

Ammonium Phosphate Lite (DAP Lite 16-44-0), Muriate of Potash (MOP), Mono Ammonium Phosphate (MAP, 11-52-0), Triple Super Phosphate (TSP, 0-46-0), 15 grades of complex fertilizers, SSP and Ammonium Sulphate (AS — Caprolactum grade by GSFC and FACT).

12 grades of Water Soluble Fertilizers and 3 grades of liquid fertilizers are included in Schedule-I part A of the Fertilizer (Control) Order (FCO). A few fertilizer companies namely, M/s Zuari Industries Ltd., IFFCO, Gujarat State Fertilizers and Chemicals Ltd. and Coromandel International Ltd. are producing certain grades of Water Soluble Fertilizers. Some of the companies are also importing 100% Water Soluble Fertilizers from China, UAE, Israel, Belgium and Denmark. None of the fertilizer companies in India is producing liquid fertilizers.

Only one representation has been received in the Department of Fertilizers from M/s Coromandel International Ltd. seeking subsidy for Water Soluble Fertilizer namely, Potassium Nitrate (13-0-45) on 28.7.2011. Accordingly, as on date, only this proposal for inclusion of Water Soluble Fertilizers into the Nutrient Based Subsidy Policy is under consideration with Department of Fertilizers. Further, no proposal for liquid fertilizer have been received in this Department for inclusion in subsidy scheme.

#### **Setting up of Navodaya Vidyalayas**

\*95. SHRI KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the total number of Navodaya Vidyalayas in the country, State-wise;
- (b) whether Government has any proposal to set up more such Vidyalayas; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof, location-wise, including in Jharkhand?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) State-wise details of the number of Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas (JNVs) functioning in the country are at given in the Statement-I (See below).

(b) and (c) Navodaya Vidyalaya Scheme envisages opening of one JNV in each district of the country. 72 districts in the country (including 32 districts in the State of Tamil Nadu, which has not yet accepted the scheme) do not have any JNV. The details of the remaining 40 districts are given in the Statement-II (See below). Six districts viz. Hyderabad, Central Delhi, New Delhi, Kolkata, Mumbai and Mumbai Suburban are not eligible to have JNVs as these have no rural population. For the remaining districts, which include two districts of Jharkhand viz. Ramgarh and Khunti, opening of a Navodaya Vidyalaya depends on the concerned State Government making available the required land for construction of permanent building and temporary accommodation required to start the school, subject further to availability of funds and requisite sanction.

**Statement-I**

*The total no. of Navodaya Vidyalayas in the Country*

Sl. No.	State	Total no. of JNVs functional
1	2	3
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2
2.	Andhra Pradesh	24
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	16
4.	Assam	27
5.	Bihar	39
6.	Chandigarh	1
7.	Chhattisgarh	17
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1
9.	Daman and Diu	2
10.	Delhi	2
11.	Goa	2
12.	Gujarat	22
13.	Haryana	20
14.	Himachal Pradesh	12
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	17
16.	Jharkhand	24
17.	Karnataka	28
18.	Kerala	14
19.	Lakshadweep	1
20.	Madhya Pradesh	50
21.	Maharashtra	33
22.	Manipur	9
23.	Meghalaya	8

1	2	3
	24. Mizoram	7
	25. Nagaland	11
	26. Orissa	30
	27. Pondicherry	4
	28. Punjab	21
	29. Rajasthan	33
	30. Sikkim	4
	31. Tripura	4
	32. Uttar Pradesh	68
	33. Uttarakhand	13
	34. West Bengal	18
	TOTAL :	584

***Statement-II***

*Names of districts without Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalaya (JNV)*

Sl. No.	Name of State	Name of district without JNV	Remarks
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1. Hyderabad	Not eligible
2.	Assam	2. Kamrup	Sanctioned but not functional
3.	Chhattisgarh	3. Narayanpur (Bastar)	—
		4. Bijapur (Dantewada)	—
4.	Delhi	5. Central Delhi	Not eligible
		6. New Delhi	Not eligible
		7. East Delhi	—
		8. West Delhi	—
		9. North Delhi	—
		10. South Delhi	—
		11. North East Delhi	—

1	2	3	4
5.	Gujarat	12. Surat	—
		13. Ahmedabad	Sanctioned but not functional
		14. Valsad	Sanctioned but not functional
		15. Narmada	Sanctioned but not functional
6.	Haryana	16. Palwal	—
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	17. Srinagar	—
		18. Bandipura	—
		19. Ramban	—
		20. Kishtwar	—
		21. Phulwama	—
8.	Jharkhand	22. Ramgarh	—
		23. Khunti	—
9.	Karnataka	24. Kolar	—
		25. Ramanagara	—
		26. Gulbarga	—
10.	Maharashtra	27. Bhandara	—
		28. Mumbai	Not eligible
		29. Mumbai Suburban	Not eligible
11.	Madhya Pradesh	30. Singrauli	—
		31. Jhabua	—
12.	Mizoram	32. Aizwal	Sanctioned but not functional
13.	Rajasthan	33. Pratapgarh	—
14.	Uttar Pradesh	34. Kanshi Ram Nagar	—
		35. Sultanpur	—
		36. Rampur	Sanctioned but not functional
		37. Deoria	Sanctioned but not functional

1	2	3	4
15.	West Bengal	38. Kolkata	Not eligible
		39. Malda	—
16.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	40. South Andaman	—

**Training of farmers for better crops in low rainfed areas**

\*96. DR. PRABHA THAKUR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether in low rainfed areas Government provides training to farmers about the crops which need less water;
- (b) if so, the names of the States and places therein where such training is going on;
- (c) how Government provides useful information to farmers, such as the types of crops which are to be grown on various types of land and the type of climate which suits various types of crops and also the crops which can be grown with less water and can fetch more price alongwith the details thereof; and
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) to (d) Training to farmers and dissemination of information about crops which can be grown with less water remuneratively in low rainfed areas is achieved through the following initiatives of Government:—

- (i) Scheme on 'Scaling up of Water Productivity in Agriculture for Livelihoods through Teaching-cum-Demonstration, Training of Trainers and Farmers' — being implemented in 32 Centres (27 State Agricultural Universities (SAUs) and 5 ICAR Institutes), through Indian Council of Agricultural Research and 11 of these Centres are in low rainfall regions (Details of location of these centres are given in the Statement (*See below*)).
- (ii) Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs), which are located in low rainfed areas, also impart training to farmers and extension workers, in crop production and improved agriculture practices through disseminating useful technologies through frontline demonstrations, on-farm trials, skill development, vocational training, interactive discussions etc.
- (iii) Agricultural Technology Management Agency (ATMA) Scheme is under implementation in 603 districts of 28 States and 3 Union Territories, which promotes decentralized farmer-driven and farmer-accountable extension system for technology dissemination.