1	2
Kerala	2.00
Madhya Pradesh	16.40
Maharashtra	14.00
Manipur	0.40
Meghalaya	3.80
Mizoram	1.20
Nagaland	0.00
Odisha	50.90
Punjab	1.60
Rajasthan	30.30
Sikkim	1.10
Tamil Nadu	6.30
Tripura	1.60
Uttar Pradesh	29.80
Uttarakhand	11.10
West Bengal	25.20
ALL-INDIA	19.50

Source: NSS 65th Round, Report No. 535: Housing Condition and Amenities in India: July 2008 - June 2009 as reported in the India Rural Development Report.

Tsunami Warning System

†1913. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN SHARMA: Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Tsunami Warning System has been set up in the Indian Ocean and whether it is fully functional;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the extent to which data would be obtained through this system; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) the response time likely to be taken in alerting the people of the country about any possible threat of tsunami or earthquake?

THE MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) The Indian Tsunami Early Warning Centre (ITEWC) was established and made fully functional since 2007 and is now rendering operational services as a Regional Tsunami Watch Provider (RTWP) for whole of the Indian Ocean Region by the Earth System Science Organization - Indian National Centre for Ocean Information Sciences (ESSO-INCOIS) of the Ministry of Earth Sciences located in Hyderabad. ITEWC comprises real-time seismic monitoring network of 17 broadband seismic stations apart from other national and international seismic stations to detect under-sea tsunamigenic earthquakes from the two known subduction zones of Andaman-Sumatra and Makran in Indian Ocean which can potentially affect entire Indian coastal states and Island regions, a network of 6 real-time sea-level sensors with Bottom Pressure Recorders (BPR) in the open ocean, HF Radars for coastal currents and 25 coastal tide gauge stations to capture tsunami wave speed and amplitude on 24 X 7 basis. All types of data collected from the ITEWC are fully archived and is fully accessible to the Decision Support System (DSS). A host of communication systems are being employed for timely dissemination of advisories.

(c) The centre is capable of detecting tsunamigenic earthquakes occurring in the Indian Ocean region as well as in the Global Oceans within 10 minutes of their occurrence and disseminates the advisories to the concerned authorities within 20 minutes through various modes of communication like email, fax, SMS, GTS and website.

Impact of MDMS

1914. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Mid Day Meal Scheme (MDMS) was launched with the objective of improving enrolment, attendance and retention, while simultaneously improving the nutritional status of students in primary classes;

(b) how many Government schools are implementing this scheme; and

(c) how this scheme has helped in improving the enrolment, attendance and retention of students in the schools at both primary and secondary level?