

KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA SANGATHAN

**MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE
DEVELOPMENT**

**PUBLIC ACCOUNTS
COMMITTEE
2006-2007**

FORTY-SIXTH REPORT

FOURTEENTH LOK SABHA



**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI**

FORTY-SIXTH REPORT

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE (2006-2007)

(FOURTEENTH LOK SABHA)

KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA SANGATHAN
MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

[Action Taken on the 24th Report of Public Accounts Committee
(14th Lok Sabha)]



*Presented to Lok Sabha on 28.4.07
Laid in Rajya Sabha on 3.5.07*

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

April, 2007/Chaitra, 1929 (Saka)

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COMPOSITION OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE
(2006 - 2007)

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(iv)

SECRETARIAT

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4. Shri Ramkumar Suryanarayan	—	<i>Under Secretary</i>
5. Shri N.K. Jha	—	<i>Committee Officer</i>

INTRODUCTION

I, the Chairman, Public Accounts Committee, as authorised by the Committee, do present this Forty-sixth Report on action taken by Government on the recommendations of the Public Accounts Committee contained in their 24th Report (14th Lok Sabha) on “Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan”.

2. This Report was considered and adopted by the Public Accounts Committee at their sitting held on 19th April, 2007. Minutes of the sitting form Part II of the Report.

3. For facility of reference and convenience, the Observations and Recommendations of the Committee have been printed in thick type in the body of the Report and have also been reproduced in a consolidated form in Appendix to the Report.

4. The Committee place on record their appreciation of the assistance rendered to them in the matter by the Office of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India.

5. The Committee also place on record their appreciation for the invaluable assistance rendered to them by the officials of Lok Sabha Secretariat attached with the Committee.

NEW DELHI;
19 April, 2007

29 Chaitra, 1929 (Saka)

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA,
Chairman,
Public Accounts Committee.

CHAPTER I

REPORT

This Report of the Committee deals with the action taken by the Government on the Observations/Recommendations contained in their 24th Report (14th Lok Sabha) on Paragraph 2.1 of the Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year ended 31 March 2003 (No. 4 of 2004), Union Government (Civil — Autonomous Bodies) relating to “Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan”.

2. The 24th Report which was presented to Lok Sabha on 24th February, 2006 contained 21 Observations/Recommendations. The Action Taken Notes in respect of all the Observations/Recommendations have been received from the Ministry of Human Resource Development (Department of School Education & Literacy) and these have been categorized as under:—

- (i) Observations/Recommendations which have been accepted by Government :

Sl. Nos. 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16 & 19

- (ii) Observations/Recommendations which the Committee do not desire to pursue in view of the replies received from Government:

Sl. No. 20

- (iii) Observations/Recommendations in respect of which replies of Government have not been accepted by the Committee and which require reiteration :

Sl. Nos. 2, 17 & 21

- (iv) Observations/Recommendations in respect of which Government have furnished interim replies:

Sl. No. 18

3. The Committee in their original Report on the subject had made the following important Observations/Recommendations:—

- (i) Noting the large sum of unspent amount of Non-Plan fund ranging from Rs. 63.99 crores in 1997-98 to Rs. 128.00 crores in 2002-03, the Committee had stressed that the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan should manage their finances prudently and with greater propriety;
- (ii) Apprehending the adverse impact of large shortfall to the tune of Rs. 65.00 crore, Rs. 13.91 crore and Rs. 60.00 crore during the years 2002-03, 2003-04 and 2004-05 respectively in the receipt of Plan grant on the construction schedule of the buildings and for making available necessary infrastructure

for the Kendriya Vidyalayas, the Committee had desired that the Ministry of Human Resource Development (Department of Secondary and Higher Education) should ensure that the Kendriya Vidyalaya do not face financial constraints in respect of plan expenditure;

- (iii) The Committee had desired that the Ministry should take the initiative and coordinate with other departments to get land transfers to the Sangathan effected expeditiously so that all the Kendriya Vidyalayas could be housed in permanent buildings. The Committee further desired that the existing Kendriya Vidyalayas should be provided all the facilities and infrastructure before their network is expanded; and
- (iv) Noting the large shortfall in the meetings of the Core Committees and Regional Advisory Committees required for effective monitoring and control of the Sangathan over the functioning of the Vidyalayas, the Committee had recommended that the Ministry should take appropriate steps to ensure that all the Committees constituted by the Sangathan remain active.

4. The Action Taken Notes furnished by the Ministry of Human Resource Development (Department of School Education & Literacy) have been reproduced in the relevant Chapters of this Report. In the succeeding paragraphs, the Committee will now deal with the Action Taken by the Government on some of their Observations/ Recommendations, made in the Original Report, which need reiteration or merit comments.

A. Monitoring over Organisational and Academic Activities of Kendriya Vidyalayas
(Recommendation Sl. No. 2, Para No. 88)

5. The Committee had observed that the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan (KVS), set up to pursue excellence and to set a pace in the field of education, did not exercise proper control and monitoring over implementation of their academic and organizational activities with the result that the objectives of setting up of the Sangathan could not be fully achieved.

6. Apprising the Committee about the steps taken by the Ministry of Human Resource Development (Department of School Education & Literacy) to exercise proper control and monitoring of the various academic and organizational activities, the Ministry, in their Action Taken Note, have stated as under:—

“In order to increase proper control and monitoring over the academic and organizational activities, KVS has taken following steps: (a) it has made it mandatory for the Regional Office to carry out minimum three Inspections of every Kendriya Vidyalaya within the region, (b) Study materials for students are prepared and distributed to every student appearing for class X and XII examinations, (c) A programme for structured revision and special classes has been prepared and implemented, and (d) Computer aided education has been promoted in a big way. Grants have been given to school for the purchase of computers and constructions and modernization of computer labs.”

7. The Committee regret to note that the Ministry of Human Resource Development have not spelt out the follow-up steps taken by the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan at their level to improve standards in the schools as a sequel to their inspection. In this regard, the Committee are of the view that inspection of schools alone will not help maintain the requisite standards. While strengthening their administrative control and monitoring mechanism, the Ministry and the Sangathan should also pay greater attention to the aspects relating to improvement of infrastructure facilities and academic standards. It is thus important in this context that issues of functional autonomy and professional independence of Kendriya Vidyalayas are not lost sight of in the process of exercising control and supervision over the Vidyalayas.

B. Status of School buildings and other Infrastructural facilities provided to KVS

(Recommendation Sl. No. 17, Para No. 103)

8. Examination of the subject by the Committee had revealed that 215 Kendriya Vidyalayas were functioning in temporary accommodation and permanent buildings were to be constructed for them. The Sangathan had contended that permanent buildings could not be constructed due to delays in transfer of land in their favour. The Committee had therefore asked the Ministry of Human Resource Development to take the initiative and coordinate with other Departments to get land transfers to the Sangathan expedited so that all the Kendriya Vidyalayas could be housed in permanent buildings. Wherever land transfers had already taken place, the Committee expected the Sangathan to commence construction of Vidyalaya buildings without further loss of time and provide them with the necessary infrastructure.

9. The Ministry, in their Action Taken Notes, have, *inter-alia*, stated as under:—

“The transfer of land for construction of school building is a continuous process. The land transfer issues are taken up with the sponsoring authority right from the year the school is opened and also as per commitment of sponsoring authorities to provide suitable plot of land of 15 acres. The pending land issues are being pursued at various levels *i.e.* KVS Hq. and MHRD. Due to these efforts many cases were resolved. While furnishing the status of school buildings (as on 31.03.2006), it was informed by the Ministry that out of total 704 buildings which were to be constructed by KVS, there were 579 KVs where permanent buildings had already been constructed. It was further informed that out of the remaining 125 KVs where buildings remained to be constructed, in 63 cases buildings were under construction and in 62 cases it was still to be started.

Furnishing the breakup of the status of 62 cases, it has been stated that school building was under planning in five cases, land was either under dispute and formalities of lease/sanction was awaited in 19 cases and for the remaining 38 cases, even the land was not identified for transfer to KVS.”

10. The Committee note that the number of schools which were running in temporary accommodation has come down from 215 to 125 as on 31st March, 2006. In 63 cases, school buildings are still under construction. The Committee regret to note

that the construction work is yet to be started in 62 Vidyalayas. Surprisingly out of these 62 KVs, in 38 cases even the land has not been identified. Further in 19 cases, allotted lands are either under dispute or the sanctions are awaited. This again underlines the urgent need for effective coordination between the Ministry of Human Resource Development and concerned sponsoring Authorities/Departments/Sangthans to get the land identified and transferred to the Sangathan at the earliest. Reiterating their earlier recommendation, the Committee, therefore, call upon the Ministry of Human Resource Development to coordinate assertively with concerned Authorities/Departments to expedite the process of identifying and transferring land so that the permanent building for the schools can be constructed without any further delay and all the students of Kendriya Vidyalayas get the basic infrastructure/amenities at the earliest. The Committee further desire that the Ministry of HRD and the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan should re-focus their efforts on providing all the essential amenities to the Vidyalayas like laboratories, playground, furniture, drinking water, toilets etc., and also ensure their proper upkeep.

C. Construction of facilities like Swimming Pools and Gymnasia on Build, Operate and Transfer (BOT) basis

(Recommendation Sl. No. 18, Para No. 104)

11. With regard to provision of certain facilities in the Kendriya Vidyalayas, the Committee had noted that the scheme for construction of swimming pools and gymnasia on Build, Operate and Transfer (BOT) basis in the premises of Kendriya Vidyalayas envisaged that private parties would be allowed to undertake the construction with their own funds. The students of Kendriya Vidyalayas were to be allowed to use these facilities during school hours free of charge. Thereafter, the concessionaires would be allowed to use these facilities commercially. The scheme further envisaged that this arrangement would be operational for a period of 30 years whereafter all the facilities created would be transferred over to the school. The Committee were informed by the Ministry that this scheme was being reviewed and it was decided that the locations where these facilities are functional, may be allowed to function for the time being and the Principals may be asked to negotiate with the concessionaire on individual basis to find out the modalities for terminating the contract or reducing the period of the contract. The Committee while appreciating the idea behind such public-private initiatives had desired that the Department and the Sangathan should ensure that such well-meaning ventures do not end up in needless controversies involving one-sided contracts. While the agreements were being re-negotiated and renewed, the Committee had expected the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan to take a balanced and fair approach while negotiating with the concessionaries and to ensure free access to these facilities for the students of Kendriya Vidyalayas.

12. In their Action Taken Note, the Ministry have informed as follows:—

“The whole scheme of construction of swimming pools, gymnasium and other facilities on Build, Operate and Transfer basis is being reviewed at the highest level in the KVS. The opinion of the Solicitor General of India on the scheme has been obtained and he has opined that the agreements with the private

parties are void *ab-initio*. Further action as appropriate is being taken by KVS”

13. With regard to the scheme for construction of swimming pools, gymnasias etc. on Build, Operate and Transfer (BOT) basis in the premises of Kendriya Vidyalayas, the Committee have been apprised that the Solicitor General of India has opined that the agreements entered with the private parties were void *ab-initio*. In the light of this opinion, the Committee would now like the Ministry and the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan to examine and consider the matter afresh for taking conclusive action in the matter. The Committee would await Ministry’s response in this regard.

D. Supervision, monitoring and control — meetings of general body and the executive committees of KVS

(Recommendation Sl. No. 21, Para No. 107)

14. In their Report, the Committee had observed that the KVS operated through its General Body called the Sangathan and its Executive Committee *i.e.* the Board of Governors, which is headed by the Minister of HRD. The Board is assisted by three Standing Committees, namely the Finance Committee, the Academic Advisory Committee and the Works Committee. The General Body is required to meet at least once in a year and the Board of Governors thrice a year and its meetings should be preceded by the meeting of the three Standing Committees. The Committee were constrained to point out that the General Body had met only during 1998-99 and 1999-2000 and thereafter no meeting was held. Similarly, the meeting of the Board of Governors were also not being held as required and the meetings of the Standing Committees were held even less than the number of meetings of the Board of Governors. Further, the meetings of the three Standing Committee were not being held as stipulated before the meeting of the Board of Governors. The Committee had further noted that the Board of Governors did not meet for about three years after their last meeting held in September 2001. It was only when this subject was taken up for examination by the Public Accounts Committee that the Board of Governors got activated and held meetings in October 2004 and February, 2005. Further, the Regional Advisory Committees, which are required to periodically monitor the general functioning of the Vidyalayas and their academic performance had not been constituted in eight regions. In six regions, these Committees had been constituted but had not held any meeting at all. The Committee were thus inclined to conclude in their Report that the Core Committees of the Sangathan as well as the Regional Advisory Committees were virtually inactive over the years indicating complete lack of monitoring by the Sangathan over the functioning of the Vidyalayas.

15. In their Action Taken Notes, the Ministry of Human Resource Development (Deptt. of School Education and Literacy) have stated that as per Rule 12 of the Memorandum of Association (MoA), the meeting of the Sangathan shall be held at such time, date and place as may be determined by the Chairman to consider the Annual Report (including Annual Accounts) of the Sangathan. As per Rule 29 of the MoA, the Board shall meet whenever the Chairman thinks fit. During the period 2000 to 2003, meetings of KVS and for the period, 2001 to 2003, the meetings of the Board of

Governors could not be held. Consequently, the decisions taken in the three Standing Committees *viz.*, the Finance Committee, the Academic Advisory Committee, and the Works Committee could not be placed before the Board of Governors for confirmation. However, for the last 2 years, the meetings of the Board are being held within intervals of 6 months as per resolution passed in the 71st meeting held on 4th October, 2004. The minutes of the meetings of all the Standing Committees held from November, 2001 were placed before the 72nd meeting of the General Body held on 22nd February, 2005 for approval of the decisions taken therein. The Regional Advisory Committees have also been activated in all the Regional Offices. In the Assistant Commissioners' Conference 2006 held from 6th to 7th February, 2006, the practical problems faced by the Assistant Commissioners in holding these meetings were discussed.

