

A status note on Rice in India

Background

In India rice is grown in 43.86 million ha, the production level is 104.80 million tones and the productivity is about 2390 kg/ha (Agricultural Statistics at a glance- 2015). It is grown under diverse soil and climatic conditions the productivity level of rice is low compared to the productivity levels of many countries in the world. Also about 90 % of the cultivated land belongs to Marginal, Small and Medium farmers which is another constrain in increasing the productivity of rice in the country. It is, therefore, there is ample scope to increase the productivity of rice in the country. The highest productivity is 6710 kg per ha of China followed by Vietnam (5573 kg /ha), Indonesia (5152 kg/ha), Bangladesh (4375 kg/ha) etc There are improved technologies and various interventions which could be adapted to increase the productivity in the country. Cultivation of hybrid rice has potential to increase the productivity and needs to be promoted.

Rice Growing Regions:

The rice growing areas in the country can be broadly grouped into five regions as given below:

- i. **North-Eastern Region:** This region comprises of Assam and North eastern states. In Assam rice is grown in the Basin of Brahmaputra River. This region receives very heavy rainfall and rice is grown under rain fed condition.
- ii. **Eastern Region:** It region comprises of Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Eastern Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. In this region rice is grown in the basins of Ganga and Mahanadi rivers and has the highest intensity of rice cultivation in the country. This region receives heavy rainfall and rice is grown mainly under rainfed conditions.
- iii. **Northern Region:** This region comprises of Haryana, Punjab, Western Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh and Jammu & Kashmir. The region experiences low winter temperature and single crop of rice from May-July to September-December is grown.
- iv. **Western Region:** This region comprises of Gujarat, Maharashtra and Rajasthan. Rice is largely grown under rainfed condition during June-August to October - December.

v. **Southern Region:** This region comprises of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu. Rice is mainly grown in deltaic tracts of Godavari, Krishna and Cauvery rivers and the non-deltaic rainfed area of Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh. Rice is grown under irrigated condition in deltaic tracts.

Main Rice growing countries in the world:

The area, production and productivity of first five highest producing countries of rice in the world are given below:

Area: million ha, Production: million tones and yield in kg/ha

Country	Area	Production	Productivity	Production %
1. China	30.58	205.21	6710	27.70
2. India	43.86	104.80	2390	21.81
3. Indonesia	13.84	71.29	5152	9.62
4. Bangladesh	11.78	51.50	4376	6.95
5. Vietnam	7.90	44.04	5573	5.94
Total for World	107.96	476.84	4417	

Source :Agricultural statistics at a glance 2015

The details of APY for the major rice growing countries given in Annexure- I.

Status of Rice in the country

Rice is one of the most important food crops and feeds more than 60 per cent population of India. The area under rice crop was 30.81 million/ha in 1950-51 which has increased to 43.86 million hectares during 2014-15 which is nearly 142 per cent higher. The rice production has registered an appreciable increase from 20.58 million tonnes in 1950-51 to 104.86 million tonnes during 2014-15, which is nearly 5 times. The yield was 668 kg/ha in 1950-51 which has increased to 2390 kg/ha during 2014-15. Major share of rice production is in Kharif season.

State wise Area, Production and Yield: Rice is grown in almost all the states in the country however the major 5 states in rice production are West Bengal, UP, Andhra Pradesh,

Punjab and Tamil Nadu. The west Bengal produces 15 percent of total quantity of rice produced in the country. State wise Area, Production and Yield (APY) of rice during the period 2010-11 to 2014-15 are given at Annexure II.

Agronomic Practices:

Land preparation

The field is prepared by ploughing the rice fields with soil turning plough followed by harrowing. The rice field is filled with water and is puddled twice by paddy puddler or once by rotavator. If green manure crop like *dhaincha* or mung has been taken, it may be mixed with rotavator during puddling followed by planking.

Seed rate: The seed rate of rice varies based on the methods of sowing/transplanting. In broadcasting method seed rate is about 80kg/ha under transplanting method it is about 20-30 kg/ha and under SRI method seed rate is only 5-8 kg/ ha..

Seed treatment

Seed treatment is done by dissolving 10 g carbendazim (Bavistin) and 1g streptocycline in 10 litres of water sufficient for 10 kg seed. The soaked seed should be for 24 hours before sowing or transplanting. The soaked seeds are covered till it is sprouted.

Sowing method: Following two methods are commonly practiced:

- (a) **Direct seeding or Broadcasting method:** In this method seed is directly sown in unpuddled and puddle field prepared for sowing at appropriate moisture level.
- (b) **Transplanting method:** In this method a nursery is prepared for transplanting of rice as required for the methods of transplanting. For manual transplanting the nursery is prepared in 1/20th of transplanting usually on raised beds. For mechanical transplanting the nursery is raised as mat or tray nursery. The 25 days old seedlings (4-5 leaf stage) uprooted from the nursery –bed are the transplanted 3-4 cm deep following 20cm x 10cm spacing with 2-3 seedlings/ hill in the line planting and 10cm x15 cm in random planting. However, in case of SRI 10 days old nursery is transplanted at 25 cms X 25 cms spacing of only 1-2 plants per hill.

Sowing Time : The rice is grown almost in all crop seasons ie Kharif, Rabi and summer in the country. However, depending upon the prevailing weather, it is sown in different periods in different regions.

Manures and Fertilizer Management

The fertilizers and organic manures may be applied based on available soil nutrients after the soil tests. The objective should be to reduce the input costs to obtain optimum productivity. In general, about 80-100 kg nitrogen /ha is applied in 3 split doses; half (40-50 kg) as basal dose, one forth (20-25 kg) at tillering stage and remaining a week before panicle initiation where top dressing is not possible. Along with basal dose (50% of nitrogen) 40-45 kg P₂O₅ and 30-40 kg K₂O are also applied depending on soil test. Bio fertilizers such as blue green algae or Azolla provide 20-25 kg N/ha, which may be added as partial supplement to inorganic fertilizer. The application of micro-nutrients may also be applied based on soil test.

Water management

Uniform leveling of field and proper drainage are most essential for an effective water management in irrigated field. Efficient water- management facilitates good tillering and better nitrogen uptake and helps in reducing weed population.

PLANT PROTECTION

Weed management:

The problem of weeds is less in puddled fields but it is high in unpuddled fields. Usually, 2-3 hoeing or manual picking of weeds are required to control the weeds. Some herbicides such as Anilophos, Butachlor, Anilophos+Ethoxysulfuron, Pyrosulfuron-ethyl, Almix +Butachlor , Fentrazamide , Cinmethyline+2,4D are used.

Disease:

Diseases	Control
Khiara	5kg zinc with 2.5 kg lime(in 1000 liters of water) / ha 10 days after transplanting
Blast	Seed treatment with thiram @ 2.5g/kg of seed or tricyclazole 75 wp @ 1.5 g/ kg of seed
Brown spot	Carbendazim 50wp @ 2.0 g/kg seed or Mancozeb 75wp @ 2.5g/kg
Bacterial leaf blight	Seed treatment with streptocycline (1g) + carbendazim 50 W.P. (20g) for 8–10 kg of seed in 10 litres of water for 12 – 15 hours

Insect:

Insect	Control
Gundhi bug	Spray carbaryl 50 wp @ 1,500 g/ha during afternoon hours
Stem Borer	Spray Cartap 50 wp @ 800 g/ha chlorpyriphos 20EC 2,000 ml/ha
Brown plant hopper	Spray Imidacloprid 200SL@ 125 ml/ha

Harvesting and threshing: The crop should be harvested when the grains turn yellow moisture content is below 25 %. The harvesting and threshing is done manually and also by combine harvesters and threshers.

Export and Import of rice

The details of export and import of Basmati Rice and non Basmati rice for the period 2010-11 to 2016-17, are given in the **Annexure III – IV.**

Basmati Rice: The export of basmati rice during 2010-11 was 23.71 lakh tonnes while in the year of 2015-16 it was 40.45 lakh tonnes which is highest during this period. Import of Basmati rice is negligible in the country. Import of basmati rice was 0.0046 lakh tonnes only in the year 2010-11.

Non-Basmati Rice: India is exporting substantial quantity of non-basmati rice to various countries in the world. However, the export of non-basmati rice has been fluctuating year to year due to Govt. policy. The export of non-basmati rice during 2010-11 was 1.01 lakh tonnes, the export rose to 82.25 lakh tones during 2014-15.

