

21

**STANDING COMMITTEE ON DEFENCE
(2013-2014)**

(FIFTEENTH LOK SABHA)

MINISTRY OF DEFENCE

**[ACTION TAKEN BY THE GOVERNMENT ON THE
RECOMMENDATIONS/OBSERVATIONS CONTAINED IN THE SIXTEENTH REPORT
(FIFTEENTH LOK SABHA) ON 'CRITICAL REVIEW OF FUNCTIONING OF SAINIK
SCHOOLS']**

TWENTY-FIRST REPORT



**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI**

12 February, 2014/ 23 Magha, 1935 (Saka)

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SCHOOLS']**

*Presented to Lok Sabha on 12.02.2014
Laid in Rajya Sabha on 12.02.2014*



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CONTENTS

	PAGE.
COMPOSITION OF THE COMMITTEE(2013-14).....	4
INTRODUCTION.....	6
CHAPTER I Report.....	7
CHAPTER II Recommendations/Observations which have been accepted by the Government.....	26
CHAPTER III Recommendations/Observations which the Committee do not desire to pursue in view of the replies of the Government	35
CHAPTER IV Recommendations/Observations in respect of which Replies of the Government have not been accepted by The Committee and which require reiteration.....	36
CHAPTER V Recommendations/Observations in respect of which Government have furnished interim replies.....	41
CHAPTER VI Recommendations/Observations in respect of which Final replies of the government are still awaited.....	42

ANNEXURES

ANNEXURE-I Incidents of bullying and ragging in Sainik Schools during the last three years i.e. 2009-11.....	44
ANNEXURE-II Affidavit from Parents/Guardians at the time of admission as well as start of new session.....	46
ANNEXURE-III Fresh set of Comprehensive guidelines/directives on maintaining of cadets' discipline with the approval of Hon'ble Raksha Mantri.....	52

APPENDIX

APPENDIX I Minutes of the sitting of the Committee held on 21.10.2013 and 19.12.2013	55-59
APPENDIX II Analysis of Action Taken by the government on recommendations contained in the Sixteenth Report of the Standing Committee on Defence (Fifteenth Lok Sabha).....	60

COMPOSITION OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON DEFENCE (2013-14)

Shri Raj Babbar

-

Chairman

LOK SABHA

2. Shri Sameer Bhujbal
3. Shri Kamal Kishor `Commando`
4. Shri R. Dhruvanarayana
5. Shri Varun Gandhi
6. Shri P. Karunakaran
7. Shri Mithilesh Kumar
8. Shri Sidhant Mohapatra
9. Smt. Mala Rajya Laxmi Shah
10. Shri Asaduddin Owaisi

11. Shri A.T. Nana Patil

12. Shri C.R. Patil
13. Shri Amarnath Pradhan
14. Prof. Saugata Roy
15. Smt. M. Vijaya Shanthi
16. Shri Mahabali Singh
17. Rajkumari Ratna Singh
18. Shri Uday Singh
19. Shri R. Thamaraiselvan
20. Vacant
21. Vacant

RAJYA SABHA

22. Shri Pankaj Bora
23. Shri Naresh Gujral
24. Shri Prakash Javadekar
25. Shri Ashwani Kumar
26. Shri Hishey Lachungpa
27. Shri Mukut Mithi
28. Shri Mukhtar Abbas Naqvi
29. Shri C.M. Ramesh
30. Shri T.K. Rangarajan
31. Shri Devender Goud T.

SECRETARIAT

1. Dr. R.K. Chadha - Additional Secretary
2. Shri R.K. Jain - Joint Secretary
3. Shri D.S. Malha - Director
4. Shri Sanjeev Sharma - Additional Director
5. Shri Rahul Singh - Under Secretary

INTRODUCTION

I, the Chairman of the Standing Committee on Defence (2013-14), having been authorised by the Committee to submit the report on their behalf, present this Twenty-First Report on 'Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations / observations contained in the Sixteenth Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on Critical Review of Functioning of Sainik Schools'.

2. The Sixteenth Report was presented to Lok Sabha and laid on the Table of Rajya Sabha on 22 August, 2012. The Ministry of Defence furnished their Action Taken Notes on 07 February, 2013.

3. Having found the Action Taken Notes deficient in many aspects, the Committee took oral evidence of the representatives of the Ministry of Defence and Chief Secretaries of seven States viz. Arunachal Pradesh, Goa, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Sikkim, Tripura and Uttar Pradesh on 21 October 2013 and sought clarifications on certain issues arising out of the action taken replies.

4. The draft action taken Report was considered and adopted by the Committee at their sitting held on 19 December 2013.

5. The Committee wish to express their thanks to the officers of the Ministry of Defence and Chief Secretaries of seven States mentioned above for appearing before the Committee and furnishing the material and information which the Committee desired in connection with the examination of the subject.

6. For facility of reference and convenience, Recommendations/ Observations of the Committee have been printed in bold letters in the Report.

7. An analysis of Action Taken by the Government on the Recommendations/Observations contained in the Sixteenth Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) of the Committee is given at Annexure.

NEW DELHI;
10 February, 2014

RAJ BABBAR,
Chairman,

CHAPTER – 1

DRAFT REPORT

This report of the Standing Committee on Defence deals with action taken by the Government on the recommendations/observations contained in the Sixteenth Report (15th Lok Sabha) on 'Critical Review of Functioning of Sainik Schools', which was presented to Lok Sabha and laid in Rajya Sabha on 22.08.2012.

2. The Committee's Sixteenth Report (15th Lok Sabha) contained 13 recommendations/observations on the following aspects :-

Para No.	Subject
1.	Background of Establishment of Sainik Schools
2.	Performance/comparison of Sainik Schools with Rashtriya Military School, Rashtriya Indian Military College
3.	Comparative Analysis of such schools internationally
4.	Drop out rate
5.	NDA Course Strength
6.	Funding of Sainik Schools/Constraints/Regional Imbalance
7.	Issues related to land for setting up of Sainik Schools in various States and apportioning funds from MPLAD Scheme
8.	Constraints in manning Sainik Schools
9.	Admission of Girl Cadets
10.	Creation of Data Bank
11.	Menace of Ragging
12.	Appearing for NDA Entrance to be made mandatory
13.	Conclusion

3. Action Taken Replies have been received from the Government in respect of all the recommendations/observations contained in the Report. The replies have been examined and the same have been categorised as follows :-

- (i) Observations/Recommendations of the Committee which have been accepted by the Government (please see Chapter II) :

Para Nos. 1-2, 4, 5 (C), 8, 10, 11, 12-13

(09 Recommendations)

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

Para No. 9

(01 Recommendation)

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

Para Nos. 6 & 7

(02 Recommendations)

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

Para No. 3

(01 Recommendation)

4. The Committee desire that the Ministry's response to their comments made in Chapter 1 of this Report to be furnished to them at the earliest and in any case not later than six months of the presentation of this Report. Here, it may also be emphasised that the final replies in response to the reply for which interim status (recommendation Para No. 3) has been communicated to the Committee may also be furnished within the prescribed time frame.

A. NDA Course Strength

Recommendation (Paragraph No. 5)

5. The Committee had, in their Sixteenth Report recommended as under:-

“Various issues discussed during the examination of the subject such as increasing the number of intake to the NDA, drop out rates, opening new schools etc. bears a direct correlation with the NDA course strength. The NDA course strength, as informed by the Ministry to the Committee has remained more or less static. The average seats available during the years 2008-10 are 640. These are filled by the cadets of Sainik Schools, Rashtriya Military Schools, Rashtriya Indian Military College and general students from the entire India. The Committee also find from sifting the information made available to them that sanction for 16th Squadron at NDA has already been accorded which has enhanced the capacity of NDA from 1800 cadets to 1920 cadets. The Committee also find that proposal for raising 5th Battalion at NDA with 4 new Squadrons is under consideration. The

Committee see this as a positive development and, therefore, in unequivocal terms recommend that the proposal for raising 5th Battalion should be considered as a priority and all clearances etc. should be obtained within a timeframe. The dual advantage of removing the shortage of officers and giving opportunities to the able and desirous candidates would be available once this Battalion comes to fruition. The Committee would also like to be informed of the correct figures of NDA course strength as two figures submitted to the Committee and brought out in the opening part of this paragraph contradict each other”.

6. The Ministry, in its Action Taken Reply, has stated as under:

“In regard to figures for course strength, it is to mention that NDA Course is for three years. Therefore, the total course strength for three years of NDA Course is 1920 cadets i.e. enhanced capacity. The figures of annual intake of about 640 cadets are for admission to first year of the Course.

The case for raising of 5th Battalion at NDA is at present with Ministry of Defence (Finance). After ‘In Principle Approval’ for raising is accorded, the infrastructure for the same will take 4/5 years to come up at NDA”.

7. The Committee have been apprised that the case for raising of fifth Battalion at NDA is pending consideration with the Ministry of Defence (Finance). The Committee perceive this as a positive development having the right trajectory. Nevertheless, the Committee would also like to point out that their Report on the subject was presented on 22.08.2012 and while examining this subject the information regarding raising of the new Battalion was given to the Committee. In the opinion of the Committee, the issue of 'in principal approval' has inordinately been delayed as more than a year has already been elapsed since the original Report on the subject was presented to Parliament. The Committee would, therefore, like to be apprised of the reasons for this delay and the efforts that have been made to expedite such approval along with the time line by which the same would be accorded. The Committee also feel that period of four to five years for building up the required infrastructure is elongated keeping in view the availability of modern technology now-a-days. The Committee also desire that all possible eventualities be explored to complete the infrastructure in a much shorter period so that the benefits of raising the new Battalion could be availed of in a timely manner.

B. Funding of Sainik Schools/Constraints/Regional Imbalance

Recommendation (Paragraph No. 6)

8. The Committee had recommended as under:

“The Committee are dismayed to note that the entire scheme and gamut of funding pattern as envisaged for Sainik Schools has in fact dissuaded the States from taking pro-active part in opening up of the new schools. The Committee took serious note of this issue in various reports whereby it was recommended that the entire funding of all Sainik Schools be made by the Central Government on the pattern of Kendriya Vidyalayas. However, citing the Bhagidari concept the Ministry was not agreeable to this suggestion. In addition to the land, the entire capital expenditure such as buildings furniture educational equipments, major portion of recurring expenditures, scholarships for domicile cadets are mandated to be met by the State Governments. As is evident, not many States/UTs are coming forward for establishing new Sainik Schools and even those who initiated the process did not take interest subsequently when they were intimated of their financial responsibilities. It may not be out of place here to emphasize that seven States and several Union Territories as mentioned in Part-I of this Report have no Sainik Schools at all. The Committee also note that the benefits of this Bhagidari concept and the envisaged arrangements for tuition fee are also not evenly spread out. For instance, schools in few States such as Karnataka, Uttarakhand, Bihar and Haryana get handsome amount as scholarship and as a result parents of these schools have to pay less in fee whereas, the schools in Gujarat, Rajasthan, Assam, Jammu and Kashmir and Madhya Pradesh are not getting regular scholarships from their States and hence parents have to pay more. Although, the Ministry have attempted to allocate Rs. 1 crore to each Sainik School but the same has also not been actually disbursed as sufficient amount was not allocated in the budget for the current year. The Committee are also perturbed to note that out of the 11 requests received during the last five years from various States for opening new Sainik Schools, only four proposals could be finalized and the proposal for the rest stumbled either on the ground of unsuitability of the site proposed by the State Government as was the case of Sikkim and Jharkhand or when State Governments swayed away from sharing their financial obligations as was the case in the States of Punjab and Uttarakhand. Similarly, the proposal for opening of new schools in Orissa, Madhya Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh has also not reached the logical conclusion as the said State Governments have been requested to transfer the land, build the basic infrastructure and sign the Memorandum of Agreement. The Committee also observe that there is only one Sainik School in 'Ghora Khal' in Kumaun Mandal of Uttarakhand. Since Kumaun and Gharwal Regions have been traditional recruitment grounds for the Armed Forces, the Committee recommend that all possibilities be looked into by impressing the State Government to open one more Sainik School in the Gharwal Mandal.

The Committee conclude from the aforesaid scenario that the Sainik Schools have not been able to meet the main objective of setting up of these Schools that to remove regional imbalance in the officers cadres of the Armed Forces particularly when the most populous State of the country i.e. Uttar Pradesh is not having even a single Sainik School. Having taken note of all the shortcomings mentioned above the Committee recommend that in no uncertain words the Ministry should revisit and rework the entire scheme of establishment of Sainik Schools *vis-à-vis* Bhagidari concept. Here the Committee may like to refer to the fact acknowledged by the Secretary during the course of examination of Demands for Grants (2011-12) whereby the Committee had been informed that the expenditure of running

Sainik Schools in a year is just 50-60 crore. The Committee as such would like to emphasize that Rs. 50 to 60 crore expenditure can easily be borne by the Central Government. As such the Committee would like to recommend that the entire funding for running and infrastructure of the Sainik Schools should be borne by the Central Government and as a Bhagidari, the State Governments may provide land for setting up these schools.

To correct the regional imbalance the Committee may strongly like to emphasize to amend the current guidelines within a timeframe so that at least one school is established in each of the State/UTs either by taking suo-moto initiatives by the Central Government or on the proposal of the respective State Government/UT administration. The Committee would like to see a situation whereby no State is left without a Sainik School especially the most populous State of Uttar Pradesh which at present has no Sainik School. Not only that the number of Sainik Schools in a State should be in proportion to the population. The most populous State of Uttar Pradesh which at present has no Sainik Schools should have adequate number of Sainik Schools in proportion to the population of the State. They also recommend that the Ministry mulls a new propitious guidelines so that this recommendation becomes operational at the earliest possible span of time. The steps initiated in this regard should be monitored at senior level in the Ministry on monthly basis and the achievement made in this regard be communicated to the Committee.

The Committee find that some of the State Governments like Punjab have taken innovative measures to build and sustain capacity of the students to compete in NDA/other entrance exams conducted to join the Defence Services. The Committee recommend that the Ministry should study such initiatives and motivate the State Governments to replicate the best of the models in this regard”.

9. The Ministry in its action taken reply, has stated as under:
- (A) Sainik Schools are established only on a request received from State Government/UTs as per the present dispensation. As per present estimates, for establishing/raising a new Sainik School, Rs. 50-70 crore are required for basic infrastructure apart from the cost of land. Further, annual expenditure is also involved. Therefore, the role of State Government in opening and running a Sainik School cannot be dispensed with. As and when requests are received from State Governments/UTs, they are examined on merit and necessary action is taken in the matter.
 - (B) State Governments provide scholarship to the cadets of Sainik Schools belonging to that State as per their own policy. Central Government has no say in this regard.
 - (C) An amount of Rs. 1 crore each to Sainik School, Imphal and Sainik School, Goalpara, Rs. 91 lakh to Sainik School, Chittorgarh and Rs. 75 lakh to Sainik School, Rewa were provided during the financial year 2011-12 for infrastructure/modernization to the extent the funds could be made available. Efforts are being made to provide as much amount as possible for

infrastructure/modernization to Sainik Schools during the current financial year.

- (D) Eleven requests have been received during the last five years from various State Governments for opening new Sainik Schools in their States. Out of these, four proposals have since been finalized and new Sainik Schools have since been opened. These are Punglwa in Nagaland (02.04.2007), Kodagu in Karnataka (18.10.2007), Ambikapur in Chhatisgarh (15.08.2008) and Rewari in Haryana (02.04.2009).

In the case of Sikkim, the State Government initially offered site at Ravangla on 20.01.2005 which was found suitable by the Ministry of Defence. On 25.01.2008, the State Government informed that the proposal to start Sainik School at Ravangla is not feasible and an alternate site at Bojoghari was proposed. In principle approval of Ministry of Defence was conveyed on 08.05.2008 for opening the Sainik School at Bojoghari. ON 25.07.2008, the State Government informed that due to technical problems a new site has been identified at Namphing. The same was not found suitable by this Ministry. No further site has since been proposed by the State Government. Ultimately, the matter has been treated as closed.

The State of Punjab is already having a Sainik School at Kapurthala. In the year 2007, the Chief Minister, Punjab requested the Raksha Mantri to open one more Sainik School in the State. He was informed of the responsibilities and financial obligations of the State Government for opening the Sainik School. He was requested to forward the State Government's willingness to accept these responsibilities and confirmation regarding willingness to meet all requirements. No further reference has since been received from the State Government.

The State of Jharkhand is already having a Sainik School at Tilaiya. A proposal was received in the year 2007 for opening of one more Sainik School in the State at Gumla. The site proposed by the State Government was inspected by officers from Ministry of Defence but the same was not found suitable. No further reference has been received from the State Government after May, 2008.

The State of Uttarakhand is already having a Sainik School at Ghorakhal. In the year 2010, the Chief Minister Uttarakhand requested the Raksha Mantri to open one more Sainik School in the State. He was informed of the responsibilities and financial obligations of the State Government for opening the Sainik School. He was requested to forward the State Government's willingness to accept these responsibilities and confirmation regarding willingness to meet all requirements. No further reference has since been received from the State Government.

