

(c) Ganga Flood Control Board constituted an Expert Committee to study this proposal but the Committee could not arrive at any conclusion on the surplus water availability of river Ganga. The study conducted by Central Water Commission revealed that sufficient water was not available in Ganga near these two places for more than 20-30 days in a year for diversion to Rajasthan. It was concluded that running the proposed large size diversion canals, more than 100 kilometres in length, for such a short period will result in damages and their maintenance was likely to be very expensive thereby making the proposal highly uneconomical. On further request of Rajasthan Central Water Commission has requested Government of Uttar Pradesh to furnish some more data to review the study

National Water Development Agency has, under the National Perspective of Water Resources Development, taken up a more broad based study of the Himalayan Rivers Development Component which inter-alia envisages diversion of surplus water from river Ganga and its eastern tributaries to the water short areas of Rajasthan Their report is expected to be available by the end of the 8th Five Year Plan

[English]

#### Objectives of TLC

542 SHRI S D N R WADIYAR Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state

(a) the main objectives of the total literacy campaign and the achievements made therein, State-wise.

(b) the percentage of literacy, State-wise and national average in the country.

(c) the steps proposed by the Government to increase the percentage of literacy and to provide education for all

(d) whether there is any proposal to formulate New Education Policy, and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MUHI RAM SAIKIA): (a) The total literacy campaign is the principal strategy of the National Literacy Mission for eradication of illiteracy in the country. Under the district-wise total literacy campaigns functional literacy is imparted to adult learners of 15-35 age-group within 200 hours spread over a period of five to six months. State-wise achievements are given in the attached statement-I

(b) The literacy data in the country is collected through the decennial census operations. The State-

wise literacy rate in country as per 1991 Census is given in the attached Statement-II.

(c) The National Literacy Mission has been mandated to make 100 million people literate in the age-group 15-35 by the year 1997. In order to achieve total literacy by the turn of the century, the Government is implementing major schemes like Adult Education, Non-Formal Education, Operation Blackboard and District, Primary Education Project.

(d) and (e). The National Policy on Education was reviewed by the National Policy on Education Review Committee (NPERC) headed by Acharya Ramamurti as well as by the Central Advisory Board on Education (CABE) Committee on Policy under the Chairmanship of Shri N. Janardhana Reddy during 1991-92. Following this, the National Policy on Education (NPE), 1986 and its Programme of Action (POA), 1992 were updated and tabled in the House on 7th May, 1992 and 19th August, 1992 respectively. At present, there is no proposal for formulating a new Education Policy.

#### STATEMENT-I

*Districts covered under Total Literacy Campaigns and number of persons made literate since the launching of the National Literacy Mission*

(As on 31 3 1996)

State/UT	Districts covered	Persons made literate
1	2	3
1 Andhra Pradesh	23	63,21,907
2 Assam	18	1,63,021
3 Bihar	28	13,36,456
4 Delhi	1	8,659
5 Goa	2	49,910
6 Gujarat	19	36,18,832
7 Haryana	15	2,50,134
8 Himachal Pradesh	12	3,43,274
9 Jammu and Kashmir	5	—
10 Karnataka	20	30,42,132
11 Kerala	14	13,45,000
12 Madhya Pradesh	45	20,18,178
13 Maharashtra	26	23,67,277
14 Manipur	1	—
15 Meghalaya	3	—
16 Orissa	17	15,74,598
17 Punjab	9	2,07,519
18 Rajasthan	24	11,84,537
19 Tamil Nadu	23	46,41,001
20 Tripura	3	—

	1	2	3
21. Uttar Pradesh	62		17,04,051
22. West Bengal	17		70,23,410
23. Chandigarh	1		23,699
24. Dadar and Nagar Haveli	1		—
25. Daman and Diu	1		460
26. Pondicherry	4		88,799

**STATEMENT-II***Literacy rate - 1991 Census*

India/States or Union Territory	Literacy rate percent
INDIA	52.21
<b>States</b>	
1 Andhra Pradesh	44.09
2. Arunachal Pradesh	41.59
3 Assam	52.89
4 Bihar	38.48
5 Delhi	75.29
6 Goa	75.51
7 Gujarat	61.29
8 Haryana	55.85
9 Himachal Pradesh	63.86
10 Karnataka	56.04
11 Kerala	89.81
12 Madhya Pradesh	44.20
13 Maharashtra	64.87
14 Manipur	59.89
15 Meghalaya	49.10
16 Mizoram	82.27
17 Nagaland	61.65
18 Orissa	49.09
19 Punjab	58.51
20 Rajasthan	38.55
21 Sikkim	56.94
22 Tamil Nadu	62.66
23 Tripura	60.44
24 Uttar Pradesh	41.60
25 West Bengal	57.70
<b>Union Territories</b>	
1 A and N-Islands	73.02
2 Chandigarh	77.81
3 D and N Haveli	40.71
4 Daman and Diu	71.20
5 Lakshadweep	81.78
6 Pondicherry	74.74

*[Translation]***Percentage of Passed Students**543. SHRI RAMENDRA KUMAR .  
SHRI PANKAJ CHOWDHARY

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether 34 percent of the students from Government schools and 89 percent from public schools of Delhi have passed the Tenth class examination of 1996 conducted by the CBSE.

(b) if so, the reasons for this wide gap in the examination results between the Government and public schools and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken by the Government to abridge this gap?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MUHI RAM SAIKIA) : (a) Yes, Sir

(b) The Government of N.C.T. of Delhi have intimated that the majority of students admitted to Government schools come from poor socio-economic background and very high percentage of them are first generation learners and as such cannot provide additional impetus at home. This primarily contributes to the poor results in Government schools

(c) An action plan has been initiated with the involvement of District Heads, all Education Officers and involving those Principals who have shown good performance over the years. Under this special classes for bridging the gap and strengthening the basics of the students coupled with examination oriented education is being taken up from the current year

*[English]***Use of Timber in Government Buildings**

544. SHRIMATI SHEELA GAUTAM Will the Minister of URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government have banned the use of timber in construction of Government buildings by C.P.W.D.;

(b) whether the Government have also advised the State Governments in this regard, and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. U. VENKATESWARLU) (a) Yes, Sir

(b) and (c). The State Governments and Union Territories have already been advised in April, 1988