Minimum Support Price of Rice

The Minimum Support Prices (MSPs) for paddy is fixed by the Department of Agriculture & Cooperation on the recommendations of the CACP since 2012-13 to 2016-17 (marketing seasons) are as under:-

(Rs. Per qtl)

Marketing season	MSP of Paddy	
	Common	Grade A

2012-13	1250	1280
2013-14	1310	1345
2014-15	1360	1400
2015-16	1410	1450
2016-17	1470	1510

Procurement by Public Agencies

The rice is procured by public agencies in the country. The major states contributing to the procurement are Punjab, Chhattisgarh, Telangana, Andhra Pradesh etc The details of procurement year wise for the period 2012-13 to 2015-16 are given at Annexure VI.

Main Programmes/ Schemes of Rice

Crops Division of Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare (DAC & FW) is implementing various crop development schemes for increasing production and productivity of the crops in the country viz. National Food Security Mission (NFSM) on rice, wheat, pulses ,coarse cereals and commercial crops cotton, jute & sugarcane) and Bringing Green Revolution to eastern India (BGREI) to increase the production and productivity of rice.

NFSM

NFSM-Rice is being implemented in 25 states covering 199 potential districts. Those districts have been selected which have more than 50, 000 ha area under rice and productivity is less than state average. Under NFSM, crop of production technologies are being promoted at the farmers field through organization of clusters demonstration and cropping system demonstrations, distribution of seeds which are less than 10 years old, application and INM and IPM, distribution of efficient farm machines to farmers to reduce the cost of cultivation, application of efficient use of water by using micro irrigation systems and pipes for water conveyance, training of farmers with latest crop production technologies such as timely sowing , seed rate recommended package of practices etc . For reduction in the cost of cultivation, at least 30% of the cluster demonstration under NFSM is being conducted by adopting cropping system approach to utilize the rice fallow areas for pluses and oil seeds cultivation. Assistance is given to farmers on distribution of improved seeds /hybrids , farm

implements machine, irrigation devices plant protection chemicals bio pesticides for promoting integrated pest management and soil ameliorants etc. Through State Governments new initiatives have been introduced such as free distribution of seed mini-kits of newer varieties of pulses, production of quality seeds (breeder , foundation and certified seeds), creation of seed hubs at SAU and KVKs, strengthening of bio fertilizers and bio agent labs at SAUs / ICAR Institute , technological demonstration by KVKs and enhancing pulses production and productivity. The commercial crops (cotton /jute/ sugarcane) primarily focus on cropping system approach for transfer of technology in the approved states. Also, under NFSM, there is provision of cropping system based training of farmers which includes four sessions i.e. one before kharif and rabi season one each during kharif and rabi season. Under this programme training of trainers /farmers is imparted by crop subject matter specialist of ICAR Institute /SAUs/KVKs and involves various crop management practices (agronomic and plant protection practices) including primary processing of produces , storage etc. and also to create awareness about the new high yielding varieties /hybrids and new practices . A group of 30 participants /farmers in each session and participants in all four session remain same Central assistant of Rs. 14000/ per training (Rs 3500 /-per session) in made available. The details of funds released to states and expenditure incurred for the period of 12th Plan are given in the Annexure V.

BGREI

The programme of Bringing Green Revolution to Eastern India (BGREI) was initiated in 2010-11 as a sub scheme of RKVY which intended to address the constraints limiting the productivity of “**rice based cropping systems**” in Eastern India comprising seven (7) States namely, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Odisha, Eastern Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. The objective is to increase the crop productivity by intensive cultivation through promotion of recommended agriculture technologies and package of practice. The demonstrations, introduction of new seed varieties, farm machines & implements, nutrients, pesticides and knowledge based interventions developed for different agro-climatic zones are promoted. During **2013-14**, based on the experience of implementation the intervention of Marketing Support including post harvest technology was also included. From the year **2015-16**, the programme has been modified including the few interventions like seed distribution of rice, seed production incentive for newer varieties/hybrids of rice, micro-

nutrients, soil ameliorants and plant protection chemicals, machines like laser land levelers, etc.

