

people of Medak District. May I ask the hon. Minister, at least in order to fulfil the dreams of Mrs. Gandhi, whether he would include this in the project for new lines?

Lastly, Andhra Pradesh was given the Kotipalli-Kakinada line. It was there in the British period. But it was removed somehow.

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Bandaru, I have allowed your question, but not like this.

SHRI DATTATRAYA BANDARU : I would like to know whether the Minister would restore the Kotipalli-Kakinada line for the development of the coastal area.

SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF : Sir, the hon. Member hails from Andhra Pradesh and I am glad that he remembers not only Peddapalli-Nizamabad line but also Kotipalli-Kakinada line. That is also being done and this has already been spelt out in the Budget speech. These are the backward areas of Andhra Pradesh about which he was very particular. Andhra Pradesh is already well-served with regard to railway network. It is not that we have favoured Andhra Pradesh, but we have done it considering economic development. From Singoreni, the coal will have to be moved to the southern part of the country and it makes it necessary for the Railways to develop the infrastructure.

SHRI SHARAD DIGHE : Mr. Speaker, Sir, as I find from the answer, there are two categories of lines which are mentioned — the lines which are under construction in the backward areas and the lines which serve the backward areas. I also find that as far as Maharashtra is concerned, only Amravati-Narkhed line is taken up which is under construction from the backward areas. The Maharashtra Government has been recommending for the last several years, the construction of ten new lines; and most of them are from the backward areas. If I may enumerate them, they are : Wardha-Yavatmal-Pusad-Nanded, Amravati-Narkhed, Khamgoan-Jalna, Pandharpur-Lonand, Kolhapur-Ratnagiri, Solapur-Beed-Aurangabad-Chalisingaon, Pune-Nasik, Ahmednagar-Beed-Parli, Manmad-Indore, Nasik-Sinnar-Shirdi-Aurangabad. I would like to know, as far as the Railways are concerned, what are the norms for considering that these Railways lines are from the backward areas or they serve the backward areas. Why do you take only one line from the ten lines which are recommended by the Maharashtra Government and leave the rest of them. Are there any special reasons for this or is it only due to the constraint of moneys only?

SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF : Sir, it is a universal truth; resource constrain is the main difficulty that comes in the way. Our esteemed hon. Member, Shri Digheji knows it that from Maharashtra - like any other metropolitan city - there is always a pressure to seek more money for Bombay Suburban and also to take up different projects in Maharashtra. We have made a mention about Ahmednagar-Beedline recently in the Budget. In addition to that, in Marathwada region, we

have taken up a lot of gauge conversion work. I agree with the hon. Member that we have to go on a selective basis, based on the money available with us. Getting the resources has always been a constraint for the work to be taken up and if more money is available, I will be very happy to take up as much work as is required.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have not been able to understand the definition of the backward area so far because different departments define this term differently. It differs from area to area. Everybody talks about his own state but I am talking of Agartalla. Agartalla is the state capital but there is no train available to Calcutta or to Delhi from there. So, does Agartalla come in the category of backward area in the opinion of the Government of India or not. This area is prone to infiltration from Bangladesh. What steps is the Government taking for linking Agartalla with Delhi or Calcutta?

[English]

SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF : Sir, I do not know whether you permit me to answer the way I want. I am really very happy that my esteemed friend, Shri Ram Vilas Paswan is shifting his focus from Bihar to Agartala. He wanted to know from me the *paribhasha* of backwardness of the people of Bihar and of course, not the backwardness of Mr. Ram Vilas Paswan.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : I am also backward!

SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF : Sir, you have rightly put that Tripura certainly needs that kind of connection with the adjacent States and also with the national network which we can take care of. But it is going to be a very costly proposition of Rs. 600 crore. This is likely to be the cost which we have to include. Nevertheless, it was shelved before but now, we have taken it up again. We have drawn inspiration from our experience with Konkan Railway Project. It has only proved that if there is a will, there is a way. There is always resource crunch but nevertheless, we will have to appreciate the problems of the people who are living in different States and looking towards economic development. We are reconsidering the project; we are working on that and we are approaching the Planning Commission to take it up again.