Recently, proposals have been received from the State Governments of Orissa, Madhya Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh for setting up new Sainik Schools in Sambalpur, Sagar and Chittoor districts respectively. After site inspection by officers of the Ministry, 'in principle' approval has been accorded for setting up of new Sainik Schools in these States. The State Governments have been requested to transfer the land, build up basic infrastructure and sign Memorandum of Agreement. Service Headquarters have been requested to give a commitment for sparing suitable service offices for the posts of Principal, Headmaster and

Registrar. The construction of initial infrastructure required at proposed school at Chittoor is at advance stage and will start functioning from the academic session 2014-15. Matter relating to signing of MoA and proposed financial implication of recurring expenditure for establishment of Sainik School at Sambalpur has already been taken up with the State Government of Orissa.

- (E) In regard to opening of Sainik School in the Garhwal Mandal of Uttarakhand, as soon as request is received from the State Government, the same would be examined on merit and necessary action will be taken in the matter.
- (F) As regards opening of Sainik School at Uttar Pradesh, it is intimated that a proposal was sent to the State Government in 2009. State Government has refused to accept the proposal.
- (G) In regard to opening of new Sainik Schools, once the State Government makes a commitment to provide suitable land, the requisite finance and MoA is signed Ministry of Defence takes further action on the proposal. Besides providing suitable land and signing of prescribed Memorandum of Agreement, the State Government has to provide basic infrastructure where the school can be opened. The school starts functioning as soon as the minimum requisite infrastructure is provided by the State Government. Therefore, the role of State Government in opening and running a Sainik School cannot be dispensed with. No proposal to change the funding pattern or to establish at least one Sainik Schools in each State/UT is under consideration.
- (H) In regard to innovative measures taken by Punjab and other State Governments to build and sustain capacity of the students to compete in NDA/other entrance exams conducted to join the Defence Services, this Ministry is not aware of such innovative measures. However, matter has been taken up with Government of Punjab on recent initiative taken by them. On receipt of information from the Government of Punjab, the same will be analysed and necessary action will be taken as deemed fit.

10. Subsequently, the Committee considered it imperative to seek further updated replies from the Ministry on establishing Sainik Schools in seven States viz Uttar Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Goa, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Tripura and Sikkim where no Sainik School under the aegis of Sainik Schools society existed. In this regard, the Ministry in their reply dated 16th August, 2013 informed the Committee as under :-

"As per the present dispensation, Sainik Schools are established on receipt of a specific request from the State Government. In January, 2010, the Government of Uttar Pradesh had declined the proposal of setting up a Sainik School in Bundelkhand region of Uttar Pradesh. However, keeping in view the recommendations of the Standing Committee, the matter was taken up again with the Government of Uttar Pradesh. Now, on 23rd July, 2013, Ministry of Defence has received a proposal duly approved by the Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh for setting up of a Sainik Schools in district Mainpuri, Village Nauner, Tehsil Mainpuri. Further, to open Sainik Schools in other States which do not have Sainik Schools, the matter has been taken up formally with the State Governments of Arunachal Pradesh, Goa, Meghalaya, Mizoram and Tripura to examine the possibility of

sending a suitable proposal for setting up a Sainik School in these States and to convey their decision in this regard at the earliest."

11. The Committee was also provided a copy of the D.O. letter written by the Chief Secretary, Government of Uttar Pradesh to the then Defence Secretary which stated as under :-

"The state of Uttar Pradesh proposes to open a second Sainik School in district Mainpuri. The size and population of the state of Uttar Pradesh justifies the requirement of a second Sainik School in the state to provide an opportunity to the children of the rural population of the state to avail of quality Public School education, as also to remove the regional imbalance in the intake of the officer cadre of the Armed Forces, the latter being one of the stated aims of the Sainik Schools in the country.

The State government has earmarked 49 acres of land available in district Mainpuri, village Nauner, tehsil Mainpuri for the proposed school. An amount of Rs. 1.00 crore has also been provided in the budget for 2013-14 for the said school.

The proposal has the approval of the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh.

In view of the above, I request that the Sainik School Society, Ministry of Defence may kindly be asked to initiate action for the opening of the proposed Sainik School in district Mainpuri, Uttar Pradesh."

12. Not satisfied with the updated written information furnished by the Ministry, the Committee decided to take oral evidence of the representatives of the State Governments of Uttar Pradesh, Goa, Tripura, Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram, Sikkim and Meghalaya along with the representatives of the Ministry of Defence. Except Uttar Pradesh and Goa, the representatives of the five States of North Eastern region of the country registered a common problem of unavailability of land of the desired dimension and constraint of funds in their States which is hampering opening up of the Sainik Schools in these States. The case of Uttar Pradesh has substantially progressed after the sixteenth report on the subject was presented to Parliament. The representatives of Goa showed a lackadaisical approach on the ground of lack of inclination on the part of the students to join Armed Forces. These issues have been brought out in the succeeding paragraphs.

Uttar Pradesh

13. The Committee was informed by the Ministry that the case of opening up of Sainik School in the district Mainpuri of U.P. is in the advanced stage as land has already been earmarked by the State Governments and financial obligations have also been agreed to be met by the U.P. Government. The site survey was carried out on 29 August, 2013 and

the site has been found suitable for the purpose. Now, the case was under process to grant in principle approval for setting up of the Sainik School. However, during oral evidence the Committee was informed of some financial constraint which the State Government has to face. In this connection, the Secretary, Secondary Education stated before the Committee as under:-

"We have the example of MHRD pattern. It is having two templates. One template is Kendriya Vidyalayas and Navodaya Vidyalayas where 100 per cent funding is by MHRD. Another template is of the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan and Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan where the funding pattern is different. For the plain States, the ratio is 65:35, and for the North-Eastern and the Hill States, it is in the ratio of 90:10. That type of sharing pattern is already being adopted by MHRD and that can be followed in this case also.

In U.P. previously also at many times proposals were moved to open new Sainik School, but it could not be materialised because of the existing fund sharing pattern. If we plan to open a 600-cadet school, the land requirement is about 50 acres. The cost of land depends on the area where we take it. It varies from Rs. 5 crore to Rs. 10 crore. The construction cost comes to about Rs. 75 crore. So, on an average, for the opening of one Sainik School, the State Government has to spend about Rs. 80 crore to Rs. 90 crore. The MoD provides only three staff members. The contribution of MoD is only to do with the provision of three staff members along with payment of their salaries and provision of limited scholarships to the dependents of the Army Officers. To all other students, the scholarship is borne by the State Government.

If you see the contribution of a State Government and of the Central Government, it is much skewed. It cannot be said that the State Government will not take interest, if the State share part is decreased."

14. The representative further candidly stated :-

"Sir, if the funding pattern is being changed, we will come out and open more schools. The land is available with us."

However, the representative of Ministry of Defence, on the issue of central support clarified :-

"As far as the staff is concerned, it is not only three staff members, but we also provide NCC staff and the PT staff, plus we do give grant-in-aid for infrastructure development, plus 100 per cent additionality in pay and allowances after the Sixth Pay Commission recommendations is also provided by us. So, we are giving them a little more than what UP thinks we are giving."

Goa

15. The Committee wanted to know the constraints being felt by the State Government of Goa in opening up of the Sainik School in the State. In this connection, a representative of the State Government stated :-

"Goa is one of the smallest States in the country. The total area is 3,200 square kilometres. In fact, it is smaller than some of the big districts of the country. Land is a scarce commodity over there. The population of Goa is less than 15 lakh, the basic Goan population. The *per capita* income is very high. They have fairly settled life. Their mindset is not very inclined towards going into military service. The peculiarity of Goa is that it is a single child norm society. The couple who has one child, it is very difficult for them to let him/her go into it. Further, one single child means 50 per cent are girls and 50 per cent are boys. This is basically a boys' institution. Therefore, it also becomes a problem.

Secondly, Goa has its own Board of Education. If we set up Sainik School, it is going to be under CBSE. We already have two Navodaya Vidyalayas, one Navy School and five Kendriya Vidyalayas over there. So, these eight Central institutions are already there which cater to the Central pattern of education. I feel that it is quite a huge number compared to the size and population of Goa. Of course, we have discussed it with the Chief Minister of Goa. His view is that we do not mind having a Sainik School over there. The only thing is that the land requirement is very high. It is about 38 acres and 49 acres for 300 students and 600 students. Then, if the funding pattern is more rational, perhaps it would cut better ice. Most of the infrastructural funding is there with the State Government, which constitutes major chunk of funding. The general maintenance is done by the Central Government funding. Though we have some students, who can be counted on fingers, who are studying in the Sainik Schools. In 2013-14, we had an examination for the Sainik School, in which only nine students appeared. What we saw is that they are all from economically weaker sections of society. The well-off are not inclined and the economically weaker section students are inclined, but only nine students appeared. To give them incentive, the Goa Government has announced Rs. 20,000 *per annum* as scholarship also, but somehow we are not able to get that kind of response, though I will, of course, partly say that there is some lack of awareness also which we need to work on. But I feel that Sainik School is still not an acceptable concept over there because the inclination to join the Armed Forces is not so much over there because they are all well settled and the population is very small and there is single child norm. Therefore, it is really difficult to shake that thing and get this concept into picture."