Financial status:

Year-wise allocation and release of funds under BGREI are as under:

SI No	Year	Allocation (central share)	Release (Central Share)	Rs. in crore
				Expenditure (Central Share)
1	2012-13	1000.00	998.03	997.790
2	2013-14	1000.00	623.57	620.420
3	2014-15	1000.00	845.84	793.49
4	2015-16	500.00	397.11	376.010
5	2016-17	630.00	553.54	

Annexure-I

Country wise Area, Production and Yield of Total Rice during 2010-11 to 2013-14

A - Area in million hectares

P - Production in million tonnes

Y - Yield in kg/ha

Country	2010-11			2011-12			2012-13			2013-14		
	A	P	Y	A	P	Y	A	P	Y	A	P	Y
India	36.95	12.06	326	43.97	65.74	1495	42.41	157.80	3721	43.94	159.20	3623
China	30.12	197.21	6548	30.31	202.67	6686	30.40	205.94	6775	30.58	205.21	6710
Bangladesh	11.80	49.36	4183	12.00	50.63	4219	11.42	50.50	4421	11.77	51.50	4376
Indonesia	13.24	66.41	5014	13.20	65.74	4980	13.45	69.06	5136	13.84	71.28	5152
Thailand	10.99	31.60	2875	11.63	34.59	2974	12.28	37.47	3051	12.37	36.06	2915
Vietnam	7.51	39.99	5322	7.66	42.40	5539	7.75	43.66	5632	7.90	44.04	5572
Myanmar	8.05	33.20	4124	7.57	29.01	3834	8.15	28.08	3445	7.50	28.77	3836
Philippines	4.35	15.77	3622	4.54	16.68	3677	4.69	18.03	3845	4.75	18.44	3885
Japan	1.63	10.60	6511	1.58	8.40	5331	1.58	10.65	6739	1.60	10.76	6728
Brazil	2.72	11.24	4127	2.75	13.48	4895	2.41	11.55	4787	2.35	11.78	5008
Total	127.37	467.44	3670	135.20	529.34	3915	134.54	632.74	4703	136.60	637.04	4663

Source: Agricultural Statistics at a glance 2015

Annexure-II

Sate wise Area, Production and Yield of Rice during 2010-11 to 2014-15

A - Area in million hectares, P - Production in million tonnes, Y - Yield in kg/ha

Sl. No.	State	2010-11			2011-12			2012-13			2013-14			2014-15		
		A	P	Y	A	P	Y	A	P	Y	A	P	Y	A	P	Y
1	Andhra Pradesh	2.77	7.88	284 3	2.35	7.75	3302	2.21	6.86	3106	2.44	6.97	2852	2.39	7.23	3022
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0.12	0.23	192 5	0.12	0.26	2065	0.13	0.26	2086	0.13	0.28	2092	0.13	0.29	2241
3	Assam	2.57	4.74	184 3	2.54	4.52	1843	2.49	5.13	2061	2.45	4.93	2012	2.50	5.22	2093
4	Bihar	2.83	3.10	109 5	3.32	7.16	1095	3.30	7.53	2282	3.13	5.51	1759	3.26	6.36	1948
5	Chattisgarh	3.70	6.16	166 3	3.77	6.03	1597	3.78	6.61	1746	3.80	6.72	1766	3.81	6.32	1660
6	Gujarat	0.81	1.50	185 2	0.84	1.79	2141	0.84	1.54	1843	0.79	1.64	2076	1.50	1.83	1223
7	Himachal Pradesh	0.08	0.13	167 3	0.08	0.13	1705	0.08	0.13	1629	0.07	0.12	1625	0.13	0.13	971
8	Jammu & Kashmir	0.26	0.51	194 2	0.26	0.54	2079	0.26	0.82	3126	0.27	0.61	2250	0.51	0.52	1019
9	Jharkhand	0.72	1.11	154 1	1.47	3.13	2131	1.41	3.16	2237	1.26	2.81	2238	1.11	3.36	3028
10	Karnataka	1.54	8.19	531 7	1.42	3.96	2793	1.28	3.36	2632	1.34	3.57	2666	1.33	3.54	2670
11	Kerala	0.21	0.52	245 2	0.21	0.57	2733	0.20	0.51	2577	0.20	0.51	2551	0.20	0.56	2836
12	Madhya Pradesh	1.60	1.77	110 6	1.66	2.23	1340	1.88	2.77	1474	1.93	2.84	1474	2.15	3.63	1684
13	Maharashtra	1.52	2.70	177 6	1.54	2.84	1841	1.56	3.06	1963	1.61	3.12	1934	1.55	2.95	1899
14	Manipur	0.21	0.52	245 3	0.22	0.59	2453	0.12	0.26	2099	0.22	0.40	1788	0.22	0.33	1488
15	Meghalaya	0.11	0.21	191 1	0.11	0.22	1988	0.11	0.23	2125	0.11	0.27	2493	0.11	0.30	2703