Crop Pattern

*302. SHRI RAJENDRA AGNIHOTRI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have made any study as to the "change of crop patterns" in various States of the country;

(b) if so, whether there is any shift from cereal crops to cash crops;

(c) the extent of such shift and its effect on the production of foodgrains, pulses and edible oils and the consumption patterns;

(d) whether the Government have formulated any policy on crop pattern to maintain proper balance in the production of cereal vis-a-vis cash crops;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the effect of the crop pattern on the import and export of agricultural products?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR) (a) to (f). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

STATEMENT

(a) An Expert Group under the Chairmanship of Dr. C.H. Hanumantha Rao the then Member, Planning Commission was constituted during 1985 to study the cropping patterns in different regions of the country.

(b) There has been some diversion of area from cereals to cash crops in recent period.

(c) Despite marginal diversion in area from coarse cereals to other crops total production of foodgrains has been increasing steadily due to significant improvement in productivity. With the shift of area to oilseeds, the oilseeds production has increased substantially. There is significant improvement in the consumption pattern.

(d) and (e). The strategy for increasing the foodgrains and cash crops production lays emphasis on increasing the productivity of all crops on a sustainable basis from the existing cultivated land through the implementation of Thrust Programmes on various important crops, by adopting a "Cropping Systems Approach" in order to meet the requirements of the country.

(f) Export of agricultural products has grown consistently during recent years and there has been a decline in imports except of pulses.

[Translation]

SHRI RAJENDRA AGNIHOTRI : Hon. Minister, Sir, you have a fairly good knowledge of crops. You are also aware of the rampant cost escalation in crop production. The farmer is not getting remunerative prices for his produce in the market. The farmer does not get a share of even a paisa from the production profit accruing as a result of crop being diverted to the mills and factories. I would like to know from the hon. Minister that in which areas of the country steps have been taken for the production of cash crops and the amount and type of grant disbursed by the Government for the production of cash crops on the basis of the principal recommendations of the report submitted by the Committee constituted in 1985 under the Chairmanship of Dr. C.H. Hanumantha Rao for studying the cropping

patterns? Does it cover the Bundelkhand area of Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh as well?

SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Member must be knowing the answer to the question he has asked because he has been a Member of this House for the last four years. ...*(Interruption)*

SHRI RAJENDRA AGNIHOTRI : Hon. Minister, Sir, I have been demanding since then that the farmers do not get remunerative prices for their produce.

SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR : I am trying to make the things clear. It is as simple as that. The Government has done a lot for this sector during the last three years; the minimum support price which they used to get earlier ...*(Interruption)*

SHRI RAJENDRA AGNIHOTRI : What was my question?

SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR : You were asking about the price they get.

SHRI RAJENDRA AGNIHOTRI : That was not so.

MR. SPEAKER : Please don't do like that.

SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR : You asked that they are not getting adequate remuneration. The prices had never gone so high earlier as during these 3-4 years. You can see for your-self. Everything is before you. The facts speak for themselves. You also asked about the Rao Committee. All the things have been done in accordance with the committee's recommendation and the need. In response to your question, I may tell you that the production of cereals which were in shortage, has increased but so far as oilseeds are concerned, though the production thereof has increased, yet we have formulated a six point programme.

[English]

These six points are; (1) Promoting Cropping Systems Approach and Demonstrations thereof; (2) Encouraging integrated Nutrient and Pest Management with emphasis on use of organics; (3) Propagation of in-situ Moisture Conservation Techniques, proper on-farm Water Management and use of water saving devices; (4) Encouraging use of improved farm implements and machinery for effective and timely field operations; (5) Encouraging use of quality seeds of improved varieties; and (6) Propagating Bee-keeping for increasing productivity of cross pollinated crops with additional income to farmers.

[Translation]

Secondly, so far as cropping pattern is concerned, when we give encouragement for a particular price, the farmer applies his mind accordingly. Like, earlier, there was the shortage of oilseeds in our country and we used to spend crores of rupees on its import but after giving encouragement to the farmers, its production has increased out despite 99 per cent self-reliance in it, we

do import oilseeds so that the hoarders do not create problems for the consumers. Likewise, we are making endeavours to increase the production of pulse-seeds so that the farmer gets adequate remuneration. A cropping pattern has been formulated under which we try to give encouragement to the farmers according to the climatic conditions so as to give them maximum benefits. We give them grants in procuring seeds, in implementation and in water conservation programmes. Now, we are giving grants up to 50 per cent to general category farmers, 75 per cent to Harijans, Girijans and 75 per cent to women possessing lands for acquiring water saving devices, drip irrigation and sprinkler irrigation facilities.

SHRI RAJENDRA AGNIHOTRI : Mr. Speaker, Sir, has the hon. Minister resolved to give production of cash crops the status of an industry and to given the same facilities and enforce the same policies with regard to the cash crops producers, as are applicable to the entrepreneurs for setting up industries? If not, the reasons therefor?

SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR : I had put forth here the agricultural policy with regard to crops in which I had agreed to it. It has also been approved by the Cabinet that agriculture should get all the facilities as are given to the industry. This has been agreed to and we are working it out accordingly. When there is the talk of liberalisation, it should include your endeavours as well.

SHRI RAJENDRA AGNIHOTRI : When shall it be implemented?

SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR : I have already implemented it and you may now take advantage of it.

SHRI RAJENDRA AGNIHOTRI : When shall these policies reach out to the farmers?

SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR : You may try it. You are not able to debate it. This has happened three times. I have made submission. You make no efforts. Let there be a discussion on it here. It can be done if you ask for it.

[English]

SHRI AMAL DATTA : This is a very important question. Unfortunately, it has been neglected by the Agriculture Minister and the proper answer has not been given.

What should be the strategy of our agriculture? Should we concentrate on crops alone or should we move away to something else? It does not mean that we will not be having any emphasis on crops. But the Government should try to diversify into other areas such as cash crops, vegetables, fruits or something like that while increasing productivity on the crop side also. That is possible.

Sir, the hon. Minister has read out some programmes. These programmes are programmes for increasing crop productivity. But, what are the targets?

All of them put together, do they amount to a strategy for the Government?

I am afraid it does not. The study that was made by the Committee under the chairmanship of Dr. Hanumantha Rao relates to 1985 and ten years have already passed. In the meantime, a lot of improvements in crop production have taken place. A lot of other changes too have taken place. We have signed the GATT Treaty now and what is its effect on our agricultural exports, imports as well as production? The Ministry of Agriculture has to work out something on all these aspects but they do not intend to do anything at all.

Secondly, new scientific discoveries have shown that human beings need much more than cereals. They need nutrition. Keeping this fact in view, the whole science of nutrition has developed during the last ten years on these lines. It is the duty of the Department of Agriculture to see what crops should be grown in what quantity and what type of land is suitable for this and so on. They should also try to change the food habits of the people. My question is whether the Ministry of Agriculture is going to have another expert study made, having regard to the changes in the crop pattern, in the science of agriculture, the new demands etc.? In view of the developments that have taken place during the last ten years, are they going to lay emphasis on nutrition and see that people get proper nutrition and just not cereals alone?

SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR : Mr. Speaker Sir, I am really hurt at the way the hon. Member is asking the question. I did not expect such a question from him. He knows what we are doing. It is not as if nothing is achieved. Today our cereal production stands at 186.4 million tonnes. What we have achieved is highly commendable and I must give credit to the farmers of this country who have risen to the occasion. How can he say that we have neglected food production? In cereals alone, from 50 million tonnes, we have reached 186 million tonnes. Please listen to me. Productivity has gone up. Production of coarse cereals has gone up by three and a half times. The hon. Member is talking about providing nutrition. If you have not got anything in your kitty, how can you provide nutrition?

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE : But those were the targets of the Eighties!

SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR : I am talking about 1995.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : We have not asked you about productivity as such. We want to know whether there is going to be another expert study on these aspects

SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR : Please listen to me. We know what to do. My experts and scientists and we have got together. We have discussed all aspects from 'a' to 'z'. We know what we are doing, where we are aiming at, what should be the quantum of cereal production, oilseeds and pulses and so on. Oil seeds also have nutritive value and they are also needed.

Similarly, pulses are also needed. So, that is what we are trying to do and that is what we have been able to achieve in this country. We have achieved self sufficiency. The farmers of India have brought honour and self respect to this country and we must be proud of it. Please let me complete. I am answering your question. We have been diversifying. We have shifted the emphasis to coarse cereals and oilseeds. We have increased the production of coarse cereals by about three and a half times. We are bringing barren lands into cultivation for this purpose. We are also introducing rain-fed farming. A person who does farming knows about these things. How can a person who does not know what is farming really understand all these things. I know what we are doing. We are trying to achieve high nutrition as well as value addition which will definitely help the farmers in increasing their incomes.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : Why is he so excited?
...(Interruption)

SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR : Why are they laughing Sir? I cannot really answer if they continue like this.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : I am very sorry to say that my two specific questions have not been answered so far. I only want to know whether the Ministry is going to have study group now to examine all the relevant aspects.

SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR : We have studied all the aspects. We have already started the work. We have decided what to do and everything is lined up properly. What can I do if you do not know anything?

DR. KARTIKESWAR PATRA : Sir, ten years has passed since the Committee has submitted its Report, but the recommendations of that Committee have so far not been properly implemented. Still there are cereal production and *podu* cultivation in the hilly and high land areas in different States. I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to what steps are being taken by the Government to change the cropping pattern in the those hilly and high land areas.

SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR : Sir, the question has already been answered. There is nothing more to add to this. We have a pattern. It is not only the hilly areas, we also have the desert, the rainfed and the irrigated areas. All these are taken into that pattern. There is a timely review of the recommendations of that Committee.

DR. KARTIKESWAR PATRA : Sir, my question is about the hilly and highland areas.

SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR : Then, what is it? All these areas are concerned. It is not only one irrigated area. We take the crop of about 70 per cent of the area as unirrigated. We also take into account the hilly and highland areas. There are certain things which grow in the hilly areas and are not grown in the plains. All these are taken into account and then we plan our strategy.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM NIHOR RAI : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the claim of the hon. Minister of increasing production is the result of the farmers' labour and contribution. Are you considering to give subsidy to the farmers on the fertilizers whose prices are inflating?

Sir, the farmers have produced wheat. The levy wheat is being exported the hon. Minister of Food is present here. I would like to say that the produce the farmer goes to sell immediately after the crop is ready, is sold on nominal rates. I would like to know whether the godowns for maintaining buffer stocks will be constructed in all the blocks for these poor farmers and 80 per cent loan will be given to them for storing their produce therein? If they are able to store their produce, they can get remunerative prices. Will such arrangements be made in every block?

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : Have you finished?

[English]

Mr. Minister, answer this question if you can. It does not come out of it. He is a supporter of farmers. So, you should reply to his question.

[Translation]

SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR : If the hon. Member tries to understand, he will find that the minimum support price is the solution to that problem. Minimum support price of wheat has been fixed at Rs. 360 instead of Rs. 215. This price has been fixed keeping in view to the hike in the prices of fertilizers and other inputs.

SHRI RAM NIHOR RAI : I am talking about the godowns. What arrangements are you going to do for the poor farmers?

[English]

SHRI INDER JIT : Sir, is the hon. Minister aware of a large scale diversion of paddy land to the tea gardens in North Bengal and more particularly in my constituency of Darjeeling in areas of Islampur and Chopra? Is it in accordance with the overall strategy? Is it in the interest of the peasants? There is a grave concerns in the area that peasants are going to become unemployed because of this large scale diversion. I would like to know whether it is according to the overall strategy of the Government or not. Is it in the best interest of the State and in the best interest of the country?

SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR : Sir, if there is more production and more income then how it could be against the people? When there is more income, how could it go against the people? Diversion takes place only when the people need it. The land owners are the peasants and not the Government. That is why it is so. If the people of that area has plantation, they can we it otherwise it cannot be forced upon them. So simple

it is. People naturally would do such things that would earn them more income.

[Translation]

SHRI KESRI LAL : Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to submit to the hon. Minister that wheat which was imported last year was purchased at the rate of Rs. 415 per quintal. After adding transportation charges, it was sold to consumers at the rate of Rs. 627 per quintal. Does the Government want to ruin the farmers of the country by purchasing wheat from them at such a lower price of Rs. 360 per quintal? Or does it want to lower their morale? The Government is, therefore, requested to purchase wheat from farmers of the country at the rate at which imported wheat was purchased last year.

MR. SPEAKER : It is a question of cropping pattern.

SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI : Hon. Sir, I am asking a simple question.

MR. SPEAKER : Please ensure that this question is related to agriculture and not to Ayurveda.

SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI : Mr. Speaker, Sir, cropping pattern has also changed in Rajasthan during last five years. Earlier, the farmers used to grow gram and wheat there. Today, they are growing oil-seeds like soyabean and mustard and cash crops in plenty. Moreover, the agricultural scientists have announced that if the present pattern continued, we will have to import wheat and gram after three years. If it is so, then, through you, I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to what precautionary steps have been taken in this regard. Although we are supporting continuance of present cropping pattern, yet it will be the greatest misfortune of the country if it becomes dependent on foreign countries for wheat and other foodgrains. I demand clearcut answer from the hon. Minister as to what steps have been taken particularly, in the light of the predictions made by agricultural scientists about shortage of foodgrains in next three years.

MR. SPEAKER : Can you name the scientists who have made such prediction.

SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR : Mr. Speaker, Sir, please assure the hon. Member on my behalf that there is no such danger...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : If there is no such danger, then, why do you want to mislead?

[English]

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE : It seems the Minister of Agriculture will agree that what is happening in the crop pattern is primarily determined by market. The pattern of cultivation is being governed by relative price available. That poses a problem wherein planning becomes relevant. For instance, in 1980, we had set a target of 185 million tonnes of food grains which we

could not achieve and, therefore, the per capita availability of foodgrains is coming down. When my colleague talks about the strategy, what he refers to is simply this. Market has its own problem in West Bengal. He has raised a very correct question that it has shifted for tea cultivation and the Minister has said that if it is profitable he cannot do anything in it. Similar things are happening with regard to prawn cultivation in West Bengal and elsewhere. But incidentally it is weaning the adjacent land from their traditional crops also. So, the requirement for planned intervention is there. What is your proposal for planned intervention so that a satisfactory pattern apart from market governance is evolved?

SHRI INDER JIT : But peasants should not be forced.

SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR : There is no question of forcing them. We are taking care of this aspect. Farmer is an independent identity. He is intelligent. He knows what should be done. You cannot force anything down his throat. We are advising him. We are interacting with him. Our extension services are there. We try to do what is right for this country and for the farmer. The hon. Member has raised a point about the fish farming and adjacent land...*(Interruption)* Why are you talking in between? We are advising the State Governments not to allow such things without taking precaution that environmental problem is taken care of because we have learnt a lesson from the Latin countries and others. Those things should not happen and, we are talking care of that. I am in touch with the Ministry of Environment also in this regard.

