

cooked food has to be tasted by 2-3 adults including one teacher before serving it to the children. In addition, community involvement is promoted in the implementation and supervision of the Mid Day Meal Scheme. The states are also being encouraged to promote social audit of the scheme.

There is a detailed mechanism for supervision of the scheme through Periodical reports and monitoring at the local level through the SMCs as well as the State Government officials. In addition the Central Government ensures independent monitoring through 41 monitoring institutes such as IIT Chennai; Viswa Bharti; and XLRI. The Joint Review Missions (JRM) visit the States at regular intervals. In the current year 7 JRMs have been conducted; and 13 more are planned. In addition, surprise visits are made from time to time; three such visits have been carried out in the current year in Maharashtra; Jammu and Kashmir and Assam.

The implementation of the scheme is monitored during the PAB meetings; and by the District, State and National Level Steering-cum-monitoring Committees. The District level Vigilance and Monitoring Committee meeting under the Chairmanship of Member of Parliament from the district has also been activated.

The Central Government has asked National Accreditation Board for Laboratories (NABL) recognized labs to collect the samples from the field for testing on parameters such as microbiological-presence or absence of e-coli, chemical parameters such as moisture content, fats, proteins and calorific value of the meal. These reports have been useful for enhancing the effectiveness of the Scheme. The States/UTs have also been requested to consider engaging FSSAI/CSIR institutes/NABL recognized labs for carrying out sample checking of MDM, to ensure quality meal to the children.

Survey of climate change in Uttarakhand

*18. SHRI. D. P. TRIPATHI: Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has conducted any survey of climate change and its fallout in Uttarakhand (Kedamath); and

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY): (a) No Sir. However, the Government of Uttarakhand had prepared a comprehensive

Uttarakhand Action Plan for Climate Change (UAPC) in 2012 to address the possible adverse impacts of climate change. Results of the modeling studies carried out by the Indian Institute of Tropical Meteorology (IITM), Pune of the Earth System Science Organization (ESSO) of this Ministry was part of the UAPCC and also the report released by the Ministry of Environment & Forests in 2010 entitled "Climate Change and India: A 4×4 Assessment - A Sectoral and Regional Analysis for 2030s" which has assessed impacts of climate change on four sectors namely Agriculture, Natural Ecosystems and Biodiversity, Water resources and Health on four regions namely, Himalayan, Western Ghat, North-eastern and Coastal regions.

(b) Key findings relating to Himalayan region as delineated in UAPCC are as follows:

- The mean annual temperature is projected to increase from $0.9\pm 0.6^{\circ}\text{C}$ to $2.6\pm 0.7^{\circ}\text{C}$ in the 2030s.
- The annual rainfall in the Himalayan region is likely to vary between 1268 ± 225.2 and 1604 ± 175.2 mm in 2030s *i.e.* likely to increase by 5% to 13% with respect to 1970s.
- Livestock productivity is projected to rise in many parts of Himalayan region during March-September with a maximum rise during April-July in 2030s with respect to 1970s.
- The Net Primary Productivity (NPP) is projected to increase in the region by about 57% on an average by the 2030s.
- Projections of malaria transmission windows for the 2030s, based on temperature, reveal introduction of new foci in Jammu and Kashmir and an increase in opening of more transmission months in districts of the Himalayan region and north-eastern states.
- The water yield in this region is likely to increase by 5%-20% in most of the areas, with some areas of Jammu and Kashmir and Uttarakhand showing an increase of up to 50% with respect to the 1970s.
- The frequency of rainy days is set to decrease in most parts of the country, except in the Himalayas, the Northwestern region and the

Southern plateau. The intensity of the rainy days increases are likely by 2-12% in the Himalayan region, North-eastern region, Western and North-western regions and the Southern-Eastern coastal regions.

- Projected changes in temperature extremes indicate that the daily extremes in surface air temperature may intensify in the 2030s. The spatial pattern of the change in the lowest daily minimum and highest maximum temperature suggests a warming of 1 to 4°C towards 2030s.

Findings of NCERT Survey

*19. DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the data, released by NCERT for its 8th All India Education Survey, reveals that even though there was a 19.12 per cent increase in girls' enrolment, girls enrolled in primary schools drop-out as they move to higher classes;

(b) whether the Survey also revealed that 40 per cent of primary schools have only two teachers and schools in rural areas are still deprived of basic facilities like drinking water, usable urinals and playgrounds;

(c) the other salient findings of the Survey; and

(d) Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.M. PALLAM RAJU): (a) Yes Sir, the provisional 8th All India Education Survey (giving data as on 30.09.2009) released by National Council for Educational Research and Training (NCERT) reveals that there is a 19.12% increase in girls' enrolment. The percentage of girls enrolled in primary schools and upper primary schools is 48% at each level and it is 46% at the secondary level. The report does not provide data on drop outs.

(b) The survey reveals that as of 30.09.2009, about 40% of primary schools had 2 teachers, which is the prescribed minimum number of teachers for a primary school. 46.7% of primary schools have more than 2 teachers posted. Details of basic facilities in rural schools as per the survey were as follows: