

waiting list were received are indicated below:—

Sl. No.	Category	Month of registration and oldest application
1	(a) VIP-I . . .	February, 1971
	(b) VIP-II . . .	October, 1971
2	Medical . . .	February, 1972
3	Defence . . .	February, 1972
4	Govt. Officers	October, 1971
5	Other Govt. employees.	July, 1970
6	Special circumstances	October, 1971
7	General . . .	December, 1968

Delhi Milk Scheme is at present distributing milk to the extent of 100% of its installed handling capacity and, therefore, additional milk tokens can be issued, in significant numbers, only when the installed capacity of the Scheme is increased from 3 lakhs litres daily to 3.75 lakhs daily. Work on the expansion of the scheme is at an advance stage and is expected to be completed shortly, whereafter it would be possible for Delhi Milk Scheme to issue milk tokens to the majority of the applicants who are presently on the waiting list.]

New Syllabus and New Examination system in schools

107. SHRI JAGJIT SINGH: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Governments are contemplating to introduce new syllabus for schools throughout the country from 1975;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is any proposal under Government's consideration to introduce reforms in examination system; and

(d) if so, by when it is likely to be introduced?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) and (b) The Central Advisory Board of Education has recommended that the 10+2+3 structure of education should be adopted in all States before the end of the Fifth Five Year Plan. New curricula and syllabi are being developed for classes I-XII by the National Council of Educational Research and Training for the guidance of State Education Departments. In accordance with the proposals of the Education Commission, general education will be imparted in classes I-X. However, for about 20 per cent of the students there will be provision for vocational courses. There is a proposal for providing transferability of credits obtained in general education imparted in the vocational stream to enable students to re-enter the general education stream on the basis of a pass in an examination conducted after a special course devised for the purpose. In classes XI and XII, there will be two types of courses viz., academic and vocational. The higher secondary course culminating in the examination at the end of class XII would be a terminal stage enabling the students to take up employment. However, there will be transferability of credits for those in the vocational courses.

Education being a State subject the date of introduction of the new pattern will depend on State Governments.

Some States are contemplating such introduction from the academic session 1975 and some others, later. Three States, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Kerala have already introduced the new pattern. It is expected that all the remaining States/Union Territories would be in a position to adopt this new pattern in the Fifth Five Year Plan period.

(c) and (d) Examination reform is a continuous process. Several States have taken measures to improve examinations at the school level. The N.C.E.R.T. has been working in close collaboration with State Education Departments. These measures aim at making examinations valid and reliable, as also powerful instruments of the teaching learning process.

दूध और घी की खपत

108. सरदार कुमार सं० चं० आग्ने :
श्री जगदीश प्रसाद माथुर :

क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि 1950, 1960 और 1970 के वर्षों में देश में राज्यवार प्रति व्यक्ति दूध और घी की खपत कितनी-कितनी थी और इस समय कितनी है ?

† [Consumption of milk and ghee

108. SHRI S. C. ANGRE:

SHRI JAGDISH PRASAD
MATHUR:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the per capita consumption of milk and ghee in the country. State-wise, during the years 1950, 1960 and 1970 and at present?]

कृषि मंत्रालय से राज्य मंत्रों (श्री बी० पी० मोर्य) : देश में दूध तथा घी की प्रति व्यक्ति

खपत के अलग-अलग आंकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं हैं। प्रति व्यक्ति खपत के आंकड़े दूध और दूध से बनी हुई वस्तुओं (जिसमें घी भी शामिल है) की खपत के बारे में उपलब्ध है। प्रति व्यक्ति की उपलब्धि का अनुमान जनसंख्या तथा दूध के अनुमानित उत्पादन के आधार पर लगाया जाता है। सब राज्यों में एक ही समय पर वस्तुवार वार्षिक नमूना सर्वेक्षणों के अभाव में दूध के उत्पादन का अनुमान पशु-संगणना के साथ-साथ हर पांचवें वर्ष ही लगाया जाता है। पशु संगणना 1951, 1956, 1961 तथा 1972 में की गई थी। वर्ष 1972 में हुई संगणना के अनुसार दुधारु पशुओं के सम्बन्ध में सब राज्यों से जानकारी प्राप्त नहीं हुई है। अतः, वर्ष 1972 की संगणना के आधार पर दूध का राज्यवार अनुमानित उत्पादन बनाना सम्भव नहीं है।

इस समय राज्यों द्वारा केन्द्र को दूध के उत्पादन के वार्षिक अनुमानों की सूचना देने की कोई नियमित प्रणाली नहीं है। संगणना के अनुसार दुधारु गाय एवं भैंसों की संख्या और विपणन तथा निरीक्षण निदेशालय या कृषि सांख्यिकी अनुसंधान संस्थान द्वारा किए गए बाजार सर्वेक्षणों के आधार पर प्रत्येक पशु के दुग्ध उत्पादन को ध्यान में रखते हुए दूध के उत्पादन के अनुमान और उसके फलस्वरूप वर्ष 1951 और 1961 में विभिन्न राज्यों में प्रति व्यक्ति दूध की उपलब्धि सितम्बर 1967 के "एग्रीकल्चरल सिचुएशन इन इंडिया" में प्रकाशित एक अध्ययन सम्बन्धी लेख में दी गई है। इस अध्ययन के अनुसार वर्ष 1951 और 1961 में विभिन्न राज्यों ने प्रति दिन प्रति व्यक्ति दूध की औसत उपलब्धि को प्रदर्शित करने वाला एक विवरण संलग्न है।

† [] English translation.