[Translation]

SHRI RAJENDRA KUMAR SHARMA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, just now, while replying to the queries of various hon. Members, the hon. Minister stated that the monsoon has been very favourable in the country during last four years, but when we put a glance at the figures of production of various items, we find, no specific change. Their production has been stagnant, whereas it should have increased to a large extent. I think there are certain reasons behind it because in spite of favourable monsoon there has been no increase in production. Today the prices of pulses all over the country have increased two-fold as against the prices during the previous year. The pulses which used to be sold at the rate of Rs. 12 or Rs. 13 per kilogram are today touching the rate of Rs. 30 per kilogram. It has affected the poor most. It has also been stated in the report of the Standing Committee on Agriculture that the Government has not been able to achieve even one tenth of the target fixed by the Ministry of Agriculture.

Today the foundation seeds or certified seeds are not being supplied. Therefore, it has become essential to maintain their adequate supply. I want a reply on it.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is related to cropping pattern.

SHRI RAJENDRA KUMAR SHARMA : Sir, this question is on cropping pattern.

MR. SPEAKER : No, you have deviated from the original question.

SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR : Mr. Speaker, Sir, in my opinion, maximum attention needs to be paid to seeds. Through seeds we would not only capture Indian market but would also be able to have a grip over global market. We have sufficient man-power and technology available with us.

SHRI RAJENDRA KUMAR SHARMA : How would you meet the demand of pulses.

SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR : I am just talking about it. When you are not prepared to hear me, what can I do? Unless farmers get remunerative prices, they will not produce pulses. These are rain-fed crops and are more amenable to diseases and whims of nature. That is why, they are grown in rain-fed areas. We are developing such a technology which could help in increasing the production. Simultaneously, we are also developing such seeds which are less amenable to diseases and are more productive. There is nothing to hide. We all know it. The problem of oil, foodgrains have been solved. Now, the problem regarding pulses is to be resolved. That also we will resolve.

Anganwadi Workers

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*303. SHRI MOHAN RAWALE :
SHRI CHINMAYANAND SWAMI :

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Anganwadi centres in the country, State-wise;

(b) the number of women workers employed in these centres;

(c) whether the Government propose to open more Anganwadi centres;

(d) if so, the details thereof, State-wise;

(e) whether the Anganwadi workers have been demanding for increase in their wages;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT) (SHRIMATI BASAVA RAJESWARI) : (a) to (g). A Statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

STATEMENT

As, on 31.12.94, there were approximately 5.62 lakh women workers working in about 2.85 lakh Anganwadis in the country. A Statement indicating the number of Anganwadi Centres State/Union Territory wise as on 31.12.1994 is at *Annexure*.

As per the rate of expansion approved in the VIIIth Plan, it is proposed to sanction 100 new ICDS projects in the country during 1995-96 on the basis of concentration of SC/ST population and population living below the poverty line as per the criteria followed by the Department.

Anganwadi workers have been demanding the status of Government employees, the pay scales and allowances as admissible to Government employees accordingly. Anganwadi workers are part-time honorary workers drawn from the local community. In view of the voluntary nature of their work, it is not possible to appoint them as Government servants or offer them regular pay scales.

ANNEXURE

Number of Anganwadi Centres in the Country as on 31.12.1994.

S.No.	Name of the State/UT	No. of operationalAWs
1.	Andhra Pradesh	21841
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1192
3.	Assam	6944
4.	Bihar	19498
5.	Goa	1069
6.	Gujarat	18970
7.	Haryana	10257
8.	Himachal Pradesh	3848
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	4574
10.	Karnataka	25761
11.	Kerala	10212
12.	Madhya Pradesh	24718
13.	Maharashtra	25359
14.	Manipur	1957
15.	Meghalaya	1393
16.	Mizoram	1193
17.	Nagaland	1242
18.	Orissa	18192
19.	Punjab	6946
20.	Rajasthan	12159
21.	Sikkim	385
22.	Tamil Nadu	9357
23.	Tripura	1771
24.	Uttar Pradesh	27909
25.	West Bengal	23678
26.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	255
27.	Chandigarh	212
28.	Delhi	3266
29.	D and N Haveli	125
30.	Daman and Diu	84
31.	Lakshadweep	60
32.	Pondicherry	536
	Total	284963

Say 2.85 lakhs