

को अलग-अलग श्रेणियों में विभाजित तथा वर्गीकृत किया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इन पर्यटन केन्द्रों की श्रेणीवार सूची क्या है; और यदि ऐसी कोई सूची विद्यमान नहीं है, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना के काल में प्रत्येक पर्यटन केन्द्र के सम्बन्ध में क्या विशिष्ट विकास-कार्य-संचालित किए जा रहे हैं ?

TOURIST CENTRES IN INDIA

469. PT. BHAWANI PRASAD TIWARY : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION[^] *k TTTT fiWMf i&ft be pleased to slate :

(a) whether the various tourist centres in India have been identified and classified under various categories;

(b) if so, what is the category-wise list of those tourist centres; and if no such list exist, what are the reasons therefor; and

(c) the details of the specific development programmes which are proposed to be conducted in respect of each of the tourist centres during the Fourth Five Year Plan period ?]

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (डा० कर्ण सिंह):

(क) और (ख) देश में बड़ी संख्या में पर्यटक आकर्षणों के स्थानों के बारे में सरकार जानकार है। उनका कोई विशिष्ट रूप से वर्गीकरण नहीं किया गया है, क्योंकि ऐसा करना व्यवहार्य नहीं है।

(ग) चौथी योजना काल में बहुत से स्थानों पर अतिरिक्त आवास स्थान तथा पर्यटक सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था, आर्षेट पशु शरण स्थलों में सुधार, युवक होस्टलों का निर्माण, विशिष्ट बिहार स्थलों का विकास आदि कर के पर्यटन के आधारभूत उपादानों (इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर) को परिष्कृत किया जा रहा है।

†[THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION/TfeT wk Wt farfiWT «5ft (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) and (b) Government are aware of the tourist attractions of a large number of places in the country. No specific categorisation has been made as this is not feasible.

(c) During the Fourth Plan period, the infra-structure for tourism is being

t [] English Translation

strengthened at a large number of places by providing additional accommodation and tourist facilities, improvements in game sanctuaries, construction of youth hostels, development of specialised resorts etc.]

LITERACY IN INDIA

470. SHRI A.P. CHATTERJEE :
DR. K. MATHEW KURIAN :
SHRI K.P. SUBRAMANIA
MENON: SHRI G.
GOPINATHAN NAIR :
SHRI SALIL KUMAR
GANGULY:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE/शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण tftft be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that seventy per cent of the population in India is illiterate;

(b) whether between the years 1961 and 1971 the percentage of literacy increased only by about 7 per cent;

(c) whether Government have any crash programme to eradicate illiteracy and if so, what are the outlines thereof; and

(d) what is the percentage of literacy in (i) the Union Territory of Delhi; (ii) Hindi-speaking areas excluding Delhi and (iii) non-Hindi speaking areas in the country?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE/शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (SHRI D.P. YADAV) : (a) to (d) A statement is enclosed.

STATEMENT

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) According to Provisional 1971 Census figures, between 1961 and 1971, the percentage increase in the literacy rate in India is 22.14. However, during this period, the percentage of literacy has increased by 5.32 and not by 7.

(c) Literacy is promoted mainly through two programmes : (1) spread of primary education; and (2) promotion of literacy among adults.

In so far as primary education is concerned, we have been able to enroll ahm.f 80% of the children in the age-trm,m 6-11. By the end of the Fourth PJ^{an} this proportion is expected to rise to 87°/

In the Fourth Five-Year Plan, emphasis is being laid on two programmes:

(1) Special efforts to enrol non-attending children who mostly consist of girls, children of the Scheduled Casts and Scheduled Tribes and children of economically handicapped social groups like landless agricultural labour; and

(2) Reduction of wastage and stagnation which are very high at present.

It is expected that, as a result of these two programmes, the contribution of primary education to the promotion of literacy would increase significantly.

In so far as promotion of literacy among adults is concerned, the present allocations in the Fourth Five-Year Plan are limited, especially in the State sector.

The Government of India is, however, considering the launching of a major programme for liquidating illiteracy, the aim of which will be to make about 10 million adults literate during the remaining period of the Fourth Plan in 33 selected districts in the country, on a pilot basis, with the objectives of wholly eradicating illiteracy in the selected districts. The entire population in the age-group 15-44 will be covered under the project. The duration of literacy classes in the districts will be 5 months with a follow-up programme to be organized through village libraries. As soon as the Pilot districts are selected in consultation with the States, a quick survey will be arranged to have a correct assessment of the size of the problem. Literacy classes will be organized with the active collaboration of the educated people in the districts who will work honorarily. The draft scheme is now under active consideration of the Government.

(d) The percentage of literacy according to the Census of India, 1971, is, indicated below :—

(i) Union Territory of Delhi	56.65
(ii) Hindi-speaking areas, excluding Delhi	
1. Himachal Pradesh	31.32
2. Haryana	26.69
3. Madhya Pradesh	22.03
4. Uttar Pradesh	21.64
5. Bihar	19.97
6. Rajasthan	18.79

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(iii) Non-Hindi speaking areas in the country :

7. Chandigarh	61.24
8. Kerala	60.16
9. Goa, Daman & Diu	44.33
10. Andaman & Nicobar Islands	43.48
11. Laccadive, Minicoy & Amindive Islands	43.44
12. Pondicherry	43.36
13. Tamil Nadu	39.39
14. Maharashtra	39.06
15. Gujarat	35.70
16. Punjab	33.39
17. West Bengal	33.05
18. Manipur	32.80
19. Mysore	31.47
20. Tripura	30.87
21. Assam	28.74
22. Meghalaya	28.41
23. Nagaland	27.33
24. Orissa	26.12
25. Andhra Pradesh	24.56
26. Jammu & Kashmir	18.30
27. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	14.86
28. North East Frontier Agency	9.340

CENTRAL SCHOOLS

471. SHRI G. GOPINATHAM NAIR : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL

WELFARE/शिक्षा और सामाजिक कल्याण >rat be pleased to state the language formula followed by the Central Schools?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE/शिक्षा और सामाजिक कल्याण : The Kendriya Vidyalayas are intended primarily to meet the educational needs of the children of transferable Central Government employees and Defence personnel. This envisages adoption of the uniform syllabus and uniform media of instruction, "in view of this, the following three languages are taught in Kendriya Vidyalayas :

1. Hindi
2. English
3. Sanskrit