

schemes include National Scholarships scheme and the National Loan Scholarships scheme of Ministry of Education, Schemes of Scholarships operated by University Grants Commissions and the Science Talent Search Scheme of National Council of Educational Research and Training. Under these schemes however, no special concession is allowed to any student on the ground that he belongs to Ladakh. However, the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan, an autonomous organisation set up by the Ministry of Education is running a 'Vishesh' Kendriya Vidyalaya in Delhi to which students from Northern Boarder Area, including Ladakh are admitted. All the students are given a stipend of Rs. 100/- per month to meet their boarding expenses. They are also provided free accommodation, free light and water and other hostel amenities in the school hostel. The students are also provided textbooks free of cost. No tuition fee is charged from the students.

Loss of foodgrains during transit

2074. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total loss in transit incurred in foodgrains in financial terms by FCI during 1975-76, 1976-77 and 1977-78 and main reasons of transit losses; and

(b) remedial measures taken to curtail these losses in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) The position of transit losses during the last three years was as under:—

	Value in Rs. crores
1975-76	24.86 (1.1%)
1976-77	21.57 (0.86%)
1977-78	Accounts not yet finalised.

The various factors responsible for transit losses are pilferage, spillage and damage in movement; different modes of weighment adopted at the despatching and receiving ends, high percentage of moisture and other refractions at the time of purchase, and, short loading and short accounting at the forwarding and destination station(s) for lack of proper supervision.

(b) Movements are planned in such a manner as to reduce infructuous movement, unnecessary transshipment and losses intransit. When stocks are moved by road, proper truck chits/convoy notes are prepared for an effective check on the consignments at the rail-heads and/or at the godowns.

2. Loading in open wagons is avoided to the extent possible. However, in inescapable circumstances the open wagons are covered by proper sized tarpauline and secured in position by lashing and ropes. Such wagons are examined en-route at important check points with regard to their security. Consignments of foodgrains loaded in open wagons are almost always hauled by special trains on which the Railways provide Railway Protection Force escorts.

3. Sustained efforts continue to be made to get 'clear' Railway Receipts for the number of bags loaded instead of 'said to contain' Railway Receipts at the forwarding railway stations which give rise to malpractices even at destination stations.

4. Surprise checks are conducted on loaded wagons to see if the correct number of bags was loaded in the wagons.

5. Careful handling is insisted upon. Special importance is attached to observance of instructions regarding compliance with the packing conditions laid down by the Railways, in particular, regarding stitching and marking of bags. Instructions are also there to load bags of foodgrains away from the flap doors so that criminal interference with the contents is obviated.

6. Weigh-bridges have been installed and are being installed in a phased manner at the depots so as to keep a strict watch over the weight of incoming and out-going stocks.

7. At the time of procurement of foodgrains, all possible care is exercised to adhere to specifications.

प्राथमिक/माध्यमिक प्रकल्पों पर स्कूल छोड़ने वालों की संख्या

2075. श्री धर्मसिंहवाही पटेल : क्या शिक्षा, स्वास्थ्य कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि भारत में ऐसे बच्चों की प्रतिशतता क्या है जो प्राथमिक स्तर तक पढ़ाई करते हैं और उनमें से कितने प्रतिशत बच्चे कुछ समय बाद अपनी पढ़ाई समाप्त कर देते हैं; ऐसे बच्चे कितने प्रतिशत हैं जो उच्चतर माध्यमिक स्तर तक पहुंचते हैं ?

शिक्षा, स्वास्थ्य कल्याण तथा संस्कृति मंत्री (डा० प्रकाश चण्ड चन्दा) : : 1969-70 से 1975-76 तक की अवधि में, कक्षा V में अध्ययन कर रहे 10-11 आयु वर्ग के बच्चों की प्रतिशतता 45.5 से लेकर 50.1 तक के बीच में थी। 1969-70 में कक्षा V में अध्ययन कर रहे बच्चों में से, 1972-73 में कक्षा VIII में पहुंचने से पहले 36.7 प्रतिशत बच्चों ने और 1974-75 में कक्षा X में पहुंचने से पहले 55 प्रतिशत बच्चों ने अध्ययन छोड़ दिया था। 1975-76 में 25.4 प्रतिशत बच्चे कक्षा XI में पहुंचे थे।

गांवों में प्राथमिक शिक्षा की सुविधाएं

2076. श्री धर्मसिंहवाही पटेल : क्या शिक्षा, स्वास्थ्य कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत में कुल गांवों की संख्या कितनी है और उनमें से कितने गांवों में प्राथमिक शिक्षा की सुविधाएं हैं; और

(ख) देश में ऐसे प्राथमिक स्कूलों की प्रति-शतता क्या है जिनमें केवल एक छात्राणक है ?

शिक्षा, स्वास्थ्य कल्याण तथा संस्कृति मंत्री (डा० प्रकाश चण्ड चन्दा) : (क) 1971 की जन-गणना के अनुसार, भारत में गांवों की कुल संख्या 5,75,936 है जिनमें से 3,59,677 गांवों में प्राथ-मिक शिक्षा के लिए सुविधाएं हैं।

(ख) 1970-71 में 41.9 प्रतिशत।

Progress of Operation Flood-II Pro-gramme

2077. SHRI MOHINDER SINGH SAYIAN WALA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) progress since been made in re-gard to the launching of "Operation Flood-II" to augment country's milk yield and interlinking of various milk sheds;

(b) whether State Governments have been consulted in the matter for due cooperation; and

(c) the major objects of this "Ope-ration"?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRA-TAP SINGH): (a) The project has since been cleared by the Public In-vestment Board. The World Bank as well as E.E.C. has also agreed to par-ticipate in the project. For the first phase, the World Bank has agreed to a loan of Rs. 129 crores.

(b) The State Governments con-cerned are being consulted with regard to the modalities of implementation.

(c) (i) To enable some ten million rural milk producers' families to build a viable self sustaining dairy industry in mid-1985;

(ii) To enable the milk producers to rear a National Milch Herd of some 15 million cross bred cows by mid-1985;

(iii) To erect a National Milk Grid which will link 25 rural milk shed areas covering 155 districts and 146 towns with a population of over one lakh (1971 Census).