Agreeing with the contention of the representative of State Government of Goa the witness from the Ministry said :-

"Sir, the point is extremely well taken. We will definitely apply our mind to this peculiar situation where we have a State and there is not enough demand within the State. We want to promote the setting up of Sainik School there and promote participation for getting into the military."

Tripura

16. Highlighting the concerns faced by the Government of Tripura the Chief Secretary submitted before the Committee as under :-

"Sir, I feel that today people all over know the importance of quality education. In Sainik School, there is no hard and fast rule that every child should join the Army. We are getting stuck because of the funding pattern. The Committee has very clearly and categorically indicated in its recommendation that the capital cost in setting up the infrastructure and recurring expenditure should be met by the MoD. I am grateful to the Committee. We have discussed this at the State level. We are getting stuck largely because of funding. For example, in the Ministry of HRD there is a similar structure called the Navodaya Vidyalaya. You may kindly consider adopting the system similar to Navodaya Vidyalaya in Sainik School. To be precise, the cost of construction, maintenance, posting of teachers, etc. is done by the Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti. Similar system maybe followed in case of Sainik School and the responsibility of the State Government may be limited to provision of land. Please consider this thing."

He also stated :-

"So far as land is concerned, there is some constraint, but I think that the main thing is funding."

The representative, in this connection further stated :-

"Actually, 60 per cent of land in Tripura is forest area. So, there is a problem of land. The existing model provides that for minimum 300 students we require 40 acres of land. Why do we not go in for 20 acres of land? I am asking this because most of the schools in Delhi are going vertical with some supporting infrastructure like playground, swimming pool, etc. and 20 acre would be adequate.

Secondly, in Tripura, we have got about 1,774 acres of land with the Army out of which they are occupying only 235 acres of land. So, we have requested for giving part of the land, which is with the Army. A Sainik school can be set up there."

The witness categorically informed the Committee that if the Ministry comes forward to meet the capital cost and the recurring cost then most of the States would come forward to start a Sainik School.

Arunachal Pradesh

17. The representative of Arunachal Pradesh, while deposing before the Committee brought out the common problem of lack of funding to start a Sainik School. In this regard, he stated :-

"We are grateful to the Ministry of Defence for making correspondence on this issue. The matter is presently under the consideration of the Cabinet. I have been directed by the hon. Chief Minister to convey that land will be provided by the State Government and there is no problem in that. However, as other North-East States, we have the same issue of funding. We are a very small State, population-wise, with a weak financial basis. No doubt, Arunachal Pradesh has the largest border of 1300 kilometres plus with three countries, and our youth are very keen to join the

Army. As the hon. Member said, the tribals will get representation. Our State is 80 per cent tribal. The hon. Chief Minister has requested you that like in all other schemes where 90 per cent of the funds come from the Government of India through the Planning Commission and ten per cent is borne by the State Government, similarly, the same pattern should be adopted here also. It is only taking a cue from other schemes. If you adopt the same funding pattern, it will solve the problem for everyone and we are willing to set up Sainik Schools in our respective States."

Mizoram

18. The evidence tendered before the Committee by the representative of the Government of Mizoram also highlighted the funds constraint being faced by the State in opening a Sainik School. The witness said :-

"Sir, I want to start by saying that there seems to be a huge information gap between the Sainik School Society and the Government of Mizoram. Here it is written that a request letter has been sent on 26th June, 2013 for setting up the school and the response of the State Government is awaited. The fact is that in 2004, the Cabinet of Mizoram had approved the proposal for setting up the school and we immediately sent that proposal to the Ministry. In November 2004, the Sainik School Society had inspected this site and in 2005, in principle approval for setting up of the sainik school in Mizoram was conveyed by the MoD. After that, we had submitted DPR etc. MoD had then asked us whether the State Government will provide the infrastructure and we had no option as per the funding pattern and the architecture of the scheme. The State Government really wanted the Sainik Schools to come up. We said that we will provide the funding. After that, we set out to organise the funding. So, right now, the project is under implementation. The total cost of the project is about 100 crore. We have organised Rs. 50 crore with the DONER (Ministry of Development for North-Eastern Region) through NLCPR and remaining Rs. 50 crore, we have the commitment from the 13th Finance Commission to provide us that money. So, we are going ahead with the implementation of this Project. This slide actually gives us a completely different picture about Mizoram.

The second point is that as the hon. Committee in the 16th meeting, had basically flagged certain issues. These schools are meant to provide cadets for the NDA which then become officers in the Indian Army and also even those who do not go through NDA because only 20 per cent of the Cadets go to the NDA. Many of the remaining 80 percent of the cadets also join the Army through other channels. Therefore, it makes sense that this scheme is fully funded by the Ministry of Defence. That recommendation was made in the 16th Committee Report. There is also a recommendation regarding exploring the option of promoting the schools exclusively for girls. I would like to submit that the Ministry of Defence should consider seriously the recommendations of the Committee so that we can move forward. The State Governments want to set up the schools but for want of money, they are not able to do so because there are conflicting demands. Whatever their internal resources are, they are not enough to meet the demands. Then, it comes to implementing a projecting which is basically arising out of the Government of India policy that we should have the schools in the States so that we can have

balanced representation of Army cadets from all the States. If that is the objective, I think it is the Central Government that should provide the funding."

Sikkim

19. The Chief Secretary of Government of Sikkim also brought forward the common problem of scarcity of land and costs in opening up of a Sainik School in their State. She said during evidence :-

"The basic issue here is the establishing the Sainik Schools is to ensure the representation of areas like Sikkim and the North Eastern States into the mainstream and also in the Indian Army. Perhaps, the yardsticks that have been prescribed, we have to re-look and re-address because it is a smaller State. The State Sikkim is the latest entrant to the Union. The fund constraint is there. The topography of the State is such that when you require the land, there many impediments that comes in. Of course, the State has gone in and acquired the land. We are very grateful to the Ministry of Defence that they did sent a representatives but the prerequisites that they have prescribed is something which is not available in the State of Sikkim. They want flat land, proximity to the major city. If you compare us, then I think we are smaller to Goa also. Our population is almost 6.50 lakhs.

I think, the yardstick that is prescribed, will definitely have to be revisited. You have been very kind to say that these conditionalities that have been prescribed will have to be a little different for the North Eastern States. Our is a State in which we have been running from pillar to post because our people are very interested to get into the mainstream. We want our representation in the Indian Army. But because of these constraints, it is very difficult for us to achieve this. As voiced by other States, the financial pattern also, the capital investment of Rs.50 crore for a small State like ours will be almost back-breaking. As already submitted, we have so many commitments. We are in the seismic belt. The tremors of the earthquake of September 11 that struck the State are still being felt. All these things will have to be taken with the right perspective when we prescribe these conditionalities. We have made available the land for sainik schools. It is very unfortunate that the officers who visit are saying that it is not close to the nearest rail heads. We do not have rail heads in Sikkim. We do not have railway line. It is in the State of West Bengal. So, conditionalities like this will really have to be revisited. I submit to the hon. Chairman and the hon. Members that the small States like us could be given a little more re-look and revisiting the conditionalities which have been prescribed by the Ministry of Defence."

Meghalaya

20. Citing problems about the availability of land as it is owned by communities in the State of Meghalaya and also constraint in mobilizing Rs. 50 to 60 crore, the Principal Secretary, Education informed the Committee as under :-

"Meghalaya is a hilly State. It is 86 per cent inhabited by tribals. There is huge unemployment and in parts of Meghalaya we do have insurgency. The State Government is fully interested in setting up a sainik school. The State Government has taken steps towards this and they have identified a plot of land for that purpose. Let me tell you that all land in Meghalaya is owned by the community. The Government land is hardly available. We will have to acquire that land from the community. Since it is the traditional authorities who own the land, therefore, instead of coercive method of acquisition, we normally go ahead by having an agreement with them and then acquire it under the Land Acquisition Act. We will have to spend money on land acquisition in any case. Now coming to the second aspect, when we have decided upon a plot of land which is about 45 minutes drive from our second largest town Tura in a place called Jonkipara. If we start setting up the sainik school, we require about Rs.50 to Rs.60 crore straightaway. As Mizoram has done, there could be a suggestion that we could take it from DONER or NLCPR(Non Lapsable Central Pool of Resources) and others. But as the Chief Secretary, Tripura has clarified, there are competing priorities on the NLCPR. The North Eastern States have problems of infrastructure. A lot of investment is required on infrastructure. If we take out money from NLCPR, we will be losing on some infrastructure aspect of development. Basically, our submission is that in case we are trying to bring all States on board, perhaps all those States which do not have a single sainik school, perhaps for them a special dispensation can be made by MOD and re-look at the sharing pattern can be done. For North East, I would say that all our normal plan assistance is received on 90:10 pattern. So, if we could have this pattern of 90:10 for this also, it will be nice. The State Government is hard pressed in bringing its share. Most of the Central schemes require you to bring your share. Even to avail, let us say, NRHM or JNNURM we have to find money. If we have to find money also for sainik schools, that also is another burden. We are very keen to have this. But in case, we can have a revised dispensation, it will facilitate. That is our submission."

21. After gleaning through the first set of reply furnished by the Ministry the Committee can only infer that no serious efforts had been made to implement the recommendation of the Committee which was very specific and pin-pointed. However, when further updated replies were sought from the Ministry the scenario changed. The Committee are happy to note that keeping in view the recommendations of the Standing Committee, the matter was taken up again with the Government of Uttar Pradesh for opening up a Sainik School under the aegis of Sainik School Society. During oral evidence the Committee learnt that substantial progress has been made in this regard. The Committee also came to know that the State Government could open more schools, if the funding pattern is changed. In their opinion the cost of opening up a new school comes between Rs. 80 crore to 90 crore, which is high in terms of its benefits to be accrued to the State Government. The Committee in this regard recommend that the in-principle approval be accorded by the Defence Ministry forthwith and prompt and time bound action be initiated so that this recommendation of the Committee may see the light of the day. This will

certainly help in removing the regional imbalance in the intake of officers in Armed Forces. They would also like to be informed of the subsequent developments which shall take place after presentation of this Report. The Committee would also like to recommend that the concerns of the representative of the UP Government may be given due consideration while amending the current guidelines as has already been recommended by the Committee and have also been discussed in the subsequent paragraphs of this report.

22. The Committee also took note from the written information furnished by the Ministry that out of the remaining six States where no Sainik School existed, the Ministry had taken up the matter formally with the State Governments of Arunachal Pradesh, Goa, Meghalaya, Mizoram and Tripura for examining the possibility of sending a proposal for setting up a Sainik School in these States. The Committee felt that the reply was mere rhetoric and did not give any substantial information whether the Sainik Schools would be opened in these States or not. The reply was conspicuously silent on amending the current guidelines within a fixed time frame so as to remove the imbalance in opening of the Sainik Schools. It was also silent on taking suo-motto initiative by the Central Government. Keeping these facts in mind, the Committee, as already stated, took oral evidence of the representatives of the State Governments of these seven States including the State of Uttar Pradesh whole position has been discussed in the preceding paragraphs.

The Committee were given to understand that the case of Goa is unique and does not fit in the current scheme of things. The land in Goa is a scarcity as its total area is 3,200 sq. kms. Funding is not an issue but being a single child society which is economically viable, the students are not inclined to join defence forces. This is completely a different scenario which came to the notice of the Committee. The constraint of land has been found to be a common issue between Goa and other five States of North-Eastern Region. In this case, the Committee would like to reiterate their earlier recommendation that action should be initiated under intimation to the Committee for amending the current guidelines which could not only empower the Central Government to take initiatives suo-moto for opening up a school but also accommodate the special request from the States in regard to truncating the land size in case of scarcity of land. In the opinion of the Committee, a thorough scrutiny should be done by the Ministry for considering the State Governments proposal of opening up of a school by providing the minimum

requirement of students and land as well. Such a move will not only motivate Goa but other States too which find reference in later part of this Report. Here the Committee would recommend in emphatic terms that a joint exercise should be devised between the State Government and the Ministry to raise awareness amongst the students, faculties and the parents on the importance of joining the defence forces through NDA and other entry streams. This should be an on going exercise which may be amended from time to time. Initially, if the in take from Goa is found low the seats could be filled in from other States on all India basis or from the neighbouring States as the case may be.

23. A close scrutiny of the evidence tendered before the Committee by the representatives of State Governments of Tripura, Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram, Sikkim and Meghalaya in no uncertain words reveal a common problem being faced by them in opening up of a Sainik School in their respective States. The two problems viz. funding pattern including capital cost and scarcity of land are hampering opening up of a Sainik School. The Committee, after weighing all the pros and cons recommend that a special package be created for these States by amending the current guidelines so that the Central Government could take the initiative of arranging finance for them either from their own budgetary resources or through DONER (Ministry of Development for North-Eastern Region) / NLCPR (Non Lapsable Central Pool of Resources). Since these States are not against opening up of a Sainik School but lack funds to accomplish this objective, assistance of this nature would help not only these States but also protect the national interest of equitable in take of officers from all the regions of the country. In regard to land availability, serious consideration should be given by the Ministry for reducing the size of the school which would, in turn, also reduce the size of the land required. These States have a genuine problem of providing flat land to the tune of about 50 acres. The unutilized land currently with the Army can be spared for this purpose. The Committee would like the Ministry to start the process in this regard by indulging these five States with serious persuasion. The Ministry should repeatedly follow the issue with the respective Chief Secretaries of these States and also device a pragmatic solution to this impasse as brought out above. It is a high time that the guidelines should be revised as they were devised in the year 1961 and it is already over 50 years they have not been changed and these North-Eastern States are suffering due to the rigid attitude of the Ministry. The smaller issues of

finalising the land site in Sikkim should also be taken in the right earnest by the Ministry and the conditionalities too, should be revisited.

24. The request of Punjab, Jharkhand and Uttrakhand should not be abandoned simply on the ground that 'no further reference has been received from the State Government(s).' This evidently proves that the Ministry is taking lackadaisical approach in the matter and has failed to appropriately reply on each of the cases. They expect the Ministry to write to the Chief Secretaries of these States bringing to their knowledge the concerns of this Committee and then wait for their response. The Committee believe that these States will respond positively.

C. Issues related to land for setting up of Sainik Schools in various States and apportioning funds from MPLAD Scheme

Recommendation (Paragraph No. 7)

25. The Committee had recommended as under:-

“The Committee note that the building for proposed Sainik School at Nalanda was to be constructed between 2003 and 2005. To the utter dismay of the Committee this has not happen even after an elapse of about seven years. The main reason attributed for this delay is the unsuitability of the land. The Committee also observe that now the suitable land has been earmarked and the tender for the construction of the building was finalized in September, 2011 after which the construction of compound wall is in progress. Likewise, the Committee find that evident delay has taken place in the construction of the Sainik School at Gopalganj in Bihar. This delay, too took place due to unsuitable land provided by the State Government and the onus of land filling of the same was, technically taken by it. The Committee deprecate the delays of such nature where problems surfaced due to the unsuitability of land for setting up of Sainik Schools. Therefore, the Committee desire that if possible the surplus land from suitable cantonment areas be provided for Sainik Schools in exchange of equal area of land from the respective State Governments. This is all the more the reason for the Committee to believe that responsibilities of such nature should be borne by the Central Government as these schools eventually provide skilled, trained and competent manpower for meeting the precious Defence related human resource needs. The Ministry should explore setting up of new Sainik Schools on the land donated by the individuals/trusts etc.

One avenue for fund raising for the infrastructural developments of Sainik Schools could be apportioning funds from the Members of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme. The Member of Parliament is also part of the Local Board of Administration where the school exists. The Committee have learnt that although requests were made during the years 2010 and 2011 at the level of principles of Sainik Schools for seeking such funds from MPLAD Scheme but only for one Sainik at Amravathi Nagar Rs. 5 lakhs were given. The Committee may like to recommend that Members of Parliament may be approached through a much higher pedestal for apportioning funds for the Sainik Schools falling in their

constituencies. The Committee would like to be apprised of the initiatives taken in this regard.

The Committee further note that largest area of land for defence purposes has been acquired in Jaisalmer, a district in State of Rajasthan which is one of the desert districts of the country. The Committee are constraint to note that having contributed extensively by way of providing land for defence purposes only one Sainik School could so far be set up in Chittorgarh. The Committee strongly recommend that the Ministry should take up urgent steps to set up Sainik Schools in desert areas in various States either by taking suo-moto action on the part of the Central Government or initiating the proposal by the respective State Governments”.

26. The Ministry in its action taken reply has stated as under:

(A) Land for setting up of Sainik Schools

The provision of land by the State Government is a pre-requisite for opening of Sainik School. Due to training and operational requirements of armed forces, it is not possible to spare land for Sainik Schools from the cantonment areas. Land donated by the individuals/trusts etc. may result in undue interference by such individuals/trusts in functioning of the Sainik School. Further, in such cases, scholarship and annual recurring expenditure will also not be provided by the State Government.

(B) Apportioning funds from MPLAD Scheme

Requests have been made during the year 2009 at Raksha Rajya Mantri level and during years 2010 and 2011 at the level of Principals of the Sainik Schools for apportioning funds from Member of Parliament Local Area Development Fund. There has not been a very encouraging response. However, such requests may be made again.

(C) Opening Sainik Schools in desert areas

As and when proposal is received from the State Government the same would be examined and necessary action will be taken”.

27. The Committee take note of the fact that after entering into preliminary correspondence with the Ministry most of the States back out. The Committee can understand that the main reasons for their abandoning the idea are the unavailability of land and the scarcity of funds to erect/run the school. It is for this reason the Committee recommended that alternative recourses for providing land to the States be looked into including sparing the same from cantonment areas or by way of donations by individuals/trusts. The Committee are not satisfied with the reply of the Ministry that due to operational requirement of Armed Forces, it is not

possible to spare land for Sainik Schools. They now recommend that a study be conducted in all the existing cantonments so that a piece of land could be identified for this purpose specially in the States which are deprived of any Sainik Schools. The Committee are not oblivious of the fact that hundreds of acres of land of cantonments have been encroached upon by the civilians. If the Sainik Schools are opened, the property would remain with the dispensation only and it would also help in checking the menace of encroachment. Likewise, due-diligence should be undertaken for exploring the possibilities, ab-initio, for seeking donation of land from reputed trusts, etc. The Committee fail to understand why the individual/trusts would interfere in the functioning of Sainik Schools on the land donated by them if the strict guidelines are framed and they are apprised in advance.

For apportioning funds from MPLAD Scheme, the Committee feel that no sincere efforts have been made by the Ministry following the presentation of the Report in Parliament on 22 August, 2012. The Committee recommend that the matter be taken up again at all the available forums including the Committee on MPLAD of Lok Sabha and writing/approaching the individual Members from the constituencies having Sainik Schools for apportioning the funds. The outcome may be intimated to the Committee in this regard.

CHAPTER II

RECOMMENDATIONS/OBSERVATIONS WHICH HAVE BEEN ACCEPTED BY THE GOVERNMENT

Recommendation (Para No. 1 and 2)

Background of Establishment of Sainik Schools

The scheme to establish Sainik Schools was introduced in the year 1961 with the aim of bringing quality public school education within the reach of common man, all round development of personality and to remove regional imbalance in the officers' cadre of Armed Forces. The Committee also find that prior to establishment of such scheme there did exist five Rashtriya Military Schools and one Rashtriya Indian Military College which have the same objectives as that of Sainik Schools. All the three institutions are basically the nurseries which nurture cadets for entry into the coveted National Defence Academy. The examination of the subject has revealed several anomalies in achieving the objectives for which the Sainik Schools were established and also that their performance has been below the expected levels. Several lacunae have surfaced on the issue of opening new Sainik Schools during the course of examination. Not only that the expansion of Sainik Schools has proved to be a tardy process whereby the States interested in opening of the new schools did not pursue with their requests when the financial obligation on the part of the State Governments was conveyed. The various recommendations/observations of the Committee emerging out of the detailed deliberations on the subject have been enumerated in the succeeding paragraphs of the report.

Performance/comparison of Sainik Schools with Rashtriya Military School, Rashtriya Indian Military College

The Committee note that Sainik Schools were established subsequent to the Rashtriya Military School and Rashtriya Indian Military College. The Sainik Schools were established with the well defined aims and objectives and having a very sound organizational structure which flowed right from the Ministry of Defence at the apex level and Local Board of Administration at the ground level where these schools are situated. The significance of Sainik Schools can be attributed to the fact that none other than the Raksha Mantri himself acts as the Chairman of the Board of Governors of Sainik Schools. To consolidate and streamline the smooth functioning and operations of Sainik Schools, they have been provided with three Service Officers for the posts of Principal, Head Master and Registrar as well as APTCC/NCC instructors in addition to the requisite skilled staff. The Committee also note that these schools are designed in a well spread out land and have sophisticated facilities for imparting education and other skills in making their cadets an able officer of Armed Forces in future.

Notwithstanding, the support extended by the Central and State Governments, the Committee are concerned to note the drooping performance of Sainik Schools in comparison to Rashtriya Military Schools specifically in terms of the intake in NDA. The average intake in Rashtriya Indian Military College during the years 2008 to 2010 is 75% whereas in the Sainik Schools it is barely 20%. It has little edge over the Rashtriya

Military Schools where the percentage for the aforesaid period is 18. Various reasons extended by the Ministry such as reservation in selection in Sainik Schools, less inclination in appearing for NDA after the Class XII CBSE Exams and lower intake in the August Exam when boys are in the schools, following a semester pattern in RIMC etc. fail to convince the Committee, particularly when the aforesaid areas are well within the domain of the Ministry/Sainik School and these constraints can be addressed by taking certain policy decisions. The issue of lesser intake into NDA in the August Exam as the students leave the school and are within the influence of parents as stated by the Ministry can be addressed by holding the students back in the school after Twelfth Exam. Moreover, students of Sainik Schools appearing for NDA exam be made compulsory in line with the stipulated objective of setting up of Schools i.e. nurturing candidates for entry into NDA and feeling of patriotism be inculcated so that the cadets are motivated to join the Defence forces.

Since NDA is an independent examination conducted by the UPSC the selection to which is purely based on merit, in the opinion of the Committee the numbers appearing for the examination whether those from Sainik Schools, RIMC or general category of students is not very significant. What is more significant is improving the pass percentage of Sainik Schools in this regard. For that the Committee believe that the mental level and efficiency bar of the candidates is infact to be raised. Although there is no reservation in the intake of RIMC of any sort, yet there is no denying the fact that inspite of the reservations the intake in Sainik Schools is through a very wide base. Such intake is based purely on rigorous selection procedure. Once selected, both the institutions have the same level playing field and it is difficult to understand why the percentage wise intake Sainik Schools to NDA should be so low. The Committee learn that to increase this percentage a programme of in-service training to the teachers is being implemented with the assistance of experts from the Services, National University of Educational Planning and Administration (NUEPA), National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) and similar States run bodies. In this regard, the Committee recommended that the outcome of such training imparted to the teachers should be quantified in terms of the increased number of selection of cadets in the NDA and also the Ministry should not leave any stone unturned by exercising the requisite due diligence at least from now onwards so that the number of cadets selected for the NDA invariably goes up. The Committee also desire that the outcome of such selection in the ensuing courses be communicated to them. If required the Ministry should also take assistance from reputed management institutions by conducting a proper study in order to ensure that the objectives of setting up of the Sainik Schools are fully met and results achieved as per the expectations. The Committee recommend that the composition of Board of Directors of Sainik Schools should be reviewed so as to have representation from NDA, IMA retired Generals and eminent academicians.

Reply of the Government

(A) Comparison between Sainik Schools and RIMC

No easy comparison can be made for the following reasons:-

- (i) Selection procedures are different. One or two boys per State are admitted in RIMC every six months. Thus, RIMC always gets best boys of the State. On the other hand, in the case of Sainik Schools, 67% of seats are reserved for boys from the State where the school is located. 25% seats are reserved for defence personnel and ex-

servicemen. Out of these quotas, there is reservation @15% and 7.5% respectively for SCs and STs.

(ii) Secondly, RIMC students do not have to appear for CBSE examination. Class XII examination of RIMC conducted by Directorate General of Military Training is recognised by CBSE. RIMC follows a semester pattern that allows the student appear twice in NDA examination while in the school. Students of RIMC get more number of periods for preparation for the NDA. Cadets of Sainik Schools appear for Class XII CBSE examination. Their attention is shared between CBSE examination and NDA examination.

(iii) The number of cadets appearing for NDA from RIMC and Sainik Schools is entirely different. Every year about 50-60 students from RIMC appear for NDA examination whereas number of students appearing from Sainik Schools is about 900-1000.

(iv) As regards holding the students back in the school after Twelfth Exam, it is to submit that after appearing for CBSE class XII board examination in March the cadets leave the school to prepare and appear for various competitive examinations like AIEEE, PMT, JEE etc. Further, the parents are not inclined to keep their wards in schools after twelfth examination. Thus, retaining the cadets after schooling is neither practical nor feasible.

(B) Making it compulsory for Sainik Schools Cadets to appear at NDA:

Provision already exists in the rules that all boys admitted to Sainik Schools who are in receipt of any Govt. scholarships including Defence scholarship are required to avail all chances for the NDA Examination conducted by the UPSC. They are required to appear for tests, interviews and medical examinations at the Services Selection Board or other military institutions, training institutions, to which they are asked to report. If these conditions are not fulfilled or attempts are made to leave these institutions prematurely or there are wilful attempts on the part of such boys to undertake this as a procedural formality only, if detected the parents/guardians are required to refund the entire amount of scholarship enjoyed by such students. A bond to this effect is required to be executed by the parents/guardians at the time of admission of the cadet.

(C) Improving NDA intake from Sainik Schools:

During 2008-2010 on an average, about 912 Sainik School cadets sat for the NDA examination every year for about 640 places; on the average about 186 got in. Given the varied social and economic background of the cadets, it is quite a satisfactory percentage. However, with a view to increase this percentage, an elaborate programme of in-service training to the teachers and competition oriented training for the cadets is being implemented with the assistance of experts from the Services and professional educational institutions/bodies like National University of Educational Planning and Administration (NUEPA), National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) and similar State run bodies. In keeping with the specific aim of these schools, Service Selection Board (SSB) oriented training is also being provided using professional resource personnel. The Ministry of Defence also provides training grant for upgrading training infrastructure and skills. Tuition fee actually paid in class XI & XII is reimbursed as incentive to the cadets joining NDA and Technical Entry.

(D) Induction of representatives from NDA, IMA, retired Generals and eminent academicians in Board of Governors of Sainik Schools:

Vice Chiefs of staff or the PSOs dealing with education in the three Defence Services; Director General, NCC; Chairman, Joint Training Committee, Armed Forces Headquarters; four eminent educationists nominated by the Chairman are already members in the Board of Governors, Sainik Schools.

Recommendation (Para No. 4)

Drop out rate

The Committee on the issue of drop out rate of students in Sainik Schools have initially been apprised that drop out rate was 20.22 per cent. However, the data was modified at a later stage and it was intimated that the drop out rate stood at 7 per cent annually. Even if 7 per cent drop out rate is accepted, the average number of seats that remained vacant during the last three years approximately comes to 514. Although, the Committee have been intimated that several steps have been taken such as improving the academic efficiency of the cadets, convincing parents of the advantages of overall balanced personality, strict medical check up at the intake level etc. yet the Committee feel that the drop out rate should be brought to a 'nil' level. The seats which fall vacant after the cadets leave the schools midway remain vacant until the next entrance examination is held. This has a rippling effect as on the one side the precious resources of the Government go waste due to idling of seats and on the other side it truncates the prospective candidates intending to join the NDA course. The Committee, therefore, recommend that this problem should be addressed on priority basis. Not only that the nil drop out rate should be achieved within the stipulated time frame by taking the desired corrective initiatives. The Committee also recommend that the anomaly in the data furnished to the Committee with regard to drop out rate should be reconciled and the correct figure be intimated to them.

Reply of the Government

The figure of 20.22 per cent is exaggerated. In fact, in the oral evidence held on 12.1.12 before the Standing Committee, ADG AE, DGMT stated that the percentage of cadets who leave after class X is 20 – 22 in Sainik Schools. After obtaining information from the Sainik Schools, it was found that the average drop out rate has been 7.34 per cent in respect of all the classes. The overall prescribed sanctioned strength of cadets in a Sainik School remains the same. The vacancies including on account of drop outs are filled by admission in class VI and class IX in the next entrance examination.

Cadets are withdrawn from Sainik Schools only in extreme cases. Cadets are motivated to join armed forces by way of motivational tours to NDA, IMA, Naval Academy, interaction with Officers of armed forces, who are ex-students of Sainik Schools, psychologists etc. However, cadets are withdrawn on following reasons which are beyond the control of Ministry:-

(a) Parents requests. However, before parents allow withdrawing his child, efforts are taken by the school authorities to convince the parents not to withdraw by way of advising good career and by way of penalty clause.

(b) On disciplinary grounds. Only in extreme cases and to maintain good order/discipline, the cadets are withdrawn by the school authorities.

(c) On medical grounds. In some cases, due to some medical deficiency, parents are allowed to withdraw his child as such medical deficiency makes him ineligible for entry to NDA.

Recommendation (Para No. 5)

NDA Course Strength

Various issues discussed during the examination of the subject such as increasing the number of intake to the NDA, drop out rates, opening new schools etc. bears a direct correlation with the NDA course strength. The NDA course strength, as informed by the Ministry to the Committee has remained more or less static. The average seats available during the years 2008-10 are 640. These are filled by the cadets of Sainik Schools, Rashtriya Military Schools, Rashtriya Indian Military College and general students from the entire India. The Committee also find from sifting the information made available to them that sanction for 16th Squadron at NDA has already been accorded which has enhanced the capacity of NDA from 1800 cadets to 1920 cadets. The Committee also find that proposal for raising 5th Battalion at NDA with 4 new Squadrons is under consideration. The Committee see this as a positive development and, therefore, in unequivocal terms recommend that the proposal for raising 5th Battalion should be considered as a priority and all clearances etc. should be obtained within a timeframe. The dual advantage of removing the shortage of officers and giving opportunities to the able and desirous candidates would be available once this Battalion comes to fruition. The Committee would also like to be informed of the correct figures of NDA course strength as two figures submitted to the Committee and brought out in the opening part of this paragraph contradict each other.

Reply of the Government

In regard to figures for course strength, it is to mention that NDA Course is for three years. Therefore, the total course strength for three years of NDA Course is 1920 cadets i. e. enhanced capacity. The figures of annual intake of about 640 cadets are for admission to first year of the Course.

The case for raising of 5th Battalion at NDA is at present with Ministry of Defence (Finance). After 'In Principle Approval' for raising is accorded, the infrastructure for the same will take 4/5 years to come up at NDA.

(Please see Para 7 of Chapter I)

Recommendation (Para No. 8)

Constraints in manning Sainik Schools

The Committee note with concern that the Ministry has not been able to meet the demand of manning the Sainik Schools. The main constraint in this regard has been indicated as release of adequate number of serving officers. There has been no

proportionate increase in the number of serving officers which remained static at 72 although the number of Sainik Schools has gone up from 18 to 24. In this connection, the Committee would like to emphasize that the requirement of number of serving officers for Sainik Schools should be reviewed periodically and the requisite number of serving officers provided for the smooth and effective functioning of Sainik Schools.

Reply of the Government

Each Sainik School is having three service officers. Thus, when the number of Sainik Schools was 18, the number of service officers required was 54. This number is now 72 for 24 Sainik Schools. As on date, out of 72, 69 service officers are posted in Sainik Schools. The matter is regularly taken up by Sainik Schools Society with the Service Headquarters so that the requisite number of serving officers is positioned for smooth and effective functioning of Sainik Schools.

Recommendation (Para No. 10)

Creation of Data Bank

The Committee find that on an average only about 20% of the Sainik Schools Cadets join the NDA. On a specific query of the Committee as to how many students out of the remaining 80 percent subsequently join Defence Forces through different streams such as Officers Training Academy, Indian Military Academy and Coast Guard etc. or other technical Branches, the Ministry in a vague manner has stated that no such data is maintained. Such a response from the Ministry on a vital issue is unacceptable to the Committee. The Committee have all reasons to believe that a sizeable number of cadets would be joining the Armed Forces subsequent to leaving the Sainik Schools and completing their graduation. The specific data in this regard would not only help the Ministry in its future expansion plans of Sainik Schools but the value of money spent by the Central / State Governments would also be properly quantified. The country would also be benefited as the cadets already trained in Sainik Schools who are a precious manpower resource would get the opportunity of joining the Armed Forces alongwith the recognition of their Sainik Schools. The Ministry should, therefore, follow the right trajectory and do the needful to start and maintain such a data bank. One such suggestion in this regard could be incorporating of one column depicting the background of Sainik School in the form which is filled for all entry streams in all the forces other than NDA.

Reply of the Government

The suggestion to incorporate one column depicting the background of Sainik School in the form filled for all entry streams in all the forces other than NDA has been noted and the matter has been taken up with appropriate authorities for doing the needful.

Recommendation (Para No.11)

Menace of Ragging

The Committee are dismayed to note that the Sainik Schools having such a high level of discipline and culture of Armed Forces are also not free from the menace of ragging. As per the specific data furnished by the Ministry, a total of 11 incidents of ragging have been reported during the last three years. In once case, as highlighted by

the media a cadet left the school and his parents were repeatedly asked to give in writing and explain why he left the school. Eventually, the parent of the boy wrote that his son has joined another school and have no complaint against the school. Not satisfied with these facts, the Committee would like the Ministry to take proactive approach in such cases surfacing in future and make every effort to retain the child who takes such step due to the fear and torture of ragging.

In another case which has much wider connotations as the clippings of the horrific incident of ragging was released on all the major news channels, the Committee have been informed that the court of inquiry has already submitted its report and after the examination, the Ministry has sent it back with some observations. This incident occurred during November 2010. The matter was not reported by the victims to the school authorities at that time and the senior students responsible for the ragging passed out from the school in March 2011. As informed to the Committee the formal court of enquiry was constituted to look into the whole incident and specifically on the role of the school administration. The Ministry has stated that the perpetrators would also be summoned during the enquiry. The Committee in this regard deduce that administration of Sainik School at Tilaiya completely failed to check this incident. Even if, the matter was not reported by the victims, the administration should have in the normal case used their own system of checks and balances to identify such incident and should have taken appropriate remedial action.

The Committee believe that only 11 ragging cases in Sainik Schools have surfaced but there could be some more of this nature which could not come to the fore. While deploring the delay in pronouncement of the punishment on the guilty cadets, the Committee in unequivocal terms recommend that they be apprised of the findings of the court of enquiry as well as the observations made by the Ministry on that inquiry. They would also like to know whether the perpetrators were called before the enquiry and what were the findings on the role of the school administration as they believe that the administration of the school was assigned the 'duties of care' in which it failed. The Committee would like to be apprised about the details of the enquiry and the penalty imposed in each of the aforesaid 11 cases.

The Committee understand that in the recent past various colleges and technical institutions in the country have taken stringent measures to curb the menace of ragging. While taking note of the initiatives being taken by Sainik Schools in this regard, the Committee strongly recommend that the Ministry of Defence/Sainik Schools should study the best of the practices being taken in various colleges/technical institutions and replicate the same in Sainik Schools so as to achieve the 'nil' level of ragging in these prestigious schools.

Reply of the Government

There were 11 reported incidents of bullying and ragging in Sainik Schools during the last three years i.e. 2009- 2011. Action taken on all these incidents including Tilaiya is placed at **Annexure-I**.

Based on the best practices adopted in colleges/technical institutions, instructions have been issued to obtain an affidavit from Parents/Guardians at the time of admission as well as start of new session. A copy of the same is placed at **Annexure-II**.

Principals of Sainik Schools are also briefed from time to time during conferences, visit of Inspecting officers to motivate teachers and cadets and to adopt all necessary steps to prevent such incidents.

Though detailed guidelines on the subject already exist, however keeping in view the opinion and recommendations of the Court of Inquiry, fresh set of comprehensive guidelines/ directives on maintaining of cadets' discipline have been issued with the approval of Hon'ble Raksha Mantri. A copy of the same is enclosed as **Annexure-III**.

Recommendation (Para No. 12-13)

Appearing for NDA Entrance to be made mandatory

The Committee are happy to note that the Academic performance of cadets in class Tenth and Twelfth has been satisfactory. Nevertheless, they are concerned to note from the deposition made before them that a large number of students leave Sainik School after class Tenth. It appears that so far no mechanism is in place for retaining these students till class Twelfth and then to make them appear for the NDA entrance examination. Even if the candidates complete their full education from Sainik Schools, the pass percentage of candidates who appear for NDA entrance while they are not in the school is low. Notwithstanding the fact, several measures have been taken to motivate the candidates for appearing in the NDA entrance and also to improve their representation, the Committee can only infer that Sainik Schools are used by many for availing the facilities of good education, extracurricular activities and overall development of personality. Only relatively fewer and serious ones appear for the NDA entrance. The Committee in this regard would like to recommend that apart from returning of the scholarship money, which is currently the rule, more innovative measures should be thought of so that only the real aspiring students join the Sainik Schools and after completion of class Twelfth they have to appear for the NDA entrance. As stated in the earlier part of the report, appearing for NDA exam should be made mandatory. Some kind of undertaking at the initial level of entrance would not be out of place.

While concluding the Committee observe that there exists a large scope for further improvement of Sainik Schools. The various recommendations made in the report which include spreading Sainik Schools evenly in all the States and UTs, starting intake of girls in Sainik Schools by taking certain policy initiatives, addressing the financial issues with the States/UTs, improving the infrastructure and training facilities in these schools, if implemented would certainly go a long way in making these schools a significant nursery to nurture students not only for NDA exam but also for other streams of the Armed Forces. The improvement of the functioning of Sainik Schools would ultimately help the Defence Forces in getting quality as well as adequate number of officers for their forces and would certainly solve the problem of shortage of officers in the Services. The Committee as such would like the Ministry to seriously consider the recommendations made in the report and implement the same within the stipulated time frame.

Reply of the Government

Provision already exists in the rules that all boys admitted to Sainik Schools who are in receipt of any Govt. scholarships including Defence scholarship are required to avail all chances for the NDA Examination conducted by the UPSC. They are required to

appear for tests, interviews and medical examinations at the Services Selection Board or other military institutions, training institutions, to which they are asked to report. If these conditions are not fulfilled or attempts are made to leave these institutions prematurely or there are wilful attempts on the part of such boys to undertake this as a procedural formality only, if detected the parents/guardians are required to refund the entire amount of scholarship enjoyed by such students. A bond to this effect is required to be executed by the parents/guardians at the time of admission of the cadet.

CHAPTER III

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

Recommendation Para No. 9

Admission of Girl Cadets

Admission of girl cadets to Sainik Schools is an important issue which has drawn the attention of the Committee. The Committee are happy to note that State Government of Madhya Pradesh has taken a very rightful and encouraging lead in sending a proposal for opening up a Sainik School exclusively for girls. However, the proposal is not agreeable to the Ministry primarily on the ground that there is no room for girls in the NDA course. While substantiating their stand, the Ministry has added that there are limited streams hitherto opened for female officers in the three Services. The views of the Defence Secretary in this regard were candid as he went on record stating 'It is for Parliament to make a policy for that'. Deeper scrutiny of the subject further reveal that certain developed countries such as USA has female officers in combat duties as well. In the opinion of the Committee, opening up of new streams is an inevitable situation which has to happen sooner or later. The Committee in this regard would like to recommend that the Ministry should create necessary infrastructure for inducting the female officers for the new streams and pave the way for the intake of female officers in the NDA course. Once such decision is taken, opening of Sainik Schools for girls will become a complementary process. The Ministry should initiate the steps for formulating a new policy in this regard and the Committee be kept informed.

Reply of the Government

The primary aim of Sainik School is to prepare boys for entry into National Defence Academy which presently admits only boys as per existing policy. The cadets selected for undergoing training at NDA are granted permanent commissions after training at their respective finishing academies. As per existing rule, women officers of the three services are commissioned only after Graduation/Post Graduation by means of the Short Service Commission process. Since all girl cadets entering the Services at present are Graduates/Post Graduates, sustaining the motivation of the girls to join the Services through their graduation after they finish at Sainik Schools may not be easy. The matter regarding grant of permanent commission to women officers in Army is sub-judice before the Hon'ble Supreme Court.

Admissions of girls may be considered only after intake of female officers in NDA is started.

CHAPTER IV

RECOMMENDATIONS/OBSERVATIONS IN RESPECT OF WHICH REPLIES OF THE GOVERNMENT HAVE NOT BEEN ACCEPTED BY THE COMMITTEE AND WHICH REQUIRE REITERATION

Recommendation (Para No. 6)

Funding of Sainik Schools/Constraints/Regional Imbalance

The Committee are dismayed to note that the entire scheme and gamut of funding pattern as envisaged for Sainik Schools has in fact dissuaded the States from taking proactive part in opening up of the new schools. The Committee took serious note of this issue in various reports whereby it was recommended that the entire funding of all Sainik Schools be made by the Central Government on the patterns of Kendriya Vidyalayas. However, citing the Bhagidari concept the Ministry was not agreeable to this suggestion. In addition to the land, the entire capital expenditure such as buildings furniture educational equipments, major portion of recurring expenditures, scholarships for domicile cadets are mandated to be met by the State Governments. As is evident, not many States/UTs are coming forward for establishing new Sainik Schools and even those who initiated the process did not take interest subsequently when they were intimated of their financial responsibