

15. United Nations University, Delhi.
16. Vocational University, Delhi.
17. Uttar Pradesh Vishwavidyalaya.
18. Maharana Pratap Shiksha Niketan
Vishwavidyalaya, Pratapgarh (U.P.).
19. Raja Arabic University, Nagpur.
20. Urdu University, Motia Park, Bhopal.

**Nuclear Disarmament and Comprehensive
Test Ban Treaty**

540. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY :
SHRI GANGA RAM KOLI :
SHRI PINAKI MISRA :
SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL :
SHRI E. AHAMED :
SHRI K.C. KONDAIAH :
SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH :
SHRI RUPCHAND PAL :
PROF RASA SINGH RAWAT :
SHRI PRITHVIRAJ D CHAVAN :
SHRI MADHAV RAO SCINDIA :
SHRI SATYA DEO SINGH
KUMARI UMA BHARTI
SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) the developments that have taken place during the last six months towards the goal of global nuclear disarmament and the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT) and the role played by India therein.

(b) whether any fresh proposals were made by India in this regard during the period.

(c) if so, the details thereof.

(d) the stand of India in regard to signing of CTBT and the reasons therefor.

(e) the reaction of major countries to the Indian stand, country-wise;

(f) whether any moves have been initiated by some countries to pressurise India to sign CTBT; and

(g) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Government thereto, country-wise?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI J.K. GUJRAL) : (a) In the Ad hoc Committee on CTBT negotiations, India has been playing an active and constructive role. In the past six months progress was achieved in finalising the draft Treaty text but differences remained. The Chairman of the concerned Ad hoc Committee has presented a compromise text

to delegations. From the Indian perspective the text is deficient in the core points of concern.

(b) and (c). On 26 January 1996, India tabled amendments to the Preamble, Review and Entry into Force. In the Preamble, India sought to introduce the following language: "through the total elimination of nuclear weapons within a time bound framework", to strengthen the existing references to achieving global nuclear disarmament within a time bound framework. In the Review article, India introduced the following amendment: "With a view to ensuring that the objectives, purpose and the provisions of the Preamble of the treaty are being realised". On the Entry into Force article, India suggested the following amendment: "notwithstanding anything contained in this Article, this treaty shall enter into force only after all States Parties have committed themselves to the attainment of the goal of total elimination of all nuclear weapons within a well-defined timeframe (of ten years)".

(d) India has made it clear that as the draft CTBT text is not a measure towards universal nuclear disarmament and is not in India's national security interest, India cannot subscribe to it in its present form.

(e) A majority of non-aligned countries have expressed support for India's position. The nuclear weapon states are opposed to any binding nuclear disarmament obligations being included in the draft CTBT text.

(f) Some countries have urged India to review its position, to whom our position has been clearly reiterated.

(g) does not arise

[Translation]

Flood Water for Irrigation

541. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH BHATI: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state

(a) whether Rajasthan has been demanding 12 M.A.F. Ganga river flood water for carrying out irrigation in the 12 districts i.e. Jhunjhunu, Churu, Ganganagar, Nagaur, Jodhpur, Pali, Barmer, Jaisalmer, Jaipur, Alwar, Bharatpur and Dholpur.

(b) whether the above demand is under consideration of the Union Government since long, and

(c) the action taken or proposed to be taken by the Union Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA) : (a) and (b). Rajasthan has been demanding since 1984 diversion of Ganga water, for 100 days during monsoon, at the rate of 1133 cubic metres per second (cumec) near Hardwar and 566 cumec near Bijnore for use in the drought prone areas of the State.

(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	—