

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
10.	Rajasthan	0.40	0.30	0.37	0.28	0.41	
11.	Tamil Nadu	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.28	0.31	0.16
12.	Telangana	0.76	0.00	0.70	0.35	0.77	
13.	Tripura	0.16	0.12	0.68	0.68	0.53	0.27
14.	Uttar Pradesh	0.29	0.22	0.27	0.14	0.30	
15.	West Bengal	0.24	0.18	0.34	0.11	0.25	0.12
SUB-TOTAL-I		8.50	5.71	7.06	4.76	9.15	2.24
Other Implementing Agencies							
16.	AICRP, Coimbatore (Earlier Name AICCIP)	0.40	0.30	0.48	0.30	0.46	0.28
17.	CICR, Nagpur	1.77	1.12	1.97	1.23	0.00	0.00
18.	NCIPM, Pusa	1.13	0.65	1.42	1.28	0.00	0.00
19.	DOCD, Nagpur	0.20		0.04	0.03	0.08	
SUB-TOTAL-II		3.50	2.07	3.91	2.84	0.54	0.28
GRAND TOTAL (I+II)		12.00	7.78	10.97	7.60	9.69	2.52

* ₹ 0.65 crore was allocated to Madhya Pradesh during 2015-16 but the State did not implement cotton programme in revised action plan.

** An amount of ₹ 1.05 crore for Gujarat, ₹ 0.23 crore for Haryana, ₹ 0.79 crore for Madhya Pradesh, ₹ 0.02 crore for Maharashtra, ₹ 0.28 crore for Punjab, ₹ 0.09 crore for Rajasthan, ₹ 0.35 crore for Telangana, ₹ 0.07 crore for AICRP on Cotton, Coimbatore and ₹ 0.01 crore for DOCD, Nagpur has been revalidated for utilization during 2016-17.

Karnataka State has informed that, it will not implement the scheme this year (2016-17).

Increase in insurance coverage of handloom weavers

1280. DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry has taken a decision to increase the insurance coverage to be given to handloom weavers, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the details of the expected increase in the number of persons to come under the increased insurance coverage net, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI):

(a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Ministry of Finance, Government of India is coordinating with

concerned Ministries to converge all Insurance Schemes including Mahatma Gandhi Bunkar Bima Yojana (MGBBY) to Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana (PMJJBY) and Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY) from the next financial year and planning to cover all handloom weavers under the insurance coverage.

The House then adjourned at five minutes past twelve of the Clock.

The House reassembled at thirty minutes past two of the clock,

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

PRIVATE MEMBERS' RESOLUTION

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Private Members' Resolution, Resolution No.1, Shri Rangasayee Ramakrishna to move the Resolution regarding need to amend article 169 and Part IX of the Constitution. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now you can move the Resolution. ...*(Interruptions)*...

Upper House for all States and Empowering Panchayati Raj Institutions

SHRI RANGASAYEE RAMAKRISHNA (Karnatka): Sir, I move the following Resolution:

“Having regard to the fact that:—

- (i) from times immemorial, self governance by the institution of Panchayats was prevalent in the village-society;
- (ii) even the British respected this institution which catered to the basic needs of the society in which influential, affluent and wise men were nominated at the local level;
- (iii) post independence, in the formative years of the Republic, the office bearers in these institutions were sought to be elected and the caste panchayats were replaced by elected panchayats;
- (iv) based on the Balwant Rai Mehta Committee report, Prime Minister Shri Jawaharlal Nehru launched Panchayati Raj in Nagaur district in Rajasthan in 1959;
- (v) in the states such as Rajasthan, which adopted this model, the CD Block budgets comprising Public Works Department, public health, primary and secondary education, agriculture, animal husbandry, irrigation, etc. were transferred to Panchayati Raj institutions for being administered not by Government officials but by elected Panchayati Raj representatives and the budgets were themselves created out of felt demands for the people and administered by the elected representatives of Panchayati Raj bodies;