16. Despite the assurance given by the Ministry to ensure regular meetings of the Sangathan and its Core Committees as well as the Regional Advisory Committees, it is surprising to note that the meetings of the General Body and Board of Governors were held way back on 22nd February, 2005 and the Action Taken Notes of the Ministry furnished in December, 2006 do not give any information regarding the number of sittings held thereafter. It is indeed a matter of dismay as to how the Annual Report and Annual Accounts of the Sangathan were approved without the meetings of the General Body/ Sangathan, although the Rules stipulate that the meeting of the Sangathan shall be held to consider the Annual Report and Annual Accounts. It is inexplicable that though on the one hand, the Ministry tried to justify their laxity in holding the meetings of the Sangathan and its Core Committees by taking shelter behind the provisions of their Memorandum of Association (which does not specify periodicity of meetings); on the other, they have not been adhering to the same Memorandum in regard to approval of Annual Reports and Annual Accounts. In view of this, the Committee expect that the Sangathan would hold regular meetings now onwards as per the true spirit of their Memorandum of Association to consider various matters relating to the Sangathan including approval of Accounts. In this regard, the Memorandum/ Rules may be suitably amended by prescribing periodicity of meetings so as to have purposeful monitoring over the functioning of the Vidyalayas. The Committee would like to be apprised about the conclusive action taken by the Ministry in this regard.

CHAPTER II

OBSERVATIONS/RECOMMENDATIONS WHICH HAVE BEEN ACCEPTED BY GOVERNMENT

Recommendation

The Government of India had approved the scheme of Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan (KVS) in 1962 on the recommendations of the Second Central Pay Commission. In 1965, an autonomous body – Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan was established under the Societies Registration Act XXI of 1860 which took over the task of opening and managing the Central Schools henceforth called Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs). The Sangathan is wholly financed by the Govt. of India. The objective of this scheme was to set up and monitor the Kendriya Vidyalayas to cater to the educational needs of the children of transferable Central Government employees including Defence personnel by providing a common minimum programme for education. This Sangathan was expected to initiate and promote experimentation and innovation in school education in collaboration with Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) and National Council of Educational Research & Training (NCERT). The Sangathan has established 933 Kendriya Vidyalayas with about 7.26 lakh students on its rolls.

[Sl. No. 1, Appendix II, Para 87 of Twenty Fourth Report of PAC (14th Lok Sabha)]

Action Taken

As on 31.3.2006, there are 931 Kendriya Vidyalayas with 9.12 lakh students enrolled.

Recommendation

The Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan is financed out of the Non-Plan and Plan budget of the Ministry of Human Resource Development (Department of Secondary and Higher Education). Although there were small unspent balances on the Plan Expenditure side, large funds under Non-Plan Head remained unspent and ranged from 63.99 crore in 1997-98 to Rs. 128.00 crore in 2002-03. If the contention of the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan that the Ministry permitted them to retain the unspent balance to disburse the salaries and pension of two months *i.e.* March and April of the next Financial Year is accepted, the fact, however, remains that the extent of funds retained by the Sangathan each year on the Non-Plan side was substantially higher than the requirements of disbursements of salaries and pension during March and April. The Committee hope that the Sangathan will look into this aspect and manage their finances prudently, and with great propriety so that unspent balances are commensurate with the requirements and there is no scope for diversion and misutilisation of funds.

[Sl. No. 3, Appendix II, Para 89 of Twenty Fourth Report of PAC (14th Lok Sabha)]

Action Taken

Noted for compliance. For the years 2003-04 and 2004-05, KVS retained funds only to the extent required in the month of April for disbursement of pay & allowances & pensionary benefits. The year wise amount retained is as follows:

Year	As on	Amount of unspent grant
2003-04	1.4.2004	Rs. 69.75 crore
2004-05	1.4.2005	Rs.50.50 crore

Recommendation

A disquieting feature of the availability and management of finances is the fact that whereas there were unspent balances on the Non-Plan Expenditure, the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan did not receive the amount eventually as asked for in the Revised Estimates for Plan Expenditure. This is evident from the fact that during the period 2002-03 to 2004-05, there was shortfall to the tune of Rs. 65.00 crore, Rs. 13.91 crore and Rs. 60.00 crore respectively in the amounts that were received for Plan Expenditure. The Committee apprehend the adverse impact such large shortfalls in the receipt of Plan grant may have on the construction schedule of the buildings and for making available infrastructure for the Kendriya Vidyalayas across the country. They, therefore, desire that the Ministry of Human Resource Development (Department of Secondary and Higher Education) should look into this aspect and ensure that in future Kendriya Vidyalayas do not face financial constraints in respect of Plan expenditure required by them.

[Sl. No. 4, Appendix II, Para 90 of Twenty Fourth Report of PAC (14th Lok Sabha)]

Action Taken

The Ministry of HRD had enhanced the allocation for on-going construction activities as well as for new buildings, under Plan as follows:

Year	Amount (Rs. in Crores)	
	Proposed	Approved RE
2002-03	85.00	85.00
2003-04	117.48	103.57
2004-05	110.00	112.00
2005-06	183.00	183.00
2006-07	235.00	235.00

The allocation was done keeping in view the actual requirements of KVS for construction activities and judicious utilization of resources.

Recommendation

The Committee find that the expenditure on project schools, which are run by the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan on behalf of various PSUs and Institutes of Higher Learning is to be met in full by these sponsoring bodies. Funds covering six months requirement are to be deposited with the Sangathan in advance in the month of April and October each year. Audit scrutiny has revealed that the Sangathan had incurred expenditure of Rs. 26.52 crore in excess of the funds received from the sponsoring bodies by diverting funds out of the grants received from the Ministry to meet the expenditure on account of project schools. The Secretary, Department of Secondary and Higher Education admitted during evidence that “money was diverted”. According to Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan, a sum of Rs. 14.40 crore was due from the sponsoring agencies of the project Vidyalayas which have already been closed down and a sum of Rs. 12.73 crore was outstanding from the project schools which are functioning. The KVS has explained that the sponsoring authorities could not settle the dues since many of these public sector undertakings became sick and were unable to meet the financial commitments. As regards the settlement of these dues, the Sangathan is stated to have submitted a detailed proposal to the Department of Secondary and Higher Education for consideration of the Committee of Secretaries. The Committee desire that this matter be resolved early by the Department in co-ordination with other related Departments of Government of India with a view to recovering the amount due to the Sangathan.

[Sl. No. 5. Appendix II, Para 91 of Twenty Fourth Report of PAC (14th Lok Sabha)]

Action Taken

The Ministry of HRD has already taken up the matter with the administrative Ministries directly and also through the Cabinet Secretariat.

Recommendation

The Committee note that according to terms and conditions of the agreement for opening of project schools, in the event of violation of terms and conditions by the sponsoring authority, the Sangathan has the right to close down the Vidyalayas and examine the distribution of assets and liabilities in consultation with Government of India, 28 project schools, which were closed from 1997-98 to 2002-2003 were required to pay Rs. 11.84 crore to the Sangathan as on 31st March, 2003 on account of short deposit of expenditure incurred on them. The assets of these closed project schools were transferred by the Sangathan to the concerned sponsoring bodies without effecting recoveries of outstanding dues. The Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan justified the transfer of assets by stating that in the absence of ownership/title of the assets, they could not dispose of such assets towards recovery of dues from the sponsoring authorities and that if the assets are retained by the Sangathan for recovery of dues, they have to bear the recurring and non-recurring expenditure on running of these Vidyalayas and also to face litigation. The Committee do not find this reply tenable as the agreement provides that in case of violation of terms and conditions, the Sangathan has a right to distribution of assets in consultation with the Government of India. The fact that this was not done is regrettable. The Committee would like the Sangathan to

be cautious in future and also reconsider their policy of opening and running such project school involving PSUs so as to avoid recurrence of such instances.

[Sl. No. 6. Appendix II, Para 92 of Twenty Fourth Report of PAC (14th Lok Sabha)]

Action Taken

Noted for future guidance.

The assets provided by the sponsoring authorities in the Project Sector Vidyalayas belong to the sponsors. In the absence of ownership/title on the assets, the Sangathan cannot dispose off such assets.

As regards recovery of outstanding dues in respect of Project Sector K.Vs which have been closed due to failure of the sponsors in providing funds for meeting out recurring and non-recurring expenditure, the Ministry has taken up the matters with the Administrative Ministries of the PSUs through Cabinet Secretary. The Sangathan has also taken up the matter with the Secretaries of the administrative Ministries.

Recommendation

Vidyalaya Vikas Nidhi (VVN) Fund was created by the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan in April, 2000 by merging the pupil fund, maintenance and development fund and science fund in each Kendriya Vidyalaya. The fund was maintained out of monthly contributions received from the students for maintenance and development of the respective Vidyalayas. All expenditure of the Vidyalayas other than salaries, office expenses and construction/repairs of staff quarters were to be met out of this fund. The fund was required to be kept in a separate bank account and as far as possible a year's collection was to be utilized within the same year by way of well-planned programmes for the development of the concerned Vidyalaya. The Committee regret to observe that the Kendriya Vidyalayas were not able to utilize these funds available with them under the Vidyalaya Vikas Nidhi. This resulted in savings ranging from 30 to 67 per cent during 2000-2001 (Sikkim—30 per cent and Jammu & Kashmir—67 per cent) and 30 to 62 per cent in 2001-02 (Sikkim 30 and Jammu & Kashmir—62 per cent). The Committee regret to observe that despite the inability of the Vidyalayas to fully utilise the VVN Fund, the KVS enhanced the monthly rates of contribution from Rs. 100 to Rs. 120 from all the students and Rs. 125 to Rs. 150 for science students of Classes XI & XII from April 2002. What is surprising is the fact that KVS issued instructions to transfer the surplus funds lying with the Vidyalayas as on 31st March, 2002 to their respective Regional Offices, which would utilize the funds for purchase of land for new Kendriya Vidyalayas, construction of additional sections and purchase of furniture under their region irrespective of the KVs which had contributed to this fund. This action of KVS was in violation of VVN Rules according to which the funds collected from the students were to be administered exclusively for the purpose of maintenance and development of their Vidyalayas. The Secretary, Department of Secondary and Higher Education, however, conceded during evidence that they were guilty of trying to expend by using money collected from a particular school. He admitted that “this went against the principle of raising resources because if resources are raised from a particular school, it is imperative that the people who

contribute know where their money is going and they have the stake.” The Committee are inclined to conclude that this instance is illustrative of the Sangathan’s efforts to sacrifice maintenance & Development of individual Vidyalayas out of the funds collected from their students at the alter of expansion. What is further disturbing to note is that despite Vidyalaya Vikas Nidhi not being utilized fully, monthly contributions from students were enhanced by KVS. The Committee cannot but deplore the inadequate delegation of financial powers to the Vidyalayas for proper utilization of the fund on the one hand and faulty administrative decision-making at the Regional/ Hqrs. level on the other. The Committee would like to emphasis the need for full utilization of the Vidyalaya Vikas Nidhi at the level of each Vidyalaya so that the contribution received from the students are optimally utilized exclusively for the maintenance and development of their own Vidyalaya.

[Sl. No. 7. Appendix II, Para 93 of Twenty Fourth Report of PAC (14th Lok Sabha)]

Action Taken

The Scheme of Vidyalaya Vikas Nidhi has been reviewed by the Finance Committee of the KVS which has recommended a number of amendments in the existing Scheme, the salient feature of which are as under:—

- (i) The purpose for which the VVN has to be utilized and not to be utilized have been specified in clearer terms.
- (ii) Preparation of Annual Budget & proper utilization of VVN during the year has been emphasized.
- (iii) The large Vidyalayas (exceeding students of 500) to contribute 10% of their VVN collection to be utilized as under:-
 - 1. 8% to the RO of which
 - (a) 5% for RO VVN Deposit amount for redistribution to small Vidyalayas of the Region; and
 - (b) 3% go to the RO Sports Control Board Account.
 - 2. 2% to KVS (HQ) National Sports Control Board Account.
- (iv) The financial ceilings on various items of expenditure have also been brought out clearly and the delegated powers to be exercised by the VMC/ RO/HQ have been defined clearly.

The revised Scheme of VVN has been notified *vide* OM No. F.6-7/2005-06/ KVS(Budget) dated 31.3.2006 effective from 1.4.2006. (*Copy enclosed*)

Recommendation

The Sangathan has laid down certain priorities for admission of students in Kendriya Vidyalayas. The first priority, according to them, is assigned to children of transferable Central Government employees including ex-servicemen, and second priority is for

the children of non-transferable Central Government employees (including ex-servicemen). The other five priorities include children of transferable and non-transferable employees of Autonomous Bodies, Public Sector Undertakings etc. of Govt. of India, children of transferable State Govt. employees, children of non-transferable employees of State Govt., children of employees of Autonomous Bodies/ Public Sector Undertakings of State Government and lastly children from any other category. In addition, 15 seats for RAW, 35 seats for MEA and 100 seats for the Ministry of HRD are allocated over and above the sanctioned strength. The Committee are, however, concerned to note that the percentage of admissions made under the top most priority has been decreasing over the years. This is evident from the fact that the percentage of admission under this category during the year 2001-02 was 56.67% and this gradually declined 55.40% in 2002-03, 43.25% in 2003-04 and 43.21% in 2004-05. On the other hand, the percentage of admission under the last priority has been gradually increasing during the aforesaid period. It was only a meager 1.32% in 2001-02 which sharply increased to 17.65% in 2002-03 and to 25.84% in 2003-04 while somewhat plateauing off at 23.97% in 2004-05. The trend of admissions, which does not seem to correspond to the priorities fixed indicate that extraneous consideration seem to have weighted with the concerned authorities while admitting students to KVs. The Committee would like to be apprised about the precise reasons for not adhering to the priority schedule.

