

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please,...(*Interruptions*)... One minute please...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Sir, the Standing Committee on Commerce has given two reports recommending not to allow FDI in the retail sector. But the Government has not acceded to that recommendation. ...(*Interruptions*)... Sir, the Leader of the Opposition wanted to speak. He must be allowed to speak first. ...(*Interruptions*)... Sir, how can the Cabinet take such an important decision when the House is in session? ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Just a minute please...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI MOINUL HASSAN (West Bengal): Sir, no FDI in the retail sector. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please allow me to speak. ...(*Interruptions*)... Please listen to me. ...(*Interruptions*)... Will you please listen to me? ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, how could the Cabinet decide on something when the Parliament is in session? ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House is adjourned till 12.00 hours.

The House then adjourned at three minutes past eleven of the clock.

The House met at twelve of the clock,

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair

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## WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS

### Lack of toilet facilities in Government schools

\*61. SHRI D. RAJA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that according to a survey conducted by the National University of Educational Planning and Administration (NUEPA), nearly 45 per cent of Government schools in the country lack toilet facilities;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the Supreme Court has set a deadline of 31st December, 2011 for construction of toilets in all Government run schools; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the measures being taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) and (b) National University of Educational Planning and Administration (NUEPA) compiles

elementary school data under District Information System for Education (DISE). As per DISE 2009-10, 54.31% schools have common toilets and 58.82% schools have girls' toilets at the elementary stage of education. A State-wise Statement on elementary schools having common toilets and girls' toilets is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) and (d) In writ petition (civil) No. 631 of 2004 Environmental and Consumer Protection Foundation vs. Delhi Administration and Others, Hon'ble Supreme Court has directed, in its order dated 10th October, 2011, all States and Union Territories to ensure that toilet facilities are made available in all schools on or before 30th November, 2011. It was also directed that in case it is not possible to have permanent construction of toilets, at least temporary toilets need to be provided in the schools on or before 30th November, 2011 and permanent toilets be made available by 31st December, 2011. Hon'ble Supreme Court had directed the Chief Secretaries/Administrators of all the States/Union Territories to file their affidavits on or before 30th November, 2011. This matter is likely to come up for further directions of the Court on 5th December, 2011.

Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) provides for toilet in all new schools opened under the programme. SSA also provides for toilets in existing schools located in urban areas. In the case of existing schools in rural areas, toilets are provided in convergence with the Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC) implemented by the Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation. Since inception, 584324 toilets have been sanctioned under SSA, out of which 127564 were sanctioned in 2011-12. Under the Total Sanitation Campaign, 1150912 toilets have been sanctioned to all levels of schools.

### ***Statement***

#### *State-wise details of elementary schools having common toilets and girls' toilets*

Sl. No.	State	Common toilets	Girls' toilet
1	2	3	4
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	29.70	88.83
2.	Andhra Pradesh	74.30	66.66
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	38.22	37.98
4.	Assam	41.75	38.24
5.	Bihar	48.24	37.70
6.	Chandigarh	32.39	97.16

1	2	3	4
7.	Chhattisgarh	36.84	35.29
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	21.62	51.69
9.	Daman and Diu	51.40	75.70
10.	Delhi	32.45	78.93
11.	Goa	42.45	61.01
12.	Gujarat	37.49	58.47
13.	Haryana	56.64	87.37
14.	Himachal Pradesh	38.14	56.41
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	33.93	24.23
16.	Jharkhand	30.37	49.26
17.	Karnataka	88.15	68.19
18.	Kerala	55.86	76.46
19.	Lakshadweep	59.09	70.45
20.	Madhya Pradesh	55.62	37.85
21.	Maharashtra	32.49	69.61
22.	Manipur	43.45	23.18
23.	Meghalaya	43.88	31.72
24.	Mizoram	73.81	56.56
25.	Nagaland	86.48	90.51
26.	Orissa	80.79	37.85
27.	Puducherry	45.09	89.16
28.	Punjab	86.78	98.59
29.	Rajasthan	55.98	89.35
30.	Sikkim	80.00	74.75
31.	Tamil Nadu	47.90	69.24
32.	Tripura	57.73	42.32
33.	Uttar Pradesh	43.95	71.85

1	2	3	4
34.	Uttarakhand	59.60	58.31
35.	West Bengal	79.96	48.94
ALL STATES:		54.31	58.82

#### Reclamation of degraded area

\*62. DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a matter of grave concern that out of the total 3,28,725 thousand hectares of geographical area of the country, 1,46,820 thousand hectares has become degraded area;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether this degraded area can be reclaimed; and

(d) the steps taken to check erosion and the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. Process of land formation and its degradation, is a natural process. Study by Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR — 2005) indicates that out of a total geographical area of India of 328.73 million hectares about 146.82 million hectares (45%) is affected by various kinds of land degradation due to water/wind erosion, salinity/alkalinity, soil acidity, water logging, etc. These degraded lands can be developed with suitable soil conservation and management practices except barren lands, (Mountain, deserts etc.) which can be brought under cultivation only at an exorbitant cost.

With a view to prevent soil erosion, land degradation, maintain balance in various types of land uses and to improve productivity of degraded agricultural land, Government is implementing various Watershed Development Programmes (WDPs), namely; National Watershed Development Project for Rainfed Areas (NWDPRA), Soil Conservation in the Catchments of River Valley Project and Flood Prone River (RVP&FPR), Reclamation and Development of Alkali and Acid Soils (RADAS), and Watershed Development Project in Shifting Cultivation Areas (WDPSCA) across the country, Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP) for restoring ecological balance by harnessing, conserving and developing degraded land across the country. Under these WDPs, since inception upto 2010-11, about 56.96 million hectare of degraded lands have been developed. Parts of such developed lands are brought under cultivation to maintain balance in different types of land uses. Studies conducted by various agencies revealed that interventions adopted under WDPs has resulted in reduction of soil erosion and land degradation, enhancing in-situ moisture conservation, ground water recharge and mitigating adverse impact of flood.