adjustment	60
241	Lalitpur	Uttar Pradesh	Lalitpur	D	L	H	Q	128	100	171	133	0.63	84	80%	67	No Adjustment	67
242	Mainpuri	Uttar Pradesh	Mainpuri	D	L	H	Q	128	100	171	133	0.63	84	80%	68	No Adjustment	68

S. No. (1)	City (2)	State/UT (3)	District (4)	City category as per MIB (5)	Group based on GSDP per capita (6)	Group based on GR per capita (7)	Group based on radio listenership (8)	Valuation based on per capita GSDP (Rs. in lakh) (9)	Valuation based on per capita GR (Rs. in lakh) (10)	Valuation based on radio listenership (Rs. in lakh) (11)	Average value (Rs. in lakh) (12)	City MII (13)	City MII adjusted value (14)	Factor for RP (80%/40%) (Rs. in lakh) (15)	Factor based RP (Rs. in lakh) (16)	Adjustment to RP (17)	Final RP (Rs. in lakh) (18)
243	Mathura	Uttar Pradesh	Mathura	D	L	H	Q	128	100	171	133	0.82	109	80%	87	No Adjustment	87
244	Maunath Bhanjan (Distt. Mau)	Uttar Pradesh	Mau	D	L	H	Q	128	100	171	133	0.69	92	80%	73	No Adjustment	73
245	Mirzapur cum Vindhyachal	Uttar Pradesh	Mirzapur	D	L	H	Q	128	100	171	133	0.68	91	80%	73	No Adjustment	73
246	Moradabad	Uttar Pradesh	Moradabad	B	L	H	Q	390	516		453	0.77	350	80%	280	No Adjustment	280
247	Muzaffarnagar	Uttar Pradesh	Muzaffarnagar	C	L	H	Q	115	150		133	0.89	118	80%	94	Lower (Factored RP, MIB RP)	94
248	Orai	Uttar Pradesh	Jalaun	D	L	H	Q	128	100	171	133	0.70	93	80%	75	No Adjustment	75
249	Raebareli	Uttar Pradesh	Rae bareli	D	L	H	Q	128	100	171	133	0.67	89	80%	72	No Adjustment	72
250	Saharanpur	Uttar Pradesh	Saharanpur	C	L	H	Q	115	150		133	0.90	119	80%	95	Lower (Factored RP, MIB RP)	95

S. No. (1)	City (2)	State/UT (3)	District (4)	City category as per MIB (5)	Group based on GSDP per capita (6)	Group based on GR per capita (7)	Group based on radio listenership (8)	Valuation based on per capita GSDP (Rs. in lakh) (9)	Valuation based on per capita GR (Rs. in lakh) (10)	Valuation based on radio listenership (Rs. in lakh) (11)	Average value (Rs. in lakh) (12)	City MII (13)	City MII adjusted value (14)	Factor for RP (80%/40%) (Rs. in lakh) (15)	Factor based RP (Rs. in lakh) (16)	Adjustment to RP (17)	Final RP (Rs. in lakh) (18)
251	Shahjahanpur	Uttar Pradesh	Shahjahanpur	C	L	H	Q	115	150		133	0.65	86	80%	69	Lower (Factored RP, MIB RP)	69
252	Shikohabad	Uttar Pradesh	Firozabad	D	L	H	Q	128	100	171	133	0.79	105	80%	84	No Adjustment	84
253	Sitapur	Uttar Pradesh	Sitapur	D	L	H	Q	128	100	171	133	0.56	75	80%	60	No Adjustment	60
254	Sultanpur	Uttar Pradesh	Sultanpur	D	L	H	Q	128	100	171	133	0.56	75	80%	60	No Adjustment	60
255	Dehradun	Uttarakhand	Dehradun	C	J		S			329	329	1.64	540	80%	432	Lower (Factored RP, Highest Bid)	432
256	Haldwani-cum Kathgodam	Uttarakhand	Nainital	D	J		S			102	102	1.30	132	80%	106	No Adjustment	106
257	Haridwar	Uttarakhand	Hardwar	D	J		S			102	102	1.19	121	80%	97	No Adjustment	97
258	Alipurduar	West Bengal	Jalpaiguri	D	L	G	Q	128		171	150	0.78	116	80%	93	No Adjustment	93

S. No. (1)	City (2)	State/UT (3)	District (4)	City category as per MIB (5)	Group based on GSDP per capita (6)	Group based on GR per capita (7)	Group based on radio listenership (8)	Valuation based on per capita GSDP (Rs. in lakh) (9)	Valuation based on per capita GR (Rs. in lakh) (10)	Valuation based on radio listenership (Rs. in lakh) (11)	Average value (Rs. in lakh) (12)	City MII (13)	City MII adjusted value (14)	Factor for RP (80%/40%) (Rs. in lakh) (15)	Factor based RP (Rs. in lakh) (16)	Adjustment to RP (17)	Final RP (Rs. in lakh) (18)
259	Asansol	West Bengal	Bardhaman	B	L	G	Q	390			390	0.98	383	80%	306	Higher (Factored RP, Highest Bid)	306
260	Baharampur	West Bengal	Murshidabad	C	L	G	Q	115			115	0.68	78	80%	63	No Adjustment	63
261	Balurghat	West Bengal	Dakshin Dinajpur	D	L	G	Q	128		171	150	0.73	109	80%	87	No Adjustment	87
262	Bankura	West Bengal	Bankura	D	L	G	Q	128		171	150	0.67	100	80%	80	No Adjustment	80
263	Bardhaman	West Bengal	Bardhaman	C	L	G	Q	115			115	0.98	113	80%	90	No Adjustment	90
264	Bongaon	West Bengal	North Twenty Four Parganas	D	L	G	Q	128		171	150	0.91	135	80%	108	No Adjustment	108
265	Darjiling	West Bengal	Darjiling	D	L	G	Q	128		171	150	1.08	162	80%	130	No Adjustment	130
266	Dhulian	West Bengal	Murshidabad	D	L	G	Q	128		171	150	0.68	102	80%	81	No Adjustment	81
267	English Bazar	West Bengal	Maldah	C	L	G	Q	115			115	0.64	74	80%	59	No Adjustment	59

S. No. (1)	City (2)	State/UT (3)	District (4)	City category as per MIB (5)	Group based on GSDP per capita (6)	Group based on GR per capita (7)	Group based on radio listene rship (8)	Valuatio n based on per capita GSDP (Rs. in lakh) (9)	Valua tion based on per capita GR (Rs. in lakh) (10)	Valua tion based on radio listen er ship (Rs. in lakh) (11)	Average value (Rs. in lakh) (12)	City MII (13)	City MII adjus ted value (14)	Factor for RP (80%/40%) (Rs. in lakh) (15)	Factor based RP (Rs. in lakh) (16)	Adjustm ent to RP (17)	Final RP (Rs. in lakh) (18)
268	Kharagpur	West Bengal	Paschim Medinipur	D	L	G	Q	128		171	150	0.72	107	80%	86	No Adjustme nt	86
269	Kolkata	West Bengal	Kolkata	A+	Refer to paragraph 2.34 for details of computation of Reserve Price										GR Adjustme nt	5339	
270	Krishnanaga r	West Bengal	Nadia	D	L	G	Q	128		171	150	0.80	119	80%	95	No Adjustme nt	95
271	Puruliya	West Bengal	Puruliya	D	L	G	Q	128		171	150	0.60	90	80%	72	No Adjustme nt	72
272	Raiganj	West Bengal	Uttar Dinajpur	D	L	G	Q	128		171	150	0.58	87	80%	70	No Adjustme nt	70
273	Silliguri	West Bengal	Darjiling	C	L	G	Q	115			115	1.08	125	80%	100	Higher (Factored RP, Highest Bid)	100

**Annexure XIX**  
**(Chapter no. 2/Para no. 2.38)**

**Reserve prices for 273 cities**

<b>S. No.</b>	<b>Name of City</b>	<b>State/UT</b>	<b>City category</b>	<b>Final RP (Rs. in lakh)</b>
1	Port Blair	Andaman and Nicobar	D	41
2	Adoni	Andhra Pradesh	D	95
3	Anantapuram	Andhra Pradesh	D	98
4	Bhimavaram	Andhra Pradesh	D	106
5	Chilakaluripet	Andhra Pradesh	D	107
6	Chirala	Andhra Pradesh	D	97
7	Chittoor	Andhra Pradesh	D	101
8	Cuddapah	Andhra Pradesh	D	98
9	Dharmavaram	Andhra Pradesh	D	98
10	Eluru	Andhra Pradesh	D	106
11	Guntakal	Andhra Pradesh	D	98
12	Hindupur	Andhra Pradesh	D	98
13	Kakinada	Andhra Pradesh	C	270
14	Kurnool	Andhra Pradesh	C	239
15	Machilipatnam	Andhra Pradesh	D	123
16	Madanapalle	Andhra Pradesh	D	101
17	Nandyal	Andhra Pradesh	D	95
18	Narasaraopet	Andhra Pradesh	D	107
19	Nellore	Andhra Pradesh	C	261
20	Ongole	Andhra Pradesh	D	97
21	Proddatur	Andhra Pradesh	D	98
22	Rajahmundry	Andhra Pradesh	C	270
23	Srikakulam	Andhra Pradesh	D	84
24	Tadpatri	Andhra Pradesh	D	98
25	Tirupati	Andhra Pradesh	C	450
26	Vijayawada	Andhra Pradesh	B	700
27	Visakhapatnam	Andhra Pradesh	B	466

<b>S. No.</b>	<b>Name of City</b>	<b>State/UT</b>	<b>City category</b>	<b>Final RP (Rs. in lakh)</b>
28	Vizianagaram	Andhra Pradesh	D	89
29	Itanagar	Arunachal Pradesh	D	51
30	Dibrugarh	Assam	D	39
31	Jorhat	Assam	D	41
32	Nagaon (Nowgang)	Assam	D	28
33	Silchar	Assam	D	29
34	Tezpur	Assam	D	29
35	Tinsukia	Assam	D	34
36	Arrah	Bihar	D	61
37	Aurangabad	Bihar	D	52
38	Bagaha	Bihar	D	50
39	Begusarai	Bihar	D	59
40	Bettiah	Bihar	D	50
41	Bhagalpur	Bihar	C	62
42	Bihar Sharif	Bihar	D	56
43	Chapra	Bihar	D	56
44	Darbhanga	Bihar	D	53
45	Gaya	Bihar	C	54
46	Kishanganj	Bihar	D	45
47	Motihari	Bihar	D	52
48	Munger	Bihar	D	69
49	Purnia	Bihar	C	47
50	Saharsa	Bihar	D	47
51	Sasaram	Bihar	D	60
52	Sitamarhi	Bihar	D	49
53	Siwan	Bihar	D	57
54	Ambikapur	Chhattisgarh	D	51
55	Durg	Chhattisgarh	D	87
56	Jagdalpur	Chhattisgarh	D	53
57	Korba	Chhattisgarh	D	87
58	Raigarh	Chhattisgarh	D	67

<b>S. No.</b>	<b>Name of City</b>	<b>State/UT</b>	<b>City category</b>	<b>Final RP (Rs. in lakh)</b>
59	Raipur	Chhattisgarh	C	149
60	Daman	Gujarat	D	128
61	Panaji	Goa	D	171
62	Amreli	Gujarat	D	132
63	Bharuch	Gujarat	D	149
64	Bhavnagar	Gujarat	C	325
65	Bhuj	Gujarat	D	149
66	Botad	Gujarat	D	135
67	Dahod	Gujarat	D	73
68	Gandhidham	Gujarat	D	149
69	Godhra	Gujarat	D	96
70	Jamnagar	Gujarat	C	351
71	Jetpur Navagadh	Gujarat	D	171
72	Junagadh	Gujarat	D	140
73	Mehsana	Gujarat	D	140
74	Palanpur	Gujarat	D	93
75	Patan	Gujarat	D	110
76	Porbandar	Gujarat	D	150
77	Surendranagar Dudhrej	Gujarat	D	131
78	Veraval	Gujarat	D	140
79	Ambala	Haryana	D	124
80	Bhiwani	Haryana	D	88
81	Jind	Haryana	D	88
82	Kaithal	Haryana	D	95
83	Panipat	Haryana	D	113
84	Rewari	Haryana	D	110
85	Rohtak	Haryana	D	110
86	Sirsa	Haryana	D	98
87	Thanesar	Haryana	D	107
88	Anantnag	Jammu & Kashmir	D	44
89	Bokaro Steel City	Jharkhand	D	85

<b>S. No.</b>	<b>Name of City</b>	<b>State/UT</b>	<b>City category</b>	<b>Final RP (Rs. in lakh)</b>
90	Deoghar	Jharkhand	D	55
91	Dhanbad	Jharkhand	B	346
92	Giridih	Jharkhand	D	47
93	Hazaribag	Jharkhand	D	65
94	Medninagar (Daltonganj)	Jharkhand	D	47
95	Bagalkot	Karnataka	D	112
96	Belgaum	Karnataka	C	265
97	Bellary	Karnataka	C	282
98	Bidar	Karnataka	D	106
99	Bijapur	Karnataka	C	124
100	Chikmagalur	Karnataka	D	141
101	Chitradurga	Karnataka	D	125
102	Davangere	Karnataka	C	283
103	Gadag Betigeri	Karnataka	D	116
104	Gulbarga	Karnataka	C	150
105	Hassan	Karnataka	D	134
106	Hospet	Karnataka	D	133
107	Hubli-Dharwad	Karnataka	C	303
108	Kolar	Karnataka	D	137
109	Mangaluru	Karnataka	C	275
110	Mysuru	Karnataka	C	328
111	Raichur	Karnataka	D	108
112	Shimoga	Karnataka	C	314
113	Tumkur	Karnataka	D	139
114	Udupi	Karnataka	D	169
115	Alappuzha (Alleppey)	Kerala	C	463
116	Kanhangad (Kasaragod)	Kerala	D	151
117	Kannur	Kerala	C	250
118	Palakkad	Kerala	D	157
119	Thrisur	Kerala	C	349
120	Kavaratti	Lakshadweep	D	5

<b>S. No.</b>	<b>Name of City</b>	<b>State/UT</b>	<b>City category</b>	<b>Final RP (Rs. in lakh)</b>
121	Betul	Madhya Pradesh	D	75
122	Burhanpur	Madhya Pradesh	D	78
123	Chhattarpur	Madhya Pradesh	D	68
124	Chhindwara	Madhya Pradesh	D	80
125	Damoh	Madhya Pradesh	D	70
126	Guna	Madhya Pradesh	D	72
127	Itarsi	Madhya Pradesh	D	92
128	Khandwa	Madhya Pradesh	D	78
129	Khargone	Madhya Pradesh	D	68
130	Mandsaur	Madhya Pradesh	D	80
131	Murwara (Katni)	Madhya Pradesh	D	75
132	Neemuch	Madhya Pradesh	D	84
133	Ratlam	Madhya Pradesh	D	81
134	Rewa	Madhya Pradesh	D	68
135	Sagar	Madhya Pradesh	C	80
136	Satna	Madhya Pradesh	D	73
137	Seoni	Madhya Pradesh	D	66
138	Shivpuri	Madhya Pradesh	D	64
139	Singrauli	Madhya Pradesh	D	67
140	Ujjain	Madhya Pradesh	C	101
141	Vidisha	Madhya Pradesh	D	74
142	Achalpur	Maharashtra	D	130
143	Amravati	Maharashtra	C	275
144	Barshi	Maharashtra	D	132
145	Chandrapur	Maharashtra	C	422
146	Dhule	Maharashtra	C	240
147	Gondiya	Maharashtra	D	113
148	Latur	Maharashtra	C	239
149	Malegaon	Maharashtra	C	311
150	Nanded	Maharashtra	C	221
151	Nandurbar	Maharashtra	D	84

<b>S. No.</b>	<b>Name of City</b>	<b>State/UT</b>	<b>City category</b>	<b>Final RP (Rs. in lakh)</b>
152	Osmanabad	Maharashtra	D	108
153	Udgir	Maharashtra	D	113
154	Wardha	Maharashtra	D	142
155	Yavatmal	Maharashtra	D	111
156	Imphal	Manipur	C	89
157	Dimapur	Nagaland	D	46
158	Kohima	Nagaland	D	46
159	Baleshwar	Odisha	D	70
160	Baripada	Odisha	D	53
161	Berhampur	Odisha	C	136
162	Bhadrak	Odisha	D	70
163	Puri	Odisha	D	73
164	Sambalpur	Odisha	D	87
165	Abohar	Punjab	D	126
166	Barnala	Punjab	D	135
167	Bathinda	Punjab	D	136
168	Firozpur	Punjab	D	126
169	Hoshiarpur	Punjab	D	152
170	Ludhiana	Punjab	B	783
171	Moga	Punjab	D	138
172	Muktsar	Punjab	D	127
173	Pathankot	Punjab	D	136
174	Alwar	Rajasthan	C	82
175	Banswara	Rajasthan	D	66
176	Beawar	Rajasthan	D	132
177	Bharatpur	Rajasthan	D	93
178	Bhilwara	Rajasthan	C	80
179	Chittaurgarh	Rajasthan	D	101
180	Churu	Rajasthan	D	95
181	Dhaulpur	Rajasthan	D	80
182	Ganganagar	Rajasthan	D	121

<b>S. No.</b>	<b>Name of City</b>	<b>State/UT</b>	<b>City category</b>	<b>Final RP (Rs. in lakh)</b>
183	Hanumangarh	Rajasthan	D	102
184	Hindaun	Rajasthan	D	80
185	Jhunjhunun	Rajasthan	D	110
186	Makrana	Rajasthan	D	96
187	Nagaur	Rajasthan	D	96
188	Pali	Rajasthan	D	106
189	Sawai Madhopur	Rajasthan	D	91
190	Sikar	Rajasthan	D	108
191	Sujangarh	Rajasthan	D	95
192	Tonk	Rajasthan	D	94
193	Gangtok	Sikkim	D	31
194	Coonoor	Tamil Nadu	D	163
195	Dindigul	Tamil Nadu	D	153
196	Erode	Tamil Nadu	C	441
197	Karaikudi	Tamil Nadu	D	149
198	Karur	Tamil Nadu	D	168
199	Nagarcoil/ Kanyakumari	Tamil Nadu	D	193
200	Neyveli	Tamil Nadu	D	157
201	Pudukkottai	Tamil Nadu	D	139
202	Rajapalayam	Tamil Nadu	D	159
203	Salem	Tamil Nadu	C	394
204	Thanjavur	Tamil Nadu	D	157
205	Tiruchy	Tamil Nadu	C	500
206	Tirunelveli	Tamil Nadu	C	388
207	Tiruvannamalai	Tamil Nadu	D	131
208	Tuticorin	Tamil Nadu	C	150
209	Vaniyambadi	Tamil Nadu	D	154
210	Vellore	Tamil Nadu	C	370
211	Adilabad	Telangana	D	114
212	Karimnagar	Telangana	D	128
213	Khammam	Telangana	D	123

<b>S. No.</b>	<b>Name of City</b>	<b>State/UT</b>	<b>City category</b>	<b>Final RP (Rs. in lakh)</b>
214	Kothagudem	Telangana	D	123
215	Mahbubnagar	Telangana	D	104
216	Mancherial	Telangana	D	114
217	Nalgonda	Telangana	D	120
218	Nizamabad	Telangana	C	281
219	Ramagundam	Telangana	D	128
220	Suryapet	Telangana	D	120
221	Warangal	Telangana	C	293
222	Agartala	Tripura	D	71
223	Akbarpur	Uttar Pradesh	D	63
224	Azamgarh	Uttar Pradesh	D	67
225	Badaun	Uttar Pradesh	D	62
226	Bahraich	Uttar Pradesh	D	52
227	Ballia	Uttar Pradesh	D	65
228	Banda	Uttar Pradesh	D	61
229	Basti	Uttar Pradesh	D	66
230	Deoria	Uttar Pradesh	D	68
231	Etah	Uttar Pradesh	D	67
232	Etawah	Uttar Pradesh	D	77
233	Faizabad/Ayodhya	Uttar Pradesh	D	73
234	Farrukhabad cum Fatehgarh	Uttar Pradesh	D	70
235	Fatehpur	Uttar Pradesh	D	65
236	Ghazipur	Uttar Pradesh	D	68
237	Gonda	Uttar Pradesh	D	61
238	Hardoi	Uttar Pradesh	D	59
239	Jaunpur	Uttar Pradesh	D	70
240	Lakhimpur	Uttar Pradesh	D	60
241	Lalitpur	Uttar Pradesh	D	67
242	Mainpuri	Uttar Pradesh	D	68
243	Mathura	Uttar Pradesh	D	87
244	Maunath Bhanjan (Distt. Mau)	Uttar Pradesh	D	73

<b>S. No.</b>	<b>Name of City</b>	<b>State/UT</b>	<b>City category</b>	<b>Final RP (Rs. in lakh)</b>
245	Mirzapur cum Vindhyachal	Uttar Pradesh	D	73
246	Moradabad	Uttar Pradesh	B	280
247	Muzaffarnagar	Uttar Pradesh	C	94
248	Orai	Uttar Pradesh	D	75
249	Raebareli	Uttar Pradesh	D	72
250	Saharanpur	Uttar Pradesh	C	95
251	Shahjahanpur	Uttar Pradesh	C	69
252	Shikohabad	Uttar Pradesh	D	84
253	Sitapur	Uttar Pradesh	D	60
254	Sultanpur	Uttar Pradesh	D	60
255	Dehradun	Uttarakhand	C	432
256	Haldwani-cum Kathgodam	Uttarakhand	D	106
257	Haridwar	Uttarakhand	D	97
258	Alipurduar	West Bengal	D	93
259	Asansol	West Bengal	B	306
260	Baharampur	West Bengal	C	63
261	Balurghat	West Bengal	D	87
262	Bankura	West Bengal	D	80
263	Barddhaman	West Bengal	C	90
264	Bongaon	West Bengal	D	108
265	Darjiling	West Bengal	D	130
266	Dhulian	West Bengal	D	81
267	English Bazar	West Bengal	C	59
268	Kharagpur	West Bengal	D	86
269	Kolkata	West Bengal	A+	5339
270	Krishnanagar	West Bengal	D	95
271	Puruliya	West Bengal	D	72
272	Raiganj	West Bengal	D	70
273	Silliguri	West Bengal	C	100

## List of Acronyms

<b>Abbreviation</b>	<b>Description</b>
AM	Amplitude Modulation
AIR	All India Radio
CP	Consultation Paper
CTI	Common Transmission Infrastructure
EGoM	Empowered Group of Ministers
FM	Frequency Modulation
GR	Gross Revenue
GSDP	Gross State Domestic Product
IRS	Indian Readership Survey
J&K	Jammu and Kashmir
MIB	Ministry of Information and Broadcasting
MII	Market Intensity Index
MRUC	Media Research Users Council
NE	North East
RAM	Radio Audience Measurement
RP	Reserve Price
TRAI	Telecom Regulatory Authority of India
UT	Union Territory