

1	2	3	4	5	6
26.	A & N Island	114.26	89.24	91.2	91.6
27.	Chandigarh	74.02	75.18	69.7	71.5
28.	D & N Haveli	88.47	53.84	98.1	53.2
29.	Daman & Diu	101.29	85.35	96.8	68.3
30.	Delhi	80.90	89.36	80.8	75.0
31.	Lakshadweep	128.72	92.86	112.6	119.9
32.	Pondicherry	113.86	106.76	93.8	96.4
	India	84.60	61.35	90.5	62.3

Removal of Illiteracy

*287 COL. SONA RAM CHOUDHARY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the literacy rate in the country at present with State-wise break-up;

(b) whether the literacy rate in the Barmer, Jalore and Jaisalmer districts of western Rajasthan is the lowest in the country;

(c) if so, whether the Government have decided to provide hundred per cent grant to these educationally backward desert districts;

(d) whether the Government propose to introduce any new schemes during 1998-99 for the removal of illiteracy in various States particularly in these districts of Rajasthan so that target of full literacy would be obtained by 2005 AD; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) The State-wise percentage of literacy in the country, as per 1991 Census, is given in the enclosed statement.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) No, Sir. However, the literacy campaigns launched in these districts have been sanctioned per learner cost of approximately Rs. 100/- each which is sufficiently higher than the usual per learner cost of Rs. 65/-.

(d) and (e) The Government's approach has been to take a holistic rather than a segmented view towards the removal of illiteracy. A three-pronged approach has, therefore, been consistently followed. These include (i) efforts of National Literacy Mission; (ii) Universalisation of Elementary Education; and (iii) Non-Formal Education.

This approach encompasses the whole country including the three districts of Rajasthan, i.e., Barmer, Jalore and Jaisalmer.

Statement

S. No.	State/Union Territory	Literacy rate (%)		
		Persons	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5
	States			
	1. Andhra Pradesh	44.09	55.13	32.72
	2. Arunachal Pradesh	41.59	51.45	29.69
	3. Assam	52.89	61.87	43.03
	4. Bihar	38.48	52.49	22.89
	5. Goa	75.51	83.64	67.09
	6. Gujarat	61.29	73.13	48.64
	7. Haryana	55.85	69.10	40.47

1	2	3	4	5
8.	Himachal Pradesh	63.86	75.36	52.13
9.	Karnataka	56.04	67.26	44.34
10.	Kerala	89.81	93.62	86.13
11.	Madhya Pradesh	44.20	58.42	28.85
12.	Maharashtra	64.87	76.56	52.32
13.	Manipur	59.89	71.63	47.60
14.	Meghalaya	49.10	53.12	44.85
15.	Mizoram	82.27	85.61	78.60
16.	Nagaland	61.65	67.62	54.75
17.	Orissa	49.09	63.09	34.68
18.	Punjab	58.51	65.66	50.41
19.	Rajasthan	38.55	54.99	20.44
20.	Sikkim	56.94	65.74	46.69
21.	Tamil Nadu	62.66	73.75	51.33
22.	Tripura	60.44	70.58	49.65
23.	Uttar Pradesh	41.60	55.73	25.31
24.	West Bengal	57.70	67.81	46.56
Union Territories				
1.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	73.02	78.99	65.46
2.	Chandigarh	77.81	82.04	72.34
3.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	40.71	53.56	26.98
4.	Daman & Diu	71.20	82.66	59.40
5.	Delhi	75.29	82.01	66.99
6.	Lakshadweep	81.78	90.18	72.89
7.	Pondicherry	74.74	83.68	65.63

Excludes Jammu & Kashmir where 1991 Census was not held.

Rural Electrification Programme

*288. SHRI G. GANGA REDDY:

DR. Y. S. RAJASEKARA REDDY:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of rural electrification carried out in the country during the last three years, Year-wise and State-wise;

(b) the target fixed for this programme for each State during the year 1998-99;

(c) whether the Government propose to privatise the rural electrification system in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(f) the steps proposed to be taken to improve the electrification programme in the rural areas?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI P. R. KUMARA-MANGALAM): (a) The state-wise and year-wise physical progress in rural electrification carried out under the schemes of Rural Electrification Corporation (REC) during the last three years in the country is given in enclosed statement-I.

(b) State-wise targets for rural electrification under the REC programme during the year 1998-99 are given in enclosed Statement-II.