

Funding of education from Education Cess

1028. DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount generated under Education Cess in the financial years of 2009-10 and 2010-11; and

(b) what proportion of total Central expenditure on education is currently being funded by the Education Cess?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) Education Cess generated during 2009-10 and 2010-11 (upto December, 2010) is Rs. 10139.64 crore and Rs. 7350.88 crore, respectively.

(b) The proportion of total central expenditure on education being funded by education cess during 2009-10 was 34.75%.

Agricultural productivity in India

1029. DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that productivity of food grains is much lower in India as compared to countries like USA, Japan and China;

(b) if so, the details of the productivity of different items in various countries *vis-a-vis* India;

(c) the main reasons for low productivity in India, if any; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken for increasing the agricultural productivity?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARUN YADAV): (a) and (b) The productivity of food grains in India is comparatively lower than that of USA, Japan and China. Productivity of different crops in various countries is given below:

(Figures in Kg/Ha)		
Name of Crops	Country	Year (2008)
1	2	3
Paddy	China	6556
	India	3370
Wheat	USA	3018

1	2	3
	India	2802
Maize	USA	9658
	China	5556
	India	2324
	Japan	2583
Pulses	China	1181
	USA	1740
	India	615

(c) Major inherent factors contributing to lower yield in India in comparison to world average yield are summarized below.

- i. Indian agriculture is primarily based on rainfed farming occupying more than 60 percent area, wherein farming are reluctant to use improved quality seed and recommended dose of input due to involvement of risk.
- ii. Short duration of crop season due to agro-climate limitation on account of moisture, temperature etc.
- iii. Small size of farm holding is major limitation in adoption of mechanized technologies (such as ridge-furrow based system, broad bed-furrow based system and zero - tillage etc.) due to unviable economy of scale.
- iv. Poor soil texture due to low Carbon content and other organic matter in India soils particularly in arid and semiarid zones.

(d) For increasing productivity and production of foodgrain crops in the country, various Crop Development schemes and Programmes like National Food Security Mission (NFSM), Integrated Scheme of Oilseed, Pulses, Maize and Oilpalm (ISOPOM), Integrated Cereals Development Programme for Rice/Wheat/Coarse Cereals under Macro Management of Agriculture and Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) are being implemented by the Department of Agriculture & Cooperation through State Governments.

In addition, the efforts initiated under two new programmes of Bringing Green Revolution to Eastern India and integrated development of 60000 Pulses and Oilseeds Villages in rainfed areas initiated in 2010-11 will be continued in 2011-12 also under RKVY. National Food Security Mission has

been strengthened with the merger of pulses component of ISOPOM and inclusion of two new potential States of Assam and Jharkhand for Pulses production. A new programme Accelerated Pulses Production programme (A3P) in the form of block demonstrations has been started to cover 1000 unit of 1000 hectare each of five pulses crops in 16 pulses growing States of the country.

Selection of Chairman of managing committee of Sanskrit Vidyapeeth

†1030. SHRI RAJNITI PRASAD: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the guidelines followed by Government for selection of Chairman of managing committee of Sanskrit college/Sanskrit Vidyapeeth and the ideal number of years for which a person can hold the post of Chairman;

(b) whether Government proposes to nominate a Sanskrit scholar for the post of Chairman for promotion of Sanskrit, so that the standard of Sanskrit remains high; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (c) Government is promoting Sanskrit Language through its three deemed Sanskrit Universities, viz. Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan (RSkS), New Delhi, Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeeth (SLBSRSV), New Delhi and Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeeth (RSV), Tirupati. The affairs of these Organizations are managed by Karya Parishad (Executive Council)/Board of Management and the Vice Chancellors of these institutions are Ex-Officio Chairman of Karya Parishad/Board of Management.

A Scheme of Financial Assistance to Institutions Recognized as Adarsh Sanskrit Mahavidyalayas/Shodha Sansthans which is being implemented by Government of India through Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan, New Delhi. As per the guidelines of the Scheme for the Adarsh Sanskrit Mahavidyalayas/Shodha Sansthans there is a Managing Committee and the selection of the Chairman of this Managing Committee is a nominee of Government of India. One Sanskrit Scholar is also nominated by the Government of India as its Member. The term of the nominated Chairman/Member shall be three years but a Member, including Chairman, can be nominated for a second term also.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.