

(c) the details of action taken by Government in this regard to make agriculture profitable in response to aforesaid report?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) to (c) Planning Commission had set up a Committee for “Encouraging Investments in Supply Chains including Provision for Cold Storages for more Efficient Distribution of Farm Produce” under the Chairmanship of Dr. Saumitra Chaudhuri, Member, Planning Commission, which submitted its report in May, 2012. The Committee has stated that the benefits of demand expansion and higher production may not have adequately passed on to farmers and consumers on account of deficiencies in supply chain logistics from farm gate to final consumer. In case of fruits and vegetables, the prices at first point of sale in large mandies, as a proportion to final retail price may be in the range of 25-40 per cent.

Government is promoting alternative marketing channels and investment in post-harvest infrastructure including cold chain, value addition and preservation. Government is also implementing schemes for technology upgradation, modernization of food processing industries and strengthening of agriculture market infrastructure. States/Union Territories have been advised to amend their respective State Agriculture Produce Marketing Acts on the lines of Model Act, 2003, which provides for direct marketing, contract farming and setting up of markets in private/cooperative sector.

Pending court cases

†*414. DR. VIJAYLAXMI SADHO: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) the details regarding the number of cases pending in the courts and the number of persons affected by this in the country;

(b) whether Government is going to put in place any system to dispose off these cases expeditiously; and

(c) the number of cases, out of these pending cases in Madhya Pradesh, and details of the pending cases, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) to (c) Details of number of cases pending in Subordinate Courts in various States including Madhya Pradesh as on 31.12.2012 are given in Statement (*See below*). Data on number of persons affected by pendency of cases in Courts is not being maintained.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Disposal of pending cases in various courts is within the domain of the Judiciary. In order to assist the judiciary, the Government has set up National Mission for Justice Delivery and Legal Reforms to achieve twin goals of (i) increasing access to justice by reducing delays and arrears; and (ii) enhancing accountability through structural changes and by setting performance standards and improving capacities. The Mission has adopted a co-ordinated approach for phased liquidation of arrears and pendency in judicial administration by providing support for better court infrastructure including computerisation, encouraging increase in the strength of subordinate judiciary and recommending policy and legislative measures in the areas prone to excessive litigation and suggesting re-engineering of court procedures for quick disposal of cases.

Further, the Chief Justice of India has established the National Court Management Systems (NCMS) in May, 2012. NCMS is responsible for preparing a policy guideline for developing a National Framework of Court Excellence (NFCE) to set measurable performance standards for Indian courts to address issues of quality, responsiveness and timely delivery of justice.

Statement

State-wise pendency of cases in Subordinate Courts

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Pendency as on 31.12.2012
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	924943
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	6200
3.	Assam	253428
4.	Bihar	1711380
5.	Chhattisgarh	272523
6.	Goa	30131
7.	Gujarat	2174691
8.	Haryana	564285
9.	Himachal Pradesh	224563
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	191144

1	2	3
11.	Jharkhand	299265
12.	Karnataka	1138703
13.	Kerala	1240164
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1091221
15.	Maharashtra	2977306
16.	Manipur	14381
17.	Meghalaya	4103
18.	Mizoram	3569
19.	Nagaland	3586
20.	Odisha	1185763
21.	Punjab	537064
22.	Rajasthan	1446129
23.	Sikkim	1077
24.	Tamil Nadu	1232469
25.	Tripura	55895
26.	Uttar Pradesh	5792331
27.	Uttarakhand	164495
28.	West Bengal and Andaman and Nicobar Island	2605371
29.	Chandigarh	49955
30.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	7249
31.	Delhi	656587
32.	Lakshadweep	291
33.	Puducherry	28941
TOTAL:		26889203