

FAOWFP Project 618 (Operation Food) to augment the procurement production of milk in the milk shed of the Delhi Milk Scheme.

Academic Pattern of School Education in Delhi

2155. SHRI N. K. SANGHI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Administration has taken a decision to change the academic pattern of school education;

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the same;

(c) whether as a result of the changes proposed, a student will have to put in more years for completing his Master's Degree Examination and also will get less opportunities for competing in the All India Examinations; and

(d) whether private schools, particularly the convents, now being run in Delhi have adopted this pattern and, if not, whether Government have taken any initiative to impress upon them the necessity of having uniform education pattern and if so, their reaction in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) and (b). At its 36th Session held on 18-19 September, 1972, the Central Advisory Board of Education reiterated its earlier recommendation to adopt a uniform pattern of education in the country consisting of 10 years of primary/secondary education followed by 2 years of higher secondary education and 3 years' degree course. The salient features of the scheme considered by the Standing Committee of the Central Advisory Board of Education at its meeting held on 13-6-1973 are given in pages 46-48 of the printed report of

the proceedings already available in the Lok Sabha Library. The recommendations of the Central Advisory Board of Education are being considered by Delhi Administration.

(c) With the adoption of the new pattern of education, a student will get his Master's degree after a minimum of 17 years of education instead of 16 years as at present. This would not affect the candidate desiring to appear for the competitive examinations for recruitment to All India Services since the minimum eligible condition for such examinations is a degree of a University and must be between the ages of 20/21 to 26.

(d) The Council for Indian School Certificate Examinations to which the convents and some of the private schools in Delhi are affiliated, is also examining the adoption of new pattern of education.

Enforcement of D.I.R. by States to dehoard hoarded foodgrains

2156. SHRI N. K. SANGHI:
SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government had made a serious exhortation to State Governments to enforce the Defence of India Rules to dehoard the hoarded foodgrains and to maintain the price level of the foodgrains;

(b) whether reports received from the different State Governments show that no serious effort had been made by any State Government in this matter;

(c) if so, the names of the States which had enforced Defence of India Rules and the particulars of the reports sent by each in regard to its implementation; and

(d) whether the Centre has once again appealed to the State Governments to take up the matter more seriously and if so, their reaction in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE):

(a) Yes, Sir. Government of India have advised the State Governments to invoke the provisions of the Defence of India Rules, 1971, for regulating various matters relating to essential commodities including food-grains, and to use the powers under the Maintenance of Internal Security Act, 1971 against persons indulging in hoarding, black-marketing and other anti-social activities prejudicial to the maintenance of the price level of the foodgrains.

(b) and (c). Information has been called for from the State Governments/Administrations, and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha, as soon as received.

(d) Government of India have constantly impressed on all the State Governments etc. the need to enforce strictly the various food control orders. State Governments are taking action accordingly. Several State Governments have strengthened their enforcement machinery to deal effectively with black-marketeers and hoarders. Prompt action is taken against persons who violate the various food control orders.

Scheme for Rice Revolution

2157. SHRI N. K. SANGHI:
DR. H. P. SHARMA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Agricultural Scientists of the all India Co-ordinated Rice Improvement Project are now ready with necessary expertise which may engineer a rice revolution in the country;

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the achievements of the Scientific and to what extent the new know-how will succeed in pushing up the production of rice in the country; and

(c) whether Government have built up necessary organisation to disseminate the new technique among the rice cultivator in the country and the details of the infra-structure thus built up and whether any scheme has been drawn up to cover the entire rice cultivating area to make available the new techniques and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE):

(a) Yes.

(b) The rice Scientists have been able to develop a number of varieties which offer a wide choice to farmers to suit a variety of conditions under which rice is grown. These varieties represent duration varying from 90 days to 150 days. These are high yielding varieties developed through cross-breeding with dwarf varieties. However, varieties suitable for conditions of poor drainage or water-logging have not yet been developed.

It has been possible to combine high yields with fine grain, a combination which had not been possible until a couple of years ago. Among the varieties now being extensively evaluated by farmers, and which have high yield and fine grain, are Sona and Jayanti

Appreciable degree of resistance to certain pests and diseases has been now incorporated in some of the new high yielding varieties such as gall-midge resistance in RPW 6-13 and CR-93-4-2. Resistance to tungro virus has now been added to some of the varieties, such as IET 2508. The new know-how will succeed in pushing up the rice production in the country to the extent the many factors which influence yield are applied properly. Among these are water management, timely control of weeds, pests and diseases, judicious use of fertilisers and choice of varieties best suited to particular conditions or situations.