[Sl. No. 8, Appendix II, Para 94 of Twenty Fourth Report of PAC (14th Lok Sabha)]

Action Taken

Increase in the percentage of lower category children and fall in the percentage of entitled transferable Central Govt. employees' children was mainly because of opening of 95 new schools in civil sector in the areas where there is not a large presence of transferable Central Government employees. With the introduction of second shift schools, a large number of students belonging to Category VI and VII were given admissions in second shift schools, though not at the cost of children of Central Govt. employees. There was no special provision in 2001 for the admission of State Govt. employee's children (sponsoring agency) in Kendriya Vidyalayas. Now as per present norms, 10 seats in each section of Class I and 10 seats in all other classes put together are reserved every year for children of the sponsoring agency (mostly State Governments). In addition to this, 2 more children are admitted at the discretion of the Chairman, VMC, each year over and above the class strength. Due to inclusion of this clause, more State Govt. employees children are getting admission in Kendriya Vidyalayas specially in civil sector schools. In the recent years, the academic performance of the Kendriya Vidyalayas has been quite impressive and as a result there is a heavy rush to take admissions. As per norms, if the children belonging to category I are not available in adequate number, the candidates from lower priority categories will get opportunity for admission. The fact remains that in absolute terms, the number of children belonging to category I has not declined, but their percentage has declined.

Recommendation

As regards the recruitment of teaching and non-teaching posts, the Sangathan at regional level was short-listing the candidates on academic performance and teaching experience and by conducting the interviews. However, in response to the recommendations of the Selja Committee constituted by the Ministry of HRD, it was later decided to conduct recruitment centrally through open advertisement. The process included shortlisting the candidates through objective and descriptive type examination followed by interview. Conducting of examination in this regard was outsourced to Education Consultants of India Ltd. (Ed.CIL), an enterprise under the control of Ministry of HRD. However, in response to open tender, a private agency, namely A.O.K.. Security Services Ltd. was awarded a contract for conducting the examination for the year 2002-03 and 2003-04. Surprisingly, for the subsequent year *i.e* 2004-05 repeat order was assigned to this agency again without taking recourse to fresh tender.

The Committee have now been informed that the Ministry of HRD has directed the Sangathan to assign the job of recruitment again to M/s. Ed.CIL during the current year. The Committee seek a factual report from the Ministry of HRD on the circumstances under which Educational Consultants of India Ltd. were disregarded for award of the job of recruitment in the year 2002 in favour of a private agency and then reconsidered for this job again in the year 2005. The Committee would also like to be satisfied as to why the change was considered appropriate and beneficial to the recruitment process of teaching and non-teaching staff. The Committee hope that the Ministry would ensure that only organizations with credibility and a proven track record are selected for conducting recruitment examinations.

[Sl. No. 9, Appendix II, Para 95 of Twenty Fourth Report of PAC (14th Lok Sabha)]

Action Taken

Prior to 1999 the direct recruitments to the teaching posts used to be made by short-listing the candidates on the basis of pre-determined evaluation criteria taking into consideration the academic and professional achievements and co-curricular activities followed by interviews. Direct recruitment for the post of PRT, TGT and Misc. categories of teachers was done at the regional level by constituting Selection Board. Promotions to the aforesaid posts from feeder grades/posts used to be done centrally at the Hqrs. The appointment of selected candidates was also done within the region. The promotions as well as appointment by direct recruitment of PGTs, Vice-Principals and Principals were made centrally at the Hqrs. Level. In this system while the candidates from the universities that give liberal marks used to get included in the short-lists, the relatively better candidates from the universities which do not give liberal marks could not make it to the lists. In order to remove such disparities, it was decided on the recommendations of the Selja Committee to hold the written examination to assess the real potential and capabilities of the candidates irrespective of the university or institution from which they were coming.

Need was felt for centralization in the recruitment process in order to ensure greater degree of objectivity, transparency, uniformity in standards and selection of teachers on the basis of proven merit as independently assessed on uniform and standard criteria. It was, therefore decided to centralize the recruitment of all teaching and non-teaching posts except Group “D”. In the new system, all candidates who possess the requisite qualifications prescribed for the post are required to take written examination and based on merit list, drawn on the basis of their performance in written test & interview select panels are prepared.

In the year 1999 the recruitment work was awarded to Ed.CIL, an autonomous body under the Ministry of Human Resource Development for selection of teachers through a written examination and interview. The process of recruitment including examination and interview was completed by 1999-2000. There was a complaint regarding award of work of recruitment to Ed.CIL which was enquired into by the CVC. No formal agreement was entered into with Ed.CIL for execution of the work nor were quotations invited for technical/financial bidding.

In view of the complaint and as the work for 1999-2000 was not awarded through tendering, it was felt that the recruitment work be awarded to an independent agency selected through open tenders. During March 2001 an advertisement was published in the newspapers inviting pre-qualification bids for undertaking various activities pertaining to recruitment of various categories of teaching and non-teaching posts. As the rates submitted by M/s A.O.K. In house Securities Ltd. were lowest after entering into an agreement with them the work of the recruitment for the year 2002-03 was entrusted to M/s A.O.K In-house Securities Ltd.

For the recruitment process of teachers for the year 2003-04, again tenders for Technical and Financial bids were invited in August 2002, through advertisement in the newspapers, which were processed by a Committee. Again A.O.K. In-house Securities Ltd. was awarded the work of recruitment through open tender on the basis of lowest rates. In the year 2004-05, based on the satisfactory performance of A.O.K. in-house Securities Ltd. the repeat order for the work as per the clause in the agreement was awarded to them.

At present, the recruitment work is being given to Ed.CIL, which is a public sector undertaking under the administrative control of Ministry of Human Resource Development.

Recommendation

Under the Transfer Guidelines issued by the KVS in January, 2005 although all the employees of the KVS are liable to be transferred at any time, no transfers will be made, other than on administrative ground or on request made by the teachers, outside the region identified for the purpose by KVS, except for the reasons/ circumstances explained under Clause 10(2) of the guidelines. During his deposition before the Committee, the Secretary, Department of Secondary & Higher Education sought to assure the Committee in this regard that their attempt has been to minimize the hardship of the teachers and they would not be transferred against their will, unless there is a very valid reason to do so. The Committee were given to understand that the Sangathan is now following the philosophy of treating a teacher as a part of the community and therefore if teachers wish to stay on throughout their career in

one school and if they are willing to forego their promotions they can do so. The Committee do appreciate this approach of treating teachers as part of the Community. They, however, desire that the Sangathan should suitably simplify and modify their Transfer Guidelines to reflect this liberal viewpoint. The Committee would also expect the Department to consider sympathetically the cases of teachers/staff whose services were terminated due to their absence from duty without leave for more than 15 days on account of their transfer to far-flung areas under the transfer policy of the year 2000.

[Sl. No. 10, Appendix II, Para 96 of Twenty Fourth Report of PAC (14th Lok Sabha)]

Action Taken

It is submitted that transfers of teachers are being done against vacancies on the basis of request received. As per transfer guidelines to minimize hardship to teachers who were posted at hard / very hard station and NE Region and less than 03 years to retire / medical grounds / death of spouse they have been given choice station under clause 10(2) of the transfer guidelines.

Teachers who were removed from services under Article 81(d) of Education Code of KVS or took voluntary retirement and resigned from the services of KVS due to transfer since 2000, an Amnesty Committee was constituted to provide them relief. Based on the recommendations of the Committee 73 teachers were allowed to rejoin their duties during 2005-06.

KVS has simplified and modified certain paras of transfer guidelines. The new transfer guidelines are available on KVS website kvsangathan.nic.in.

Recommendation

As regards the student-teacher ratio in the Kendriya Vidyalayas, the Committee note that as against total number of students of 7,87,251 the sanctioned posts of teachers were 33,528 at the end of March, 2004. Based on this data, the Sangathan has taken the stand that the student-teacher ratio comes to 1:24, which is comparable to other reputed educational institutions like DPS and DAV. The Committee have been given to understand that the sanctioned strength of posts of teachers was reduced to 28,549 in the year 2004-2005 from 33,529 in 2003-2004. During this period some teachers were declared “surplus” by increasing the workload of teachers. These teachers were to be adjusted in the 200 newly opened sections in existing Kendriya Vidyalayas and in 100 new Kendriya Vidyalayas then proposed. Considering the fact that sanctioned strength of the teachers has decreased as on 32st March, 2005, the student-teacher ratio would be higher than that stated by the Sangathan. Further, as the student-teacher ratio worked out by the Sangathan is based on the sanctioned posts of teachers and not on their effective strength, the actual student-teacher ratio would be still higher. The Committee, therefore, recommend that the work pressure on the teachers, a fact also conceded by the Secretary, Ministry of Human Resource Development (Department of Secondary & Higher Education) during evidence, requires to be reassessed in a realistic manner in order to ensure that the teachers are able to pay adequate attention to their students and remain motivated to provide

quality education to them. Accordingly, the total strength of the teachers needs to be reviewed judiciously. As according to KVS, there are 1464 vacancies as on 31st March, 2005, the Committee desire that these vacancies should be filled up expeditiously so as to lighten the workload of teachers which would help them to pay greater attention to the students.

[Sl. No. 11, Appendix II, Para 97 of Twenty Fourth Report of PAC (14th Lok Sabha)]

Action Taken

KVS has fixed norms for deploying of number of teachers in a school, keeping in view the number of sections, the number of classes in a school and the subjects being taught. The total number of posts sanctioned as on 31.3.2006 in KVS is 44593. The total number of teaching post is 36044 and the enrolment of the students in KVs as on 31.3.2006 is 911993. Thus the students teacher ratio works out to 1:25. The vacant sanctioned posts of teachers are to be filled up on part time contract basis at Vidyalaya level thereby effective strength of teachers is almost equal to the sanctioned strength.

Recommendation

The Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan organizes induction, in-service and refresher training courses with a view to cover all the teachers in a cycle of 6 years. The teachers' training was, however, not given proper attention by the Sangathan as there was shortfall in the number of teachers trained ranging from 40 to 47 per cent during the period 1997-98 to 2001-2002. The Sangathan attributed this shortfall to the fact that the teachers, who were imparted training during the last six years, were given second priority for the training courses organized by the NCERT and a few courses organized by the Sangathan. The Committee further note that though the Sangathan had decided to establish five Zonal Training Institutes at Gwalior, Mumbai, Mysore, Chandigarh and Kolkata for training of teachers and other categories of staff only three of the Zonal Training Institutes have started functioning so far at Gwalior, Mumbai and Mysore. According to the Sangathan due to resource constraints, they have decided to make only three Training Institutes fully functional. The Committee are inclined to conclude that the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan have not paid the desired attention to the training needs of the teachers by allocating sufficient funds to implement their decision to establish the five Zonal Training Institutes. The Committee hope early steps would be taken to ensure that all Zonal Training Institutes are made fully functional and that the teachers receive the necessary training regularly in an organized manner. The Committee would expect the Ministry of HRD to remove the administrative or financial constraints, if any, faced by the Sangathan on this count.

[Sl. No. 12, Appendix II, Para 98 of Twenty Fourth Report of PAC (14th Lok Sabha)]

Action Taken

All the 3 ZIETs have been geared up to organize courses throughout the year. Collaboration in training programme has also been made with other apex educational institutions like NCERT/RIE/ISTM and shortfall has been brought down from 40% in 2001-02 to 18.9% in the year 2005-06.

It is further submitted that construction work of ZIET at Chandigarh is likely to start shortly and land is being identified for ZIET at Kolkata.

Recommendation

In March, 1996 the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan started the scheme of “Model Vidyalayas” with the objective of identifying and developing selected Kendriya Vidyalayas into model educational institutions having well-equipped infrastructure with computers, overhead projectors, colour TVs, Junior Science labs., well equipped libraries, workshops, playgrounds etc. The Model Vidyalayas were required to develop innovative programmes for improving the quality of education and their progress was to be monitored at the Sangathan Headquarters. In this regard, the Committee note that although an expenditure of Rs. 54.28 crores was incurred on this scheme for 448 Model Kendriya Vidyalayas several shortcomings were detected by Audit in the actual implementation of this scheme wherein the required additional facilities were not created in many Vidyalayas declared as “Model Vidyalayas”. For instance, in nine cases the same Vidyalayas were declared as “Model Vidyalayas” and excess funds amounting to Rs. 90.14 lakh were released. Further, in several Model Vidyalayas, funds amounting to Rs. 8.39 crore were lying unspent Computer education was not being imparted at all in 28 Vidyalayas declared as “Model Vidyalayas”, whereas in 23 “Model Vidyalayas” where computer education was being imparted, no computer instructor was appointed. Further more, in 29 “Model Vidyalayas” computer facility was not being made available to the students though the funds had been released for purchase of computers. Even basic facilities like junior laboratories, playground and multipurpose hall as envisaged in the scheme had not been developed in several of the Vidyalayas declared as “Model Vidyalayas”. The Committee are surprised to note that funds for creation/purchase of additional infrastructure in the “Model Vidyalayas” were released on the basis of recommendations from the Regional Office and not on the basis of actual requirement. The Sangathan, therefore, has admitted that “the monitoring should have been much more elaborate and effective and there were some lapses here and there.”

As per the advice of the Expenditure Finance Committee, the scheme of Model Kendriya Vidyalayas was to be reviewed after 2 years of its implementation, which has not been done so far. While appreciating the concept of Model Kendriya Vidyalayas, the Committee would like to point out that the Sangathan should not have waited for Audit to point out such lapses and there ought to be an inherent mechanism in the system to detect such lapses with a view to taking corrective action. The Committee hope that expeditious action would now be taken to review the scheme with a view to identifying and rectifying its shortcomings as well as to evaluate whether the objectives behind selecting KVs for development as Model Kendriya Vidyalayas have been achieved. The Committee also expect that an effective

monitoring/control system would be put in place to oversee that the very purpose of setting up the Model Vidyalayas is not defeated.

[Sl. No. 13, Appendix II, Para 99 of Twenty Fourth Report of PAC (14th Lok Sabha)]

Action Taken

The scheme of Model Kendriya Vidyalayas was initiated during the year 1995-96. Initially M/s Ed. CIL (A Government of India Enterprise) was entrusted with the work of providing and installing the computers in the Model Kendriya Vidyalayas. The delay in installation of computers is largely attributable to them. In some cases, the building could not be completed by the Construction Agencies within the prescribed time frame. However, now all the Model Kendriya Vidyalayas are fully equipped and are having all the desired infrastructure and equipments. As on date no fund is lying unspent. A list of 447 Model Kendriya Vidyalayas is enclosed as Annexure-II. Only one KV inadvertently appears twice in the previous list.

The audit has not identified the names of 9 Vidyalayas where the funds were said to have been released twice. In the absence of the specific details it may not be possible to offer any comment. As per records of KVS there was no double release to any Vidyalayas except in one case. As soon as the case of double release of funds to the Kendriya Vidyalaya, Lawrance Road, Delhi came to notice, KVS took back the unspent amount lying with the Vidyalaya concerned and utilized the same amount for implementation of scheme in other KVs. KVS has also taken steps to prepare release register to avoid similar mistake in future. The funds for creation/purchase of additional infrastructure in the Model Kendriya Vidyalayas were released on the basis of the recommendation from the Regional Office, who remained in constant touch with the Kendriya Vidyalayas. The recommendations were based on actual condition, norms and necessity of standard infrastructure for the identified Model Kendriya Vidyalayas. Initially the Vidyalayas engaged computer teachers on part time contractual basis but now regular posts of computer teachers, viz. PGT (Computer Science) in the pay scale of Rs. 6,500-200-10,500 have been created and the number of such posts for the academic session 2006-07 is 751.

KVS has reviewed the schemes of Model Kendriya Vidyalayas from time to time. As a result KVS has achieved the following progress: (a) IT is used widely in all the Model Kendriya Vidyalayas. It is used in teaching-learning process. (b) Teachers prepare lesson plan using Internal sources. (c) Utilization of Multi –media sources like, computers, LCD and OHP are widely used for classroom teaching. (d) Internal sources are used for collection, compilation and dissemination of latest information in the subject taught by the teachers. (e) Students for the purpose of self learning and preparing their projects and assignments using computers. (f) Results (In Board Examination) of Vidyalayas have appreciably improved. (g) Informatics Practices developed as a subject at +2 stage. (h) number of Model KVs have been serving as venues for in service training courses. Now KVS has introduced Computer Science, Multi-media and Web Designing Courses also at +2 stage. KVS monitored the progress of the scheme through Principals' Conference, AC's Conference, Annual Inspection, monthly progress report etc. KVS has observed that the scheme or Model Kendriya

Vidyalayas has brought about significant transformation in the teaching learning process in Kendriya Vidyalayas. Most of the Kendriya Vidyalayas are now set for extensive use of IT right from the Primary classes to Senior Secondary classes. After implementation of this scheme, there is a significant improvement reflected in the academic result, which has registered all time high of 90.44% in X and 92.75% in XII during 2003-04 in CBSE exams.

Recommendation

Although computer-aided education has become a significant part of schooling of late, the Committee are constrained to point out that out of 7762 computers installed in the Model Vidyalayas, 239 were non-functional and remained so for a period ranging from six months to one year. From this, the Committee can imagine very well the state of affairs of installation of computers and their functioning in non-Model Vidyalayas. The Committee, therefore, unhappy over such a scenario, which quite obviously is depriving the students from learning such an essential skill in the present day academic environment. They, therefore, recommend that the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan should ensure in right earnest that at least the identified Model Vidyalayas are fully ensure their continuous functioning. In this regard, the Committee further desire that the terms and conditions agreed with the vendors providing computers for Model Kendriya Vidyalayas to the Sangathan should be strictly enforced and any laxity/default on their part much be taken note of so as to take remedial/panel action. The Committee also urge Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan to direct the individual School authorities to monitor maintenance and updating computers on a regular basis so as to keep pace with the latest advancements in this field.

[Sl. No. 14, Appendix II, Para 100 of Twenty Fourth Report of PAC (14th Lok Sabha)]

Action Taken

M/s. Ed. CIL (A Govt. of India Enterprise) was entrusted with the work of providing and installing the computers in the Model Kendriya Vidyalayas. The delay in installation of computers was due to them. In some cases, the building could not be completed by the Construction Agencies within the expected time frame. However, these initial teething troubles have now been overcome and the scheme has now been implemented successfully in the designated 447 Model Kendriya Vidyalayas.

The Sangathan has instructed the Regional Offices & Vidyalayas to ensure that system are put in to place to ensure that computers in computer Lab remain functional and any operational difficulties are removed expeditiously in the best interest of the students.

Recommendation

What has surprised the Committee is the fact that KVs do not have computer teachers as there are no sanctioned/regular posts for this subject. Only some *ad hoc* arrangement seems to have been made for computer teachers and Sangathan has not treated with due seriousness the issue of regular appointment of teachers (by creating regular posts) to teach computer education as a subject in the Kendriya Vidyalayas. This is evident from the fact that an organization called INTEL is stated to have

trained around 18,000 non-computer teachers in the handling of computers and basics of computer education. Apart from that, KVS also hired the services of professional computer teachers on a contractual basis through school level/cluster level/regional level advertisements by the Employment Exchanges. The Committee feel that Sangathan should immediately approach the Ministry of HRD for creation of regular posts of computer teachers in Kendriya Vidyalayas.

[Sl. No. 15, Appendix II, Para 101 of Twenty Fourth Report of PAC
(14th Lok Sabha)]

Action Taken

754 posts of PGT (Computer Science) have been sanctioned for the year 2006-07 and their recruitment rules have also been approved by Board of Governors of the Sangathan. The action is on hand to fill up these posts.

Recommendation

Regarding overall academic performance of the Kendriya Vidyalayas, KVS has contended that students of the Kendriya Vidyalayas have performed better than private schools at Board level during the year 2004. Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan has claimed that the pass percentage of the Vidyalayas at the X Board examination in 2004 was 90.44, while it was 84.83 for independent schools like DPS. The corresponding figures for XII Board Exam. was 92.75% for KVs and 80.46% for schools like DPS. The Committee feel that in the absence of figures of average percentage of marks secured by the students of Kendriya Vidyalayas in the Board exam. It is not possible to take a more comprehensive view on the performance of the Kendriya Vidyalayas. The Committee hope and desire that the average percentage of marks in all subjects as well as in individual subjects secured by Kendriya Vidyalaya students in the Board Exams should also compare favorably with that of other schools. They would like to be apprised about the performance of KVs in this regard *vis-à-vis* other schools like DPS.

[Sl. No. 16, Appendix II, Para 102 of Twenty Fourth Report of PAC
(14th Lok Sabha)]

Action Taken

The performance of Kendriya Vidyalayas in CBSE examinations has been quite commendable and better than Independent schools as a whole. A comparative result of last five years is enclosed as Annexure-‘III’.

For last twenty years the system of awarding overall Division based on total marks for aggregate based on total of subjects has been done away with the CBSE and therefore comparison with other systems on this aspect cannot be done. However, the details of broad marks zone under which the Kendriya Vidyalaya students feature during the last three years is enclosed as Annexure-‘IV’.

Since CBSE does not analyze the results of DPS numbering about 200 in the country separately, rather it analyses the overall pass % of independent schools together, the result of DPS could not be compared with that of KVS.

Recommendation

In so far as the achievements in sports made by the students of Kendriya Vidyalayas and the incentives offered to them for excelling in sports is concerned, the Committee were made to understand that sports has been a regular feature in the Kendriya Vidyalayas right from inception. In the school time-table four periods are earmarked for sports activities for each class per week. The Sangathan also organizes competitive games at regional and national level wherein talented sports persons compete with each other. Provision has also been made at the school level for coaching talented students by the Sports Authority of India. The Committee further note that cash prizes are given to the students for their achievements in various sports meets. In addition a relaxation of 25 marks spread over all subjects is granted to student who has participated in the KVS and SGFI meets for promotion to next higher class. Regional Sports Control Board and KVS Sports Control Board also give financial aid to schools from time to time to develop sports facilities in school. The Committee while appreciating the steps taken to promote sports in Kendriya Vidyalayas desire that the sports culture should be inculcated in the students from early years of schooling itself and the students should be provided with ample opportunity requisite infrastructure and with matching standardised facilities to develop their talents in sports so as to help them achieve excellence in their chosen disciplines.

[Sl. No. 19, Appendix II, Para 105 of Twenty Fourth Report of PAC
(14th Lok Sabha)]

Action Taken

Games and Sports are an integral part of curriculum from Class I onward in Kendriya Vidyalayas. Competitions are organized at Vidyalaya, Regional and National levels. Efforts are on to augment sports facilities in Kendriya Vidyalayas based on feasibility and needs of individual Kendriya Vidyalayas.

ANNEXURE I

KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA SANGATHAN
18, INSTITUTIONAL AREA,
SHAHEED JEET SINGH MARG,
NEW DELHI

No. F.6-7/2005-06/KVS(Budget)

Dated: 31.03.2006

Office Memorandum

Chapter 21 of Accounts Code for Kendriya Vidyalayas dealing with Vidyalaya Vikas Nidhi was reviewed by the Finance Committee of the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan in its meeting held on 08.03.2006 and has recommended the new Chapter 21 for approval of the Board of Governors. The Chairman, Board of Governors of the Sangathan has approved the new Chapter 21 of the Accounts Code for Kendriya Vidyalayas dealing with Vidyalaya Vikas Nidhi under his delegated powers. A copy of new Chapter 21 is enclosed. The new Chapter 21 is also duly published in the website 'kvsangathan.nic.in.'

The amended provisions of Articles 197 to 207 of Accounts Code for Kendriya Vidyalayas (Chapter 21) will be effective from 01.04.2006.

-Sd-

(S. Jayaraman)

Dy. Commissioner(Fin.)

Encl: As above

Distribution:—

1. Asstt. Commissioner, KVS, all Regional Offices.
2. Principal, all Kendriya Vidyalayas.
3. All Officers and Sections at KVS(HQ).
4. The General Secretary, all Recognised Staff Association of KVS.
5. Guard File.

CHAPTER 21

VIDYALAYA VIKAS NIDHI

[Revised Chapter approved by the Hon'ble Chairman, KVS on 30.3.2006 effective from 1st April, 2006]

197. Background

Upto 31.3.1999, the Sangathan was charging money from students over and above tuition fee (to the extent applicable) under the following heads:

1. Pupil Fund, and
2. Science Fund

Instructions relating to these were contained in Chapter 21 and 5 of the Accounts Code for Kendriya Vidyalayas (1989 Edition).

As decided in 63rd and 65th meetings of the Board of Governors held on 21.7.1998 and 19.3.1999 respectively, a third charge *viz.* towards "Maintenance & Development Fund" was levied *w.e.f.* 1.4.1999 @ Rs. 25/- per child per month.

However, in 66th meeting dated 16.9.1999 of the Board, it was decided that the three funds *i.e.* (i) Pupil Fund, (ii) Science Fund and (iii) Maintenance & Development Fund should be merged into a single fund called Vidyalaya Vikas Nidhi (VVN) *w.e.f.* the next financial year. Accordingly, the VVN was introduced *w.e.f.* 1.4.2000. Rates at which contribution towards Vidyalaya Vikas Nidhi is to be collected from students were approved by the Board of Governors from time to time as under, based on recommendation of the Finance Committee:—

Sl. No.	Date with effect from	Amount collected from all students except Science Students of Classes XI and XII	Amount collected from Science Students of Classes XI and XII	Date on which recommended by Finance Committee	Date of approval by Board of Governors
1.	1.4.2000	Rs. 100/-	Rs. 125/-	11.08.1999	16.09.1999
2.	1.4.2002	Rs. 120/-	Rs. 150/-	12.12.2001	22.02.2005
3.	1.4.2004	Rs. 160/-	Rs. 200/-	01.08.2003	22.02.2005

Contribution to VVN is being charged from all students and is collected on a quarterly basis. However, the following are exempted from payment of VVN:—

- (i) Children of the officers and men of the Armed Forces and Para-military personnel killed or disabled during the hostilities in 1962, 1965, 1971, 1999 and Kargil war; and
- (ii) as approved by Board of Governors in its meeting dated 14.12.2005, girls studying in Class VI onwards, who are a single child in their family have been exempted from payment of VVN contribution *w.e.f.* 1.1.2006.

The above rates are subject to revision as approved by Board of Governors from time to time.

197-A. Classification of Vidyalayas

For the purpose of utilization of VVN, Vidyalayas shall be classified into two categories as follows:—

"Small" Vidyalayas shall be those having once section each for class I to XII, and total strength not exceeding 500.

"Large" Vidyalayas shall be those, which do not come within the category of "Small" Vidyalayas.

197-B. Liability of "Large" Vidyalayas to contribute 10% of their VVN collection to other Vidyalayas' Activities:

'Large Vidyalayas' shall transfer 10% of their quarterly collection under VVN to various authorities outside the Vidyalaya in the last week of each quarter, as follows:

- (i) 8% to the Regional Office of which
 - (a) 5% would go to the Regional Office VVN Deposit Account for re-distribution to "Small" Vidyalayas of the Region, and
 - (b) 3% would go to the Regional Sports Control Board Account.
- (ii) 2% to KVS HQs—National Sports Control Board Account.

197. C. Purposes for which VVN may be utilised

- (1) Subject to the financial ceilings specified in Article 202, the Vidyalaya Vikas Nidhi shall be utilized exclusively for the purpose of School Development.
- (2) Broadly, the purposes for which the VVN may be utilized shall be the following:—
 - (i) Engagement of part time teachers (including Computer Instructors/ Teachers) on contract basis against leave vacancies, vacancies caused by suspension of regular employees, and for other temporary activities, but excluding remuneration of part-time teachers appointed against vacancies in regular sanctioned posts. Remuneration of contract teachers appointed against clear vacancies in regular sanctioned posts shall be met out of School Fund *i.e.* Govt. Grant;
 - (ii) Petty Construction work undertaken;
 - (iii) Repairs and maintenance of
 - (a) School building including toilets, septic and overhead tanks, campus and playground;

- (b) Classroom furniture and fixtures;
- (c) Laboratories and Laboratory equipments;
- (d) Audio Visual and Musical Instruments; and
- (e) Sports Articles/Goods.
- (iv) Purchase of sports articles/kits;
- (v) Sports Meets, Participation in Adventure Activities, SGFI Sports Meet, etc.;
- (vi) Scout & Guide Activity;
- (vii) Pupil Societies; Annual Function, Other School Functions (*e.g.* Republic Day, Independence Day, Teachers' Day, etc.) and other Children Group Activities;
- (viii) School excursions;
- (ix) Conduct of Examination and related activities;
- (x) Incidental expenses connected with visits to the school by dignitaries like Hon'ble Minister, Parliamentary Committees, etc.;
- (xi) Beautification and horticultural development of the school campus including tree plantation;
- (xii) Purchase of laboratory equipment, audio visual aids, musical instruments and library books;
- (xiii) Publication and printing of Vidyalaya Magazine and Student Diary;
- (xiv) Purchase and maintenance of Computer Hardware and Software including e-mail/inter-net facility for students;
- (xv) Provision of first aid and other necessary medical facilities during school hours; and
- (xvi) Security of the School.

197-D. Emergency Assistance to students in distress

In case of untimely death of the parent/guardian of a student, VMC may consider financial assistance to such student for continuation of studies for that academic session as per Article 202 subject to satisfaction that there are no other family members to enable the student to pursue with studies.

197-E. Purposes for which the Vidyalaya Vikas Nidhi shall not be utilized

The Vidyalaya Vikas Nidhi shall not be spent on any purpose other than those specified in Article 197-C. In particular, It shall not be utilized for:—

- (i) Meeting expenditure on pay and allowances, office expenses other than those specified in Article 202;

- (ii) Construction/repairs of staff quarters;
- (iii) Meeting expenditure in connection with the maintenance of NCC troops;
- (iv) Meeting expenditure for the benefit of a particular person or persons (including the officers of the Sangathan); and
- (v) For running of bus service, subsidy for canteen, books, store or subsidy of any kind.

197-F. Transfer of the 'Vidyalaya Vikas Nidhi' to 'School Fund' and other purposes is forbidden except for salary payments in emergency and in anticipation of receipt of funds from the Sangathan.

198. Management of the Vidyalaya Vikas Nidhi

Management of the Vidyalaya Vikas Nidhi shall vest in the Vidyalaya Management Committee of the Vidyalaya subject to instructions and guidelines of the KVS.

199. Budgetary Control

In March every year, each Kendriya Vidyalaya shall prepare and present its Annual Budget in respect of VVN for the next financial year showing opening balance, estimated receipts and expenses under various head for consideration and approval of the Vidyalaya Management Committee. Expenditure out of Vidyalaya Vikas Nidhi shall be incurred only after and in accordance with the budget approved by the Vidyalaya Management Committee of the Vidyalaya.

200. Bank Account

The account of the 'Vidyalaya Vikas Nidhi' should be maintained with State Bank of India or any scheduled bank of Indian origin. As far as possible, each Vidyalaya will maintain School Fund Account and VVN Fund Account in the same bank. The account should be operated jointly by the Principal and Vice-Principal/Senior-most Teacher of Vidyalaya. For meeting petty cash payments relating to the Fund, a permanent imprest not exceeding Rs. 5000/- may be kept by the Principal. Rules regarding the operation of the bank account and maintenance of Cash Book contained in Chapter 8 of the Account Code would be followed.

201. Accounts

The Periodical account shall be prepared based on the Cash Book and Ledger maintained and same are subject to internal audit as well as AGCR audit. The Annual Accounts of the VVN alongwith the audit observations of the Accountant General, Internal Audit Party of the Sangathan and replies thereon shall be placed before the Executive Committee for consideration and adoption. A report on the working of the fund should also be submitted to the VMC annually.

202. Financial Ceilings

The financial limit upto which expenditure can be incurred at the School level out of VVN on various items per annum are as under:—

Sl. No.	Item	Financial limit
1.	Engagement of part-time teachers (including Computer Instructors/Teachers) on contract basis.	Rs. 3.00 lakh per annum subject to terms and conditions for such engagement as decided by the Commissioner from time to time.
	Petty construction work Concerning The school viz. toilets, sewerage tank, overhead tank, stage, activity room, etc.	Rs. 2.00 lakh per annum.
3.	Repairs and maintenance of: A. School building, its toilets, septic and overhead tanks including playground and campus.	(a) Schools having one-section—Rs. 1.00 lakh per annum; (b) School having two sections—Rs. 2.00 lakh per annum; and (c) School having three or more sections—Rs. 3.00 lakh per annum.
	B. Classroom furniture & fixtures	Rs. 10,000/- per annum.
	C. Lab Equipments	Rs. 10,000/- per annum.
	D. Audio Visuals and Musical Instruments	Rs. 10,000/- per annum.
4.	Purchase of classroom furniture and fixtures.	Rs. 1.00 lakh per annum.
5.	Purchase of Lab. Equipment including consumables and also the upkeep of the laboratories.	Rs. 1.00 lakh per annum.
6.	Purchase of audio visuals and musical instruments.	Rs. 50,000/- per annum.
7.	Purchase of sports goods & kits; prizes to winners in School Sports and inter-class or inter-house matches; entry fees of the school teams for tournaments, photography and providing of refreshments.	Rs. 1.00 lakh per annum. (Atleast 25% of the amount should be utilized for Primary Section of the School)
8.	Pupils Societies; Annual Function, Other School Functions (e.g. Republic Day, Independence Day, Teachers' Day, etc.	Rs. 1.50 lakh per annum.
9.	School excursions.	Rs. 50,000/- per annum.
10.	Conduct of Examinations.	Rs. 1.00 lakh per annum.

III. Surplus funds

As far as possible, contributions made to the VVN in a year should be utilized within that year itself as per well planned programme of activities aimed at over all

school development including the extra curricular activities, health and welfare of the student community. Surplus funds *i.e.* funds remaining: unutilized shall be allowed to be carried forward for a period of three years. Thereafter, the said unutilized balance, which remains beyond three years, shall be transferred to VVN Deposit Account of the Regional Office. Likewise, surplus funds remaining unutilized in Regional Office VVN Deposit Account beyond a period of three years shall be transferred to VVN Deposit Account of KVS HQ. The amount of VVN Deposit Account with KVS HQ shall be reflected and adjusted in Non-Plan School Fund Deposit during that financial year.

205. Advance from the Vidyalaya Vikas Nidhi

Save in exceptional circumstances on grounds of urgency, no advance should be taken from the Fund except with the prior approval of the Executive Committee. Advances in exceptional circumstances should satisfy the following requirements:—

- (i) The expenditure to be met out of the advance should be a legitimate charge against the 'Vidyalaya Vikas Nidhi'.
- (ii) The advance is intended to meet expenditure at an outside place, which cannot be precisely estimated and which cannot brook any delay in payment in the normal course.
- (iii) The advance should be limited to the anticipated expenditure. An account of the advance should be rendered within a month after the event is over and note of the advance should be kept in the Register of Advances and Recoveries for the purpose of watching the adjustment thereof.

206. Reports and Returns

Each Kendriya Vidyalaya shall prepare a quarterly statement of receipts and expenditure and furnish the same to the Regional Office on the 15th April, 15th July, 15th October and 15th January of each year in respect of each of the preceding quarters. The Regional Office, in turn, shall submit a consolidated quarterly statement of receipts and expenditure to the KVS Headquarters by 20th April, 31st July, 31st October and 31st January of each year in respect of the respective previous quarters.

207. Annual Accounts

Each Kendriya Vidyalaya shall prepare Annual Accounts in respect of 'Vidyalaya Vikas Nidhi' in the prescribed forms and submit to the Regional Office along with the Annual Accounts for 'School Fund'. The Regional Office shall include the same in its consolidated Annual Accounts and forward it to the Sangathan. The accounts so received shall be incorporated as part of Annual Accounts of KVS.

ANNEXURE II**LIST OF 448 MODEL KENDRIYA VIDYALAYAS**

Sl. No.	Name of K.V. Covered Sector under Model KV Scheme	Civil/Defence	Year of inclusion as Model KV
1	2	3	4
1. Ahmedabad Region			
1.	IFCO Gandhidham	Project	1995
2.	Ahmedabad No. 1	Civil	1996-97
3.	Surat No. 1	Civil	1998-99
4.	Sector-30, Gandhinagar	Civil	1990-00
5.	EME Baroda	Civil	1999-2000
6.	Jamnagar No. 1	Defence	1999-2000
7.	AFS Bhuj	Defence	1999-2000
8.	Ahmedabad Cantt.	Defence	1999-2000
9.	Gandhinagar Cantt.	Defence	1999-2000
10.	Baroda No. 1	Civil	1999-2000
11.	Dhrangadhara	Defence	1999-2000
12.	INF Line Jamnagar	Defence	1999-2000
13.	INS Valsura Jamnagar	Defence	1999-2000
14.	Rajkot	Civil	2000
15.	Jamnagar S.U.	Defence	2000
16.	No. 2 Bhuj Cantt.	Defence	2000
17.	AFS Naliya	Defence	2000-01
18.	Bhavnagar Para	Civil	2000-01
19.	Vallabh Vidhyanagar	Civil	2000-01
20.	Dantiwada	Civil	2000-01
2. Bangalore			
21.	No. 1 Vasco-De-Gama	Defence	1996-97
22.	No. 1 Hubli	Civil	1996
23.	Belgaum Cantt.	Defence	1998
24.	INS Mandovi	Defence	1998-99

1	2	3	4
25.	Malleshwaram	Civil	1999-2000
26.	Hassan	Civil	1999-2000
27.	No. 1 Managalore	Civil	1999
28.	No. 1 Jalahalli	Defence	1999
29.	ASC & Centre, Bangalore	Defence	1999
30.	Bidar	Defence	1999-2000
31.	Kannur	Defence	1999
32.	Bellary	Civil	1999-2000
33.	Dharwad	Civil	1999-2000
34.	Wap Yelahanka	Project	1999
35.	Keltron Nagar	Civil	1999-2000
36.	No. 2 Vasco-De-Gama	Defence	2000
37.	Hebbal	Defence	2000-2001
38.	No. 2 Jalahalli	Defence	2000-2001
39.	Gulberga	Civil	2000-2001
40.	Bambolin Camp	Defence	2000-2001
41.	No. 2 Kasargod	Civil	2000-2001
42.	Payyanur	Civil	2000-2001
43.	AFS Yelahanka	Defence	2000-2001
44.	IISC Bangalore	Inst. of High	2000-2001
45.	Ootacmund	Civil	2000
46.	DFRL Mysore	Civil	2000-2001
47.	Meg & Centre	Defence	1996-97
3. Bhopal Region			
48.	No. 1 of Itarsi	Defence	1999-2000
49.	Raigarh	Civil	1999-2000
50.	No. 3 Jhansi	Defence	1999-2000
51.	No. 1 Gwalior	Civil	1996-97
52.	No. 1 Jhansi	Defence	1996
53.	No. 2 Gwalior	Defence	1999-2000
54.	No. 3 Gwalior	Defence	1999-2000
55.	Of Chanda	Defence	2000-2001
56.	Hosangabad		2000-2001

1	2	3	4
57.	Talbhat	Defence	2000-2001
58.	No. 1 Bhopal	Civil	1996
59.	Pachmarhi	Defence	1999
60.	Bairagarh	Defence	1999-2000
61.	Mhow	Defence	1999-2000
62.	Nepanagar	Civil	2000-2001
63.	Guna	Civil	1999-2000
64.	Kamptee	Defence	1999-2000
65.	Bhandara	Defence	2000-2001
66.	Babina	Defence	1999-2000
67.	Ratlam	Civil	2000-2001
68.	Khargaon	Civil	2000-2001
69.	Pulgaon	Defence	2000-2001
70.	Ujjain	Civil	1999-2000
71.	No. 1 Sagar	Defence	1999-2000
72.	Khandwa	Civil	2000-2001
73.	Neemuch	Defence	1999
74.	Dewas	Civil	1999-2000
75.	Amla	Defence	1999-2000
76.	No. 2 CPE Itarsi	Defence	2000
77.	VSN Nagpur	Defence	1999-2000
78.	No. 1 Indore	Civil	1999-2000
79.	Sehore	Civil	2000-2001
80.	Ambarjhari	Defence	2000-2001
81.	No. 2. Bhopal	Civil	2000-2001
82.	No. 2 Jhansi	Defence	2000-2001
83.	Karera	Defence	2000-2001
84.	Chattarpur	Civil	2000-2001
4. Bhubaneswar Region			
85.	No. 1 BBSR	Civil	1996-97
86.	Sambalpur	Civil	1997
87.	No. 1 Bokaro	Civil	1996
88.	Puri	Civil	1999
89.	Dhanbad	Civil	1999

1	2	3	4
90.	AFSI No. 1 Kalaikunda	Defence	1999
91.	Of Bolangiri	Defence	1999
92.	Brahampur	Civil	1999
93.	Khurda Road	Civil	2000-01
94.	AFS Salua	Defence	2000
95.	Koraput	Civil	2000
96.	Adra	Civil	2000
97.	AFS No. 11 Kalaikunda	Defence	2000-2001
98.	No. 2 Kharagpur	Civil	2000
99.	Sundergarh	Civil	2000-2001
100.	Chakardharpur	Civil	2000
101.	Baripada	Civil	2000-2001
102.	Bondamunda	Civil	2000-2001
103.	Cuttack	Civil	2001
104.	IIT Kharagpur	Inst. of High	2001
105.	Balator	Defence	1999-2000
106.	ARC Charbatia	Project	1999-2000
107.	INS Chilka	Defence	1998-1999
108.	Jharsuguda	Civil	2000-2001
109.	Gomoh	Civil	2000-2001
5. Kolkata Region			
110.	Asansol	Civil	2000
111.	Bagdogra	Defence	1999
112.	Ballyganj	Defence	1999
113.	Army Barackpore	Defence	1997
114.	AFS Barackpore	Defence	1999
115.	Bengdubi	Defence	1998
116.	Binnagudi No.1	Defence	1999
117.	Binnagudi No.2	Defence	2000
118.	Chittranjan	Civil	1999
119.	Command Hospital	Defence	2000
120.	Cooch Behar	Defence	2000
121.	Cossipore	Defence	2000
122.	Dum Dum Of	Defence	2000

1	2	3	4
123.	Fout William	Defence	1999
124.	Gangtok	Civil	1998
125.	Hasimara	Defence	1999
126.	Ishapur No.1	Defence	2000
127.	Ishapur No.2	Defence	2000
128.	Kanchipara No.1	Defence	
129.	Khaprail	Defence	
130.	Panagarh	Defence	
131.	Salt Lake No.1	Civil	1996
132.	Salt Lake No.2	Civil	2000
6. Chandigarh Region			
133.	Sector-47, Chandigarh	Defence	1997-98
134.	Jhakhoo Hill, Shimla	Civil	1997-98
135.	No.1 Bhatinda Cantt.	Defence	1997-98
136.	No.1 Ambala Cantt.	Defence	1997-98
137.	No.1 Jalandhar Cantt.	Defence	1997-98
138.	No.1 Chandimandir	Defence	1999-2000
139.	No.1 Patiala	Defence	1999-2000
140.	Faridkot	Defence	1999-2000
141.	No.1 Firozpur Cantt.	Defence	1999-2000
142.	No.3 Bhatinda	Defence	1999-2000
143.	No.2, 3 BRD AFS Chandigarh	Defence	1999-2000
144.	No.2 Ambala Cantt.	Defence	1999-2000
145.	Sector-31 Chandigarh	Defence	2000-2001
146.	Hamirpur Town	Civil	2000-2001
147.	No.1 Adampur	Defence	2000-2001
148.	AFS Barnala	Defence	2000-2001
149.	No. Halwara	Defence	2000-2001
150.	Suranasi	Defence	2000-2001
151.	Kapoorthala Cantt.	Defence	
152.	RCF Hussainpur	Civil	
153.	Sector-29 Chandigarh	Defence	
154.	No.2 Firozpur Cantt.	Defence	

1	2	3	4
155.	No.3 Jallandhar Cantt.	Defence	
156.	No.4 Bhatinda	Defence	
157.	High Ground Chandigarh	Defence	
7. Chennai			
158.	No.1 Calicut	Civil	2000-2001
159.	Pattom	Civil	1996-97
160.	Ernakulam	Civil	1999-2000
161.	No.1 Cochin	Defence	1998
162.	HVF Avadi	Defence	1998-99
163.	AFS Avadi	Defence	2000-01
164.	No.1 Tambaram	Defence	1999
165.	IIT Channai	HL	2000-01
166.	Coimbatore	Civil	2000
167.	No.1 Trichy	Defence	1996
168.	Madurai	Civil	2000-01
169.	Ashok Nagar	Civil	2000
170.	AFS Sulur	Defence	1999-2000
171.	Island Ground	Defence	2000-2001
172.	No.1 Port Blair	Civil	2000-2001
173.	No.2 Port Blair	Defence	1999-2000
174.	No.2 Tambaram	Defence	2000-2001
175.	No.1 Palghat	Civil	1996-97
176.	Minambakkam	Civil	1996
177.	CLRI Chennai	HL	2000-01
178.	Nadaluva	Defence	2000
179.	No.2 Cochin	Defence	2000
180.	DSQA Complex	Civil	2000-2001
181.	Pallipuram	Civil	2000
182.	Port Trust Cochin	Civil	1999-2000
183.	CRPF Avadi	Civil	2000-2001
184.	Pangode	Defence	1999-2000
185.	OCF Avadi	Defence	2000
186.	Arakkonam	Defence	1999-2000

1	2	3	4
187.	Ostapalam	Civil	2000
188.	Malappuram	Civil	2000-2001
189.	No.2 Trichy	Defence	2000-2001
190.	Kanjikode	Civil	1999-2000
191.	Mandapam	Civil	2000
192.	No.1 Pondicherry	HL	1998-1999
8. Dehradun			
193.	IMA Dehradun	Defence	1999
194.	OFD Dehradun	Defence	1999-2000
195.	Upper Camp, Dehradun	Defence	2000
196.	FRI Dehradun	Project	1996-1997
197.	Saiwala		2000-2001
198.	DL Meerut	Defence	1998-1999
199.	Lansdowne	Defence	2000-2001
200.	No.2 JLA Bareilly	Defence	2000
201.	JRC Bareilly	Defence	2000-2001
202.	AFS Bareilly	Defence	1996-1997
203.	Kashimpur	Civil	2000-2001
204.	Ranikhet	Defence	1999-2000
205.	Almora	Civil	2000-2001
206.	Banbasa Cantt.	Defence	1999-2000
207.	Pithoragarh	Defence	1999-2000
208.	HBK No.1	Civil	1995-96
209.	AFS Sarswa	Defence	1999-2000
210.	Birpur. Dehradun	Defence	1999-2000
9. Delhi			
211.	No.1 Faridabad	Civil	1999
212.	Hissar Cantt.	Defence	2000-2001
213.	Nahara	Civil	2000-2001
214.	Sainik Vihar	Civil	2000-2001
215.	Keshavpuram	Civil	2000-2001
216.	Masjid Moth	Civil	1999-2000

1	2	3	4
217.	Vikaspuri	Civil	1998
218.	Pitampura	Civil	2000
219.	Tagore Garden	Civil	1999
220.	Vishesh KV	Civil	1998-1999
221.	Gole Market	Civil	1999-2000
222.	NOIDA	Civil	2000-2001
223.	New Friends Centre	Civil	2000-2001
224.	Sector-4 RK Puram	Civil	2000-2001
225.	Paluwas Bhiwani	Civil	2000-2001
226.	Lawrence Road	Civil	2000-2001
227.	Andrews Ganj	Civil	1999-2000
228.	Palwal	Civil	2000-2001
229.	No.1 Delhi Cantt.	Defence	1999-2000
230.	AGOR Colony	Civil	1999-2000
231.	Shalimar Bagh	Civil	1999-2000
232.	Sector-8 RK Puram	Civil	1999-2000
233.	No.3 Delhi Cantt.	Defence	2000-2001
234.	Janakpuri	Civil	2000-2001
235.	Pushp Vihar	Civil	2000-2001
236.	INA Colony	Civil	2000-2001
237.	AFS Gurgaon	Defence	2000-2001
238.	No.2 Delhi Cantt.	Defence	2000-2001
239.	AFS Tughlakabad	Defence	1999-2000
240.	Sector 2 RK Puram	Defence	1999-2000
241.	Sirsa No.1	Defence	1999-2000
242.	New Mehrauli Road	Civil	1999-2000
243.	No.2 Faridabad	Civil	2000-2001
10. Guwahati			
244.	No. 1 Tezpur	Defence	
245.	Eacupper Shillong	Defence	
246.	No. 1 Itanagar	Civil	1997
247.	Khanapara	Civil	1997
248.	No. 1 Jorhat AFS	Defence	
249.	Missamari	Defence	

1	2	3	4
250.	No. 2 Tezpur AFS	Defence	
251.	Narang	Defence	
252.	Laitkor Peak	Defence	
253.	Borjhar AFS	Defence	
254.	Digar AFS	Defence	
255.	CRPF Amerigog	Civil	
256.	Tura	Civil	
257.	No. 2 Itanagar	Civil	
258.	Umaroi Cantt.	Defence	
259.	Dtengavalley	Defence	
260.	New Bongaigaon	Civil	2000
261.	Tezu	Civil	2000
262.	Pasighat	Civil	2000
263.	Lokra	Civil	2000
264.	Kokrajhar	Civil	2001
265.	Chabua AFS	Defence	2001
266.	Rupa	Defence	2001
267.	Alog	Civil	2001
268.	Happy Valley	Defence	2001
11. Hyderabad			
269.	No. 1 Uppal	Civil	1997
270.	No. 2 Nausena Bagh	Defence	1997
271.	Picket	Defence	1999
272.	NPA Shivarampally	Civil	1999
273.	Waltair	Civil	1999
274.	Trimulgherry	Defence	1999
275.	Of Eddumailaram	Defence	1999
276.	Guntur	Civil	1999
277.	Begumpet	Defence	1999
278.	No. 2 Srivijay Nagar	Defence	1999
279.	No. 1 Golconda	Defence	2000
280.	No. 1 AFS Hyderabad	Defence	2000
281.	No. 1 Nausena Bagh	Defence	2000

1	2	3	4
282.	No. 1 Tirupathi	Civil	2000
283.	Bolaram	Defence	2000
284.	Nad Vaizag	Defence	2000
285.	Malkapuram	Defence	2000
286.	Guntakal	Civil	2000
287.	AFS Hakimpet	Defence	2000
288.	No. 2 Golconda	Defence	2000
289.	Anantapur	Civil	2000
290.	CRPF Hyderabad	Defence	2000
291.	INS Kalinga	Defence	2000
292.	Gachibowli	Civil	2000
293.	AFS Sluryalanka	Defence	2000
294.	Kurnool	Civil	2000
295.	No. 2 AFA Hyderabad	Defence	2000
296.	No. 1 Srivijaya Nagar	Defence	2000
297.	No. 1 Vijaywada	Civil	2000
298.	No. 2 Vijaywada	Civil	2000
299.	NFC Nagar	Civil	2000
300.	Srikakulam	Civil	2000
301.	No. 2 Tirupathi	Civil	2001
12. Jabalpur			
302.	No. 1 GCF Jabalpur	Defence	1995
303.	No. 1 STC Jabalpur	Defence	1999
304.	Rewa	Civil	1999
305.	Bilaspur	Civil	1999
306.	Raipur	Civil	1999
307.	Damoh	Civil	1999
308.	Jabalpur COD	Defence	1999
309.	Khamaria OF	Defence	2000
310.	Katni OF	Defence	2000
311.	Jabalpur CMM	Defence	2000
312.	Jabalpur No. 2 GCF	Defence	2000
313.	Durg	Civil	2000

1	2	3	4
314.	Narsinghpur	Civil	2000
315.	Satna	Civil	2000
316.	Shahdol	Civil	2000
317.	Ambikapur	Civil	2000
318.	Jabalpur VF	Defence	2001
319.	Dhana	Defence	2001
13. Jaipur			
320.	Jaipur Cantt. No. 2	Defence	1996
321.	Jodhpur AFS No. 1	Defence	1996
322.	Suratgarh AFS No. 1	Defence	1999
323.	Udaypur No. 1	Civil	1999
324.	Bikaner No. 1	Defence	1999
325.	Alwar	Civil	1999
326.	Ajmer CRPF No. 1	Civil	1999
327.	Jaipur No. 1	Civil	1999
328.	Kota No. 1	Defence	1999
329.	Bharatpur	Civil	1999
330.	Mount Abu	Civil	1999
331.	Jaisalmer	Defence	1999
332.	Uttarlai	Defence	1999
333.	Jhalawar	Civil	1999
334.	Nasirabad	Defence	1999
335.	Deoli	Defence	1999
336.	Sri Ganganagar Cantt.	Defence	1999
337.	Jalipa Cantt.	Defence	1999
338.	Bewar Jodhpur	Defence	2000
339.	Bikaner No. 2 Nal	Defence	2000
340.	Jaipur Cantt. No. 4	Defence	2000
341.	Jhunjhunu	Civil	2000
342.	Jaipur No. 5	Civil	2000
343.	Rewari	Civil	2000
344.	Suratgarh Cantt.	Defence	2000
345.	Jodhpur Army No. 1	Defence	2000

1	2	3	4
346.	Itarana, Alwar	Defence	2001
347.	Churu	Civil	2001
348.	Bhilwara	Civil	2001
349.	Narnaul	Civil	2001
350.	Jaipulur No. 3	Civil	1999
14. Jammu			
351.	Jammu No. 1	Civil	1999
352.	Pathankot No. 1	Defence	1999
353.	Udhampur No. 1	Defence	1999
354.	Akhnoor No. 1	Defence	1999
355.	Srinagar No. 1	Defence	1999
356.	Amritsar No. 1	Defence	1999
357.	Palampur	Defence	1999
358.	Pathankot No. 3	Defence	2000
359.	Nagrota	Defence	2000
360.	Srinagar No. 2	Defence	2000
361.	Jammu No. 2	Defence	2000
362.	Kaluchak	Defence	2001
363.	Nangalbhur	Defence	2001
364.	Pathankot No. 2	Defence	2000
15. Mumbai			
365.	Colaba No. 1	Defence	1999
366.	Colaba No. 2	Defence	1996-1997
367.	Colaba No. 3	Defence	2000-2001
368.	Powai IIT	H.L.	1998-1999
369.	Karanja Nad	Defence	2001-2002
370.	Koliwada	Civil	1999
371.	Bhandup	Defence	2000-2001
372.	Thane AFS	Defence	
373.	Mankhurd		
374.	Pune SC	Defence	
375.	Army Area	Defence	2000
376.	Pune Beg	Defence	1996

1	2	3	4
377.	Pune AFS No. 2	Defence	2000-2001
378.	Pune CME	Defence	2000
379.	Ganeshkhind	Defence	1999
380.	Pune NDA	Defence	1999-2000
381.	Dehu Road No. 1	Defence	2000
382.	Dehu Road O.F	Defence	2000-2001
383.	Lonavala	Defence	2000-2001
384.	Ahmednagar No. 1	Defence	1999-2000
385.	Ahmednagar VRDE	Defence	2000-2001
386.	Devlali No. 1		
387.	Devlali AFS	Defence	2000-2001
388.	Nasik Road	Defence	1999-2000
389.	Nasik ISP	Civil	2000-2001
390.	Ojhar	Defence	2000-2001
391.	Bhusawal	Defence	2000-2001
392.	Aurangabad	Defence	2000
16. Patna			
393.	Kankarbagh Patna	Civil	1997-1998
394.	Muzaffarpur	Civil	1998-1999
395.	Samastipur	Civil	1998-1999
396.	Danapur Cantt.	Defence	1999-2000
397.	Dipatoli Ranchi	Defence	1999-2000
398.	Gaya No. 1	Civil	1999-2000
399.	Ramgarh Cantt.	Defence	1999-2000
400.	Hinoo Ranchi	Civil	1999-2000
401.	Varanasi Cantt.	Defence	1999-2000
402.	Gaya No. 2	Defence	2000-2001
403.	Hazaribagh BSF	Civil	2000-2001
404.	Jamalpur	Civil	2000-2001
405.	Singarshi	Defence	2000-2001
406.	Mokamehghat CRPF	Civil	2000-2001
407.	Varanasi DLW	Civil	2000-2001
408.	Mughalsarai	Civil	2000-2001

1	2	3	4
409.	Katihar	Civil	2000-2001
410.	B'Road, Patna	Civil	2000-2001
411.	Sonepur	Civil	2000-2001
412.	Garhara	Civil	2000-2001
413.	Patratu	Civil	2000-2001
17. Silchar			
414.	Sewak, Dimapur	Civil	1997-1998
415.	Kunjaban, Agartala	Civil	1997-1998
416.	Lamphelpat, Imphal	Civil	1997-1998
417.	Silchar	Civil	1999-2000
418.	Dinjan Cantt.	Defence	2000-2001
419.	Lanlgjing, Manipur	Civil	2000-2001
420.	Diphu, Assam	Civil	2000-2001
18. Lucknow			
421.	Alinganj, Lucknow	Civil	
422.	Lucknow AMC	Defence	
423.	Amhat, Sultanpur	Civil	
424.	Azamgarh	Civil	
425.	Baad, Mathura	Civil	
426.	Bamrauli, Allahabad	Defence	
427.	Bulandshahar	Civil	
428.	Fatehgarh	Defence	
429.	Gomtinagar, Lucknow	Civil	
430.	Gorakhpur	Defence	
431.	Kanpur IIT	H.L.	
432.	Kanpur Cantt.	Defence	
433.	Manauri, Allahabad	Defence	
434.	Mathura Cantt.	Defence	
435.	Mau	Civil	
436.	Memaura	Defence	
437.	New Cantt. Allahabad	Defence	
438.	Agra AFS No. 1	Defence	
439.	Armapur No. 1 Kanpur	Defence	

1	2	3	4
440.	Agra Cantt. No. 2	Defence	
441.	Chakeri No. 2 Kanpur	Defence	
442.	Hazratpur OEF	Defence	
443.	Kanpur OEF	Defence	
444.	Phulpur IFFCO. Allahab	Project	
445.	Raebareli	Civil	
446.	Shahjahanpur Cantt.	Defence	
447.	Shahjahanpur OCF	Defence	
448.	UNNAO	Civil	

ANNEXURE III

The comparative performance of Kendriya Vidyalayas with other organizations during the last 5 years in Class X and Class XII examinations conducted by CBSE is as follows:

ClassX	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
KVS	81.8	85.55	84.69	90.44	89.85
JNV	87.0	88.65	88.50	91.43	90.82
Independent Schools	86.4	85.63	83.39	84.83	85.87
Total (CBSE)	66.6	69.53	68.02	76.60	74.60

Class XII	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
KVS	83.9	86.46	88.67	92.75	92.47
JNV	84.2	83.53	85.26	87.68	87.80
Independent Schools	82.9	83.32	81.07	80.46	81.28
Total (CBSE)	75.2	75.20	73.59	80.40	77.80

Kendriya Vidyalaya Results at a Glance

	Year- 2002 Class-X	Year- 2003 Class-X	Year- 2004 Class-X	Year- 2005 Class-X	Year- 2002 Class-XII	Year- 2003 Class-XII	Year- 2004 Class-XII	Year- 2005 Class-XII
App.	53427	53065	53404	60617	35898	36041	37461	42545
Passed	48707	44943	48299	54956	31036	31959	34748	39419
Pass%	85.55	84.69	90.44	89.85	86.46	88.67	92.75	92.47
33% to<45%	4853	2162	3195	2766	364	249	268	333
% age	9.08	4.07	6.62	5.03	1.01	0.69	0.77	0.84
45% to<60%	17200	16047	16283	18043	10264	9222	8473	9950
% age	32.19	30.24	33.71	32.83	28.59	25.59	24.38	25.24
60% to<75%	23654	26734	16718	19942	20408	22488	18978	21322
% age	44.27	50.37	34.61	36.29	56.85	62.39	54.62	54.09
75% to <90%	8783	10346	10874	12808	5146	5601	6705	7417
% age	16.44	19.49	22.52	23.31	14.34	15.54	19.30	18.82
90% & above	329	794	1229	1397	264	233	324	327
% age	0.61	1.50	2.54	2.54	0.74	0.65	0.93	0.83

ANNEXURE IV

Annual Report 2001

Results

The fruits of the endeavors towards academic excellence are reflected in the performance of the Kendriya Vidyalaya students in the examinations conducted by the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) at the end of Class X and Class XII.

KVS Results in Detail

	App.	Passed	Pass %	33% to 45%	45% to 60%	60% to 75%	75% to 90%	90% to above
Year 2000 Class X	51937	40519	78.00	5964	15765	12255	6121	414
Year 2001 Class X	52783	42796	81.08	4557	16949	14279	6798	213
Year 2002 Class X	53427	48707	85.55	4853	17200	14871	8454	329
Year 2000 Class XII	12963	27462	83.00	889	10230	11689	4325	329
Year 2001 Class XII	34251	28743	83.92	1045	11261	12142	4078	218
Year 2002 Class XII	35898	31036	86.46	364	10264	15262	4882	264

The comparative performance of Kendriya Vidyalayas with other organizations during the last 5 years in Class X and Class XII examinations conducted by CBSE is as follows:

Class X	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
KVS	76.8	77.9	77.8	81.8	85.55
JNV	85.8	84.7	87.0	87.0	88.65
Independent Schools	87.7	86.5	86.4	85.4	85.63
Total (CBSE)	63.2	64.4	65.4	66.6	69.53

Class XII	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
KVS	79.9	83.1	83.0	83.9	86.46
JNV	81.2	87.5	83.3	84.2	83.53
Independent Schools	83.4	84.8	84.8	82.9	83.32
Total (CBSE)	72.6	74.68	76.35	75.2	75.20

CHAPTER III

OBSERVATIONS/RECOMMENDATIONS WHICH THE COMMITTEE DO NOT DESIRE TO PURSUE IN VIEW OF THE REPLIES RECEIVED FROM GOVERNMENT

Recommendation

The Committee were informed by the representative of the Department of Secondary and Higher Education that there was a view in the Government that since the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan provides reasonable quality education at an affordable cost some of the more backward areas should be covered. The Government was therefore planning to open new Kendriya Vidyalayas all over the country in those districts which have no Kendriya Vidyalayas and which had concentration of different backward groups-tribal, scheduled castes, minorities, OBCs and persons with disabilities. The Committee note that the Department have thus identified 50 districts for opening Kendriya Vidyalayas. However, the Department has conceded that by such expansion, they were actually departing from their original mandate and that if the Kendriya Vidyalayas expand indiscriminately, it may weaken their administration. The Committee would thus like the Ministry to examine this proposal carefully and all the relative advantages/disadvantages should be considered before expansion of Kendriya Vidyalayas. At the same time, they would like the Ministry to ensure that the existing Kendriya Vidyalayas are provided all the facilities and infrastructure before expansion of the network of Kendriya Vidyalayas.

[Sl. No. 20, Appendix II, Para 106 of Twenty Fourth Report of PAC (14th Lok Sabha)]

Action Taken

Government has approved opening of 50 new schools, in addition to regularization of 95 schools opened in 2003-04 and 2004-05. Adequate provisions have been made to provide Plan fund as per the actual requirement of KVS. Government has also sanctioned funds to meet expenditure on basic facilities to be provided for existing KVs and construction of 129 buildings.

CHAPTER IV

OBSERVATIONS/RECOMMENDATIONS REPLIES TO WHICH HAVE NOT BEEN ACCEPTED BY THE COMMITTEE AND WHICH REQUIRE REITERATION

Recommendation

While the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan had been set up to pursue excellence and set a pace in the field of education, they did not exercise proper control and monitoring over implementation of their academic and organizational activities with the result that the objectives of setting up of the Sangathan could not be fully achieved. Various deficiencies/shortcomings in the working of the Sangathan have been brought out in the Audit review, which was conducted on sample checking of records of Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan (Headquarters), 17 Regional Offices and 163 Kendriya Vidyalayas covering the period from 1997-98 to 2002-2003. These have been discussed in the succeeding paragraphs.

[Sl. No. 2, Appendix II, Para 88 of Twenty Fourth Report of PAC (14th Lok Sabha)]

Action Taken

In order to increase proper control and monitoring over the academic and organizational activities KVS has taken following steps:—

- (a) It has made it mandatory for the Regional Office to carry out minimum three Inspections of every Kendriya Vidyalaya within the region.
- (b) Study materials for students are prepared and distributed to every student appearing for class X and XII examinations.
- (c) A programme for structured revision and special classes has been prepared and implemented.

Computer aided education has been promoted in a big way. Grants have been given to school for the purchase of computers and constructions and modernization of computer labs.

Recommendation

The Committee have been given to understand that Kendriya Vidyalayas are opened in the civil sector on the recommendations of different Ministries/Department of Central Government/State Government or the Central Government Employees Welfare Coordination Committee. Similarly, they are opened on the recommendations of the Ministry of Defence in the defence sector. Kendriya Vidyalayas are also opened in the Institutes of Higher Learning and in the Project Sector. According to the norms laid down for the location of new Kendriya Vidyalayas, the sponsoring authority should provide 15 acres of land free of cost and make available, free of cost and make available, free of rent or on a nominal rent, temporary accommodation to house the

school till such time the Sangathan can build its own building for the school on the land allotted to it. Audit has pointed out that out of 770 Kendriya Vidyalayas, 259 Kendriya Vidyalayas functioned from temporary accommodation and there was inordinate delay in land transfer to the Sangathan. According to KVS 215 Kendriya Vidyalayas at present are functioning in temporary accommodation and permanent buildings had to be constructed for them. The Sangathan contended that permanent buildings could not be constructed due to delayed transfer of land to the Sangathan. The Committee have now been informed that they have achieved some progress on this front and 146 cases of land transfer have been cleared so far. As there has been inordinate delay in land transfers, the Committee would like the Ministry of HRD to take the initiative and coordinate with other Departments to get land transfers to the Sangathan expedited so that all the Kendriya Vidyalayas could be housed in permanent buildings. Wherever land transfers have already taken place, the Committee would expect the Sangathan to commence construction of buildings without further loss of time and provide them with the necessary infrastructure.

[Sl. No. 17, Appendix II, Para 103 of Twenty Fourth Report of PAC
(14th Lok Sabha)]

Action Taken

The transfer of land for construction of school building is a continuous process.

2. The land transfer issues are taken up with the sponsoring authority right from the year the school is opened and also as per commitment of sponsoring authorities to provide suitable plot of land of 15 acres. The pending land issues are being pursued at various levels i.e. KVS Hq. MHRD and due to these efforts many cases were resolved.

3. BOG in its 72nd meeting held on 22.02.05 has revised land norms as under:—

- | | | |
|-----|---------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| (a) | Location:— | Metropolitan Cities (like Delhi, Kolkata, Mumbai, Chennai) |
| | Lower Limit:— | 4.00 acres (40% building area & 60% play field or subject to master plan). |
| (b) | Location: — | Hilly Terrain |
| | Lower Limit:— | Contiguous plot(s) fairly leveled measuring 6.00 acres |
| (c) | Location:— | Urban Area |
| | Lower Limit:— | 8.00 acres. |
| (d) | Location:— | Rural /Semi Urban Area |
| | Lower Limit:— | 10.00 acres |

With these revised norms some of the land cases may be finalized.

4. Out of 833 KVs opened up to 31.3.2003 the status where KVS is yet to provide building is as under:—

- Total No. of KVs : 833
- KV in project/
IHL/where building
is to be provided
by sponsoring authority : 127
- KV Abroad : 02
- Building to be
constructed by KVS : 704

5. STATUS OF SCHOOLS BUILDING AS ON 31.03.2006.

*Building to be constructed by KVS :	704
*KVs with permanent building	579
*KVs where building are to be constructed	125
*Building already under construction	63
*Balance cases for which construction work is yet to start. :	62

6. BREAK UP SHOWING STATUS OF 62 CASES:

School Building under planning :	05
Allotted land under dispute/change of land and formalities of	
Lease/sanction awaited :	19
*Land yet to be identified for transfer to KVS :	38
TOTAL	62

Recommendation

The KVS functions through its General Body called the Sangathan and its Executive Committee *i.e.* the Board of Governors, which is headed by the Minister of HRD. The Board is assisted by three Standing Committees constituted by it *viz.*, the Finance committee, the Academic Advisory Committee and the Works Committee. The General Body is required to meet at least once in a year and the Board of governors thrice a year and its meetings should be preceded by the meeting of the three Standing Committees. The Committee are constrained to point out that the General Body had met only during 1998-99 and 1999-2000 and thereafter no meeting was held. Similarly, the meeting of the Board of Governors were also not being held as required and the meetings of the Standing Committees were held even less than the number of meetings of the Board. Further, the meetings of the three Standing Committee were not being

held before the meeting of the Board of Governors. It is also inexplicable as to why the minutes of the meetings of the Works Committee, Finance Committee and the Academic Advisory Committee were not placed before the Board of Governors for confirmation.

What is surprising is the fact that the Board of Governors did not meet for about three years after their last meeting which was held in September 2001. It was only when this subject was taken up for examination by the Public Accounts Committee that the Board of Governors got activated and held meetings in October 2004 and February, 2005. Further, the Regional Advisory Committees, which are required to periodically monitor the General functioning of the Vidyalaya and their academic performance had not been constituted in eight regions. In six regions, these Committees had been constituted but had not held any meeting. The Committee are thus inclined to conclude that the Core Committees of the Sangathan as well as the Regional Advisory Committees were virtually inactive over the years. The large shortfall in the meetings of the Core Committees is indicative of complete lack of monitoring and control of the Sangathan over the functioning of the Vidyalayas. The Committee has now been promised that the Sangathan has taken steps to ensure regular meetings of the Core Committees as well as that of Regional Committees. They hope that the Ministry of HRD would take suitable steps to ensure that all Committees constituted by the Sangathan remain active with a view to exercising proper control and monitoring over implementation of the Sangathan's academic and organizational activities.

[Sl. No. 21, Appendix II, Para 107 of Twenty Fourth Report of PAC
(14th Lok Sabha)]

Action Taken

As per Rule 12 of the Memorandum of Association, the meeting of the KVS shall be held at such time, date and place as may be determined by the Chairman to consider the Annual Report(including Annual Accounts) of the Sangathan. As per Rule 29 of the MOA, the Board shall meet whenever the Chairman thinks fit. During the years 2000-2003 meetings of KVS and for the years, 2001-2003, the meetings of the BOG could not be held. Consequently, the decisions taken in the three Standing Committees viz., the Finance Committee, the Academic Advisory Committee, and the Works Committee could not be placed before the BOG for confirmation.

However, for the last 2 years, the meetings of the BOG are being held within intervals of 6 months as per resolution passed in the 71st meeting of the BOG held on 4.10.2004. The minutes of the meetings of all the standing committees held from November, 2001 were placed before the 72nd meeting of the BOG held on 22.2.2005 for approval of the decisions taken therein.

The Regional Advisory Committees have also been activated in all the Regional Offices. In the Assistant Commissioners' Conference 2006 held from 6th to 7th February, 2006, the practical problems faced by the Assistant Commissioners in holding these meetings of the RAC were discussed for resolving the problems so as to hold the meetings regularly and effectively. Also the General Body of the Sangathan held its meeting on 22.02.2005.

CHAPTER V

OBSERVATIONS/RECOMMENDATIONS IN RESPECT OF WHICH GOVERNMENT HAVE FURNISHED INTERIM REPLIES/NO REPLIES

Recommendation

With regard to provision of necessary infrastructure/facilities, the Committee note that the scheme for construction of swimming pools and gymnasias on Build, Operate and Transfer (BOT) basis in the premises of Kendriya Vidyalayas envisaged that private parties would be allowed to undertake the construction with their own funds. The students of Kendriya Vidyalayas were to be allowed to use these facilities during school hours free of charge. Thereafter, the Concessionaires will use these facilities commercially. The scheme further envisaged that arrangement would be there for a period of 30 years where after all the facilities created would be transferred over to the school. The Committee have been informed that this scheme is being reviewed and it has been decided that the locations where these facilities are functional, may be allowed to function for the time being and the Principals may be asked to negotiate with the concessionaire on individual basis to find out the modalities for terminating the contract or reducing the period of the contract. The Committee while appreciating the idea behind such public-private initiatives, desire that the Department and the Sangathan should ensure that such well-meaning ventures do not end up in needless controversies involving one-sided contracts. As the agreements are being re-negotiated and renewed, the Committee would expect the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan to take a balanced and fair approach while negotiating with the concessionaires, at the same time ensuring free access to these facilities by the students of Kendriya Vidyalayas.

[Sl. No. 18, Appendix II, Para 104 of Twenty Fourth Report of PAC
(14th Lok Sabha)]

Action Taken

The whole scheme of construction of swimming pools, gymnasium and other facilities on Build, Operate and Transfer basis is being reviewed at the highest level in the KVS. The opinion of the Solicitor General of India on the scheme has been obtained and he has opined that the agreements with the private parties are void *ab-initio*. Further action as appropriate is being taken by KVS.

NEW DELHI;
19 April, 2007
29 Chaitra, 1929 (Saka)

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA,
Chairman,
Public Accounts Committee.

PART II

EXTRACT OF MINUTES OF THE TWENTY-FIRST SITTING OF THE PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE (2006-2007) HELD ON 19TH APRIL, 2007

The Committee sat from 1600 hrs. to 1630 hrs. on 19th April, 2007 in Room No. "53", Parliament House, New Delhi.

PRESENT

Prof. Vijay Kumar Malhotra — *Chairman*

MEMBERS

Lok Sabha

2. Shri Khagen Das
3. Shri Ragunath Jha
4. Shri Bhartruhari Mahtab
5. Shri Rajiv Ranjan 'Lalan' Singh
6. Shri Kharabela Swain
7. Shri Tarit Baran Topdar

Rajya Sabha

8. Shri R.K. Dhawan
9. Shri Suresh Bhardwaj
10. Shri Prasanta Chatterjee
11. Dr. K. Malaisamy

SECRETARIAT

- | | | |
|---------------------------------|---|-----------------------------|
| 1. Shri S.K. Sharma | — | <i>Additional Secretary</i> |
| 2. Shri A. Mukhopadhyay | — | <i>Joint Secretary</i> |
| 3. Shri Brahm Dutt | — | <i>Director</i> |
| 4. Shri M.K. Madhusudhan | — | <i>Deputy Secretary</i> |
| 5. Shri Ramkumar Suryanarayanan | — | <i>Under Secretary</i> |

Officers of the Office of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India

- | | | |
|-----------------------------|---|----------------------------------|
| 1. Shri P.K. Kataria | — | Pr. Director of Audit (RC) |
| 2. Shri Nand Kishore | — | Pr. Director of Audit (AB) |
| 3. Ms.Sudha Krishnan | — | Pr. Director of Audit (DT) |
| 4. Shri Jayanti Prasad | — | Pr. Director of Audit (INDT) |
| 5. Ms.Subhashini Srinivasan | — | Pr. Director of Audit (Railways) |

2. At the outset, the Chairman, PAC welcomed the Members to the sitting of the Committee. Thereafter the Committee took up for consideration the following draft Reports:—

(A) Draft original Reports on the following subjects:

- | | | |
|----------|----|----|
| (i) xx | xx | xx |
| (ii) xx | xx | xx |
| (iii) xx | xx | xx |

(B) Draft Action Taken Reports on Action Taken by the Governmnt on the following Reports:

- | | | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----|----|
| (i) xx | xx | xx |
| (ii) xx | xx | xx |
| (iii) 24th Report of PAC (14th Lok Sabha) relating to “Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan”; | | |
| (iv) xx | xx | xx |

The Chairman invited suggestions of the Members on the draft Reports. After discussing the contents of the draft Reports in brief, the Committee adopted the same.

3. The Committee authorised the Chairman to finalise these Reports in the light of verbal discussion and consequential changes arising out of factual verification by the Audit or otherwise and present the same to Parliament.

4. As the term of the Committee ends on 30th April, 2007, the Chairman apprised the Members of the work done by the Committee in their current term. He stated that during the present term, the Committee have finalized twenty Reports (11 Original and 9 Action Taken), out of which thirteen Reports have already been presented and the remaining seven will be presented in the current Session of Parliament. He expressed his thanks to all the Members for the co-operation extended by them in making this possible and hoped that this momentum would be carried through to the next Committee.

5. The Chairman specially expressed his thanks to the Members namely, Shri Magunta Sreenivasulu Reddy, Shri Madan Lal Sharma, Shri K.V. Thangkabalu and Shri R.K. Dhawan, for their co-operation and contribution in the successful working of the Committee. These Members will not be part of the Public Accounts Committee in the next term beginning from 1st May, 2007.

6. On behalf of the Committee, the Chairman placed on record their appreciation of the Officers/Staff of the Lok Sabha Secretariat attached with the Committee for their hard work and dedication in rendering Secretarial assistance to the Committee.

7. The Committee also expressed their thanks to the C&AG of India and his team for providing assistance to the Committee.

The Committee then adjourned.

APPENDIX

STATEMENT OF OBSERVATIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Sl. No.	Para No.	Ministry/ Department	Observations/Recommendations
1	2	3	4
1.	7	M/o Human Resource Development (Department of Secondary and Higher Education)	The Committee regret to note that the Ministry of Human Resource Development have not spelt out the follow-up steps taken by the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan at their level to improve standards in the schools as a sequel to their inspection. In this regard, the Committee are of the view that inspection of schools alone will not help maintain the requisite standards. While strengthening their administrative control and monitoring mechanism, the Ministry and the Sangathan should also pay greater attention to the aspects relating to improvement of infrastructure facilities and academic standards. It is thus important in this context that issues of functional autonomy and professional independence of Kendriya Vidyalayas are not lost sight of in the process of exercising control and supervision over the Vidyalayas.
2.	10	-do-	The Committee note that the number of schools which were running in temporary accommodation has come down from 215 to 125 as on 31st March, 2006. In 63 cases, school buildings are still under construction. The Committee regret to note that the construction work is yet to be started in 62 Vidyalayas. Surprisingly out of these 62 KVs, in 38 cases even the land has not been identified. Further in 19 cases, allotted lands are either under

1	2	3	4
3.	13	M/o Human Resource Development (Department of Secondary and Higher Education)	<p>dispute or the sanctions are awaited. This again underlines the urgent need for effective coordination between the Ministry of Human Resource Development and concerned sponsoring Authorities/Departments/Sangathans to get the land identified and transferred to the Sangathan at the earliest. Reiterating their earlier recommendation, the Committee, therefore, call upon the Ministry of Human Resource Development to coordinate assertively with concerned Authorities/ Departments to expedite the process of identifying and transferring land so that the permanent building for the schools can be constructed without any further delay and all the students of Kendriya Vidyalayas get the basic infrastructure/ amenities at the earliest. The Committee further desire that the Ministry of HRD and the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan should re-focus their efforts on providing all the essential amenities to the Vidyalayas like laboratories, playground, furniture, drinking water, toilets etc., and also ensure their proper upkeep.</p> <p>With Regard to the scheme for construction of swimming pools gymnasia etc. on Build, Operate and Transfer (BOT) basis in the premises of Kendriya Vidyalayas,, the Committee Have been apprised that the Solicitor General of India has opined that the agreements entered with the private parties were void <i>ab-initio</i>. In the light of this opinion, the Committee would now like the Ministry and the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan to examine and consider the matter afresh for taking conclusive action in the matter. The Committee would await Ministry's response in this regard.</p>

1	2	3	4
4.	16	M/o Human Resource Development (Department of Secondary and Higher Education)	<p>Despite the assurance given by the Ministry to ensure regular meetings of the Sangathan and its Core Committees as well as the Regional Advisory Committees, it is surprising to note that the meetings of the General body and Board of Governors were held way back on 22nd February, 2005 and the Action Taken Notes of the Ministry furnished in December, 2006 do not give any information regarding the number of sittings held thereafter. It is indeed a matter of dismay as to how the Annual Report and Annual Accounts of the Sangathan were approved without the meetings of the General Body/Sangathan, although the Rules stipulate that the meeting of the Sangathan shall be held to consider the Annual Report and Annual Accounts. It is inexplicable that though on the one hand, the Ministry tried to justify their laxity in holding the meetings of the Sangathan and its Core Committees by taking shelter behind the provisions of their Memorandum of Association (which does not specify periodicity of meetings); on the other, they have not been adhering to the same Memorandum in regard to approval of Annual Reports and Annual accounts. In view of this, the Committee expect that the Sangathan would hold regular meetings now onwards as per the true spirit of their Memorandum of Association to consider various matters relating to the Sangathan including approval of Accounts. In this regard, the Memorandum/ Rules may be suitably amended by prescribing periodicity of meetings so as to have purposeful monitoring over the functioning of the Vidyalayas. The Committee would like to be apprised about the conclusive action taken by the Ministry in this regard.</p>