

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:

	Primary	Upper Primary	Secondary	Sr. Secondary
Drinking Water	79.64%	84.79%	89.06%	95.03%
Usable toilets	69.13%	76.80%	80.08%	90.98%
Playgrounds	46.57%	57.79%	75.32%	80.11%

(c) and (d) The survey also revealed that there was an increase of 26.77% in the total number of schools between 2002 and 2009, the maximum growth being in upper primary schools (49.15%) followed by higher secondary schools (46.80%), secondary (28.95%) and primary (16.68%). Enrolment increased by 13.6% for Classes I-XII.

The Government has endeavoured to improve the quality of school education in the country. The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 has become operative with effect from 01.04.2010. The Act mandates that every child in the age group of 6-14 years shall have the right to free and compulsory education. The Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) has been revised to correspond to the provisions of RTE Act, 2009 in terms of the provision of additional teachers, classrooms and facilities in schools as quality interventions. The SSA has covered rural and backward regions extensively. Since inception of the SSA, 19.83 lakh additional teachers have been sanctioned under the SSA upto 31.03.2013 and over 14 lakh teachers have been appointed so far. As per District Information on School Education (DISE) 2011-12, 87.63% of government elementary schools had toilets and 94.45% had drinking water facility. The Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) launched in March, 2009 envisages *inter-alia* opening of new secondary schools (through upgradation) and dispensing of additional schools with a special focus on backward areas. Interventions such as construction of school buildings, additional classrooms, laboratories, toilets etc. are provided under the RMSA.

Setting up of coal washeries

*20. SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state: