

- (4) The National Commission and some of the State Commissions as well as District Fora are adopting the process of holding Lok Adalats for speedy disposal of the cases.
- (5) Financial assistance is provided by the Central Government to the States/UTs for strengthening of infrastructure of Consumer Fora including computerization and networking.
- (c) No, Sir.

Modern food processing centres

580. DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has identified centres for modern food processing industries in various States, and whether the Saansad Adarsh Grama Yojana adopted villages, such as Maravamangalam in Sivaganga district, Tamil Nadu are included in such focused area centres so that the villagers and other investors get the quick funding and establishment; and

(b) if so, the financial institutions involved in it for creating food processing centres?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SADHVI NIRANJAN JYOTI) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Targets achieved under Vision 2015: Strategy and Action Plan for FPIs

581. SHRI AMBETH RAJAN : Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state whether Government was able to achieve its targets fixed under Vision - 2015: Strategy and Action Plan for Food Processing Industries in India, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SADHVI NIRANJAN JYOTI) : In order to promote food processing industries, increase level of processing and exploit the potential of domestic and international market for processed food products, Vision Document 2015 was prepared by the Ministry, which envisaged trebling the size of investment in the processed food sector by increasing the level of processing of perishables from 6% to 20%, value addition from 20% to 35% and share in global food trade from 1.5% to 3% by 2015. To achieve these

targets, an investment of ₹ 100,000 crore was required by the year 2015. Out of which, the share of Government was ₹10,000 crore.

During the Eleventh Five Year Plan, against the proposal for allocation of ₹ 4816 crore for the Ministry, a plan outlay of ₹ 4041 crore only was made for various schemes of the Ministry. The budget allocation for various schemes of the Ministry during the Eleventh Plan was ₹ 1672 crore, but the actual expenditure incurred was ₹1596.88 crore only. During the Twelfth Five Year Plan, against the proposal for allocation of ₹14604 crore for the Ministry, a plan outlay of ₹ 5990 crore only was made for various schemes of the Ministry. The budget allocation for various schemes of the Ministry during the first three years of Twelfth Plan was ₹ 1810 crore only. The actual expenditure incurred so far is ₹ 1721.12 crore only.

Speedy delivery of Justice

582. SHRI RAM KUMAR KASHYAP : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether more than two crore cases are pending in subordinate courts due to poor judge-population ratio, prolonged and costly litigation caused by procedures and lawyers' interests, poor infrastructure, shortage of judicial personnel and weak alternative dispute resolution mechanisms, etc;

(b) whether there is any proposal to fix time-limit for deciding a case to reduce pendency and to speed up the delivery of justice; and

(c) whether there is an acute shortage of qualified lawyers, if so, whether there is any proposal to start correspondence LLB courses to enable more number of students studying law, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI D. V. SADANANDA GOWDA):

(a) There were about 2.64 crore cases pending in subordinate courts as on 31.12.2014. The Government 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 initiating policy and legislative measures in the areas prone to excessive litigation.

(b) The actual time taken for disposal of a case depends on several factors such as category of case (civil or criminal), complexity of the facts involved, nature of evidence, co-operation of stake-holders viz. bar, investigation agencies, witnesses and litigants besides the availability of physical infrastructure, supporting court staff and applicable