16	Mizoram	0.04	0.05	116 0	0.04	0.05	1411	0.01	0.03	2088	0.04	0.06	1522	0.04	0.06	1643
17	Nagaland	0.18	0.38	210 3	0.18	0.38	2106	0.18	0.41	2210	0.19	0.43	2267	0.20	0.45	2326
18	Odisha	4.23	6.83	161 6	4.00	5.81	1450	4.02	7.30	1814	4.18	7.61	1821	4.17	8.30	1992
19	Sikkim	0.01	0.02	172 7	0.01	0.02	1730	0.01	0.02	1768	0.01	0.02	1815	0.01	0.02	1818
20	Tamil Nadu	1.91	5.79	304 0	1.90	7.46	3918	1.90	4.05	2127	1.73	5.35	3100	1.80	5.73	3191
21	Telangana	1.98	6.54	330 3	1.75	5.15	2942	1.75	4.65	2656	1.91	5.75	3009	1.42	4.44	3138
22	Tripura	0.26	0.70	265 5	0.27	0.72	2700	0.27	0.71	2681	0.25	0.71	2800	0.26	0.75	2903
23	Uttar Pradesh	5.66	11.99	212 0	5.95	0.55	2358	5.95	14.42	2424	5.98	14.64	2447	5.87	12.17	2072
24	Uttarakhand	0.29	0.55	190 1	0.28	0.59	2121	0.28	0.58	2071	0.25	0.58	2289	0.26	0.60	2307
25	West Bengal	4.94	13.05	263 9	5.43	14.61	2688	5.43	15.02	2765	5.51	15.37	2788	5.38	14.68	2730
	Total of NFSM State	38.56	85.16	220 8	39.73	77.04	1939	39.46	89.42	2266	39.8 2	90.82	2281	40.2 8	89.76	2228
	All India	42.86	95.97	223 9	44.01	105.3 0	2393	42.75	105.2 4	2462	44.1 4	106.6 5	2416	44.1 1	105.4 8	2391

Source : Agricultural Statistics at a glance 2015

Export of Basmati and Non Basmati Rice during 2010-11 to 2016-17

Quantity in thousand tonnes
Value Rs in crore

Year	Basmati		Non Basmati		Total	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
2010-11	2370.68	11354.77	100.68	231.29	2471.36	11586.06
2011-12	3178.18	15449.60	3997.72	8659.13	7175.90	24108.73
2012-13	3459.89	19409.39	6688.00	14448.81	10147.89	33858.20
2013-14	3754.09	29291.82	7136.14	17795.21	10890.23	47087.03
2014-15	3702.26	27598.71	8225.53	20336.00	11927.79	47934.71
2015-16	4044.83	22714.30	6374.40	15085.90	10419.20	37800.20
2016-17 (upto Jan 2017)	3252.00	17204.00	5215.00	13351.00	8467.00	30555.00

Source: Agricultural Statistics at a glance ,Custom & DGCIS 2015 & information collected from trade Division

Annexure-IV

Import of Basmati and Non Basmati Rice during 2010-11 to 2016-17

Quantity in thousand tonnes
Value Rs in crore

Year	Basmati		Non Basmati		Total	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
2010-11	0.00	0.00	0.22	1.12	0.22	1.12
2011-12	0.46	2.47	1.06	5.48	1.52	7.95
2012-13	0.00	0.00	0.72	1.44	0.72	1.44
2013-14	0.00	0.00	8.29	8.29	8.29	8.29
2014-15	0.00	0.00	1.96	10.83	1.96	10.83
2015-16	0	0	1.02	5.91	1.02	5.91
2016-17 (upto Jan 2017)	0	0	0.01	6.00	0.01	6.00

Source: Agricultural Statistics at a glance ,Custom & DGCIS 2015 & information collected from trade Division

Annexure V

Release and expenditure of funds of States under NFSM-Rice

Rs. In Crore

Sl.	States	2012-13		2013-14		2014-15		2015-16		2016-17	
		Rel.	Exp.								
1	Andhra Pradesh	43.10	44.33	46.75	41.56	24.15	25.13	12.47	9.79	9.39	8.76
2	Arunachal Pradesh	10.33	5.17	11.32	9.47	5.76	12.77	3.68	1.83	0.00	1.16
3	Assam	26.56	40.25	54.49	65.45	77.36	65.21	38.21	25.04	0.17	21.11
4	Bihar	21.91	19.25	2.64	16.18	26.35	35.63	22.07	5.45	13.69	13.14
5	Chhattisgarh	30.48	24.34	41.22	37.38	25.75	46.39	18.06	15.71	24.09	12.80
6	Gujarat*	2.43	1.90	2.40	2.05	0.20	0.04	0.45	0.40	2.77	0.80
7	Himachal Pradesh	4.95	4.44	4.83	4.83	1.97	1.98	0.83	0.83	1.22	0.99
8	J & K	1.24	2.90	3.50	2.64	2.72	3.99	1.49	1.37	2.00	1.45
9	Jharkhand	5.86	9.80	13.31	12.22	8.22	6.92	7.85	6.32	4.96	4.23
10	Karnataka	3.90	9.04	9.86	9.47	15.17	14.85	3.59	3.18	9.60	5.92
11	Kerala	1.37	2.15	0.89	1.10	3.13	2.84	0.76	0.00	0.00	0.00
12	Madhya Pradesh	12.02	12.31	13.50	12.49	11.81	6.08	4.80	4.86	3.09	0.00
13	Maharashtra	26.51	24.38	26.59	26.03	27.90	39.16	11.17	10.96	5.78	4.56
14	Manipur	12.16	12.16	26.00	25.42	13.20	13.78	5.53	5.53	1.81	0.00
15	Meghalaya	9.30	8.81	12.31	12.45	7.83	8.24	3.58	3.32	1.14	0.00
16	Mizoram	6.04	6.04	7.50	7.50	4.33	4.33	0.67	0.67	0.28	0.00
17	Nagaland	11.64	11.64	20.00	19.46	10.79	11.51	2.45	2.45	2.90	2.90
18	Orissa	39.64	38.23	35.94	25.35	22.11	34.80	28.77	28.77	15.17	9.31
19	Sikkim	2.08	1.71	2.12	2.15	0.71	1.12	0.14	0.14	0.13	0.00

20	Tamil Nadu	19.10	21.50	19.50	23.80	26.38	27.31	15.06	14.84	11.49	5.21
21	Telangana					24.98	21.32	8.50	8.96	5.70	2.70
22	Tripura	21.84	21.84	34.09	34.65	25.18	26.28	12.38	12.38	2.70	2.70
23	Uttar Pradesh	72.15	67.70	56.44	69.02	62.89	60.26	25.55	19.99	17.04	14.39
24	Uttarakhand	12.44	7.97	10.39	9.66	2.12	1.80	1.55	1.81	2.16	1.71
25	West Bengal	28.40	26.02	39.41	33.98	31.73	43.16	24.46	24.46	39.75	18.04
	Total	425.45	423.88	495.00	504.31	462.74	514.90	254.07	209.06	177.03	131.88

Annexure VI

State-wise Procurement of Rice (According to Marketing Year)

Sl.	States	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
1	Punjab	8558	8106	7786	8113
2	Haryana	2609	2406	2015	2754
3	Uttar Pradesh	2286	1127	1698	150
4	Andhra Pradesh	6464	3737	3587	
5	Telangana		4353	3504	135
6	Madhya Pradesh	898	1045	807	
7	Odisha	3613	2801	3487	
8	Tamil Nadu	481	684	1051	
9	West Bengal	1766	1359	2031	
10	Chhattisgarh	4804	4290	3423	
11	Uttarakhand	497	463	465	35
12	Others	2044	1474	2307	84
	All-India	34044	31845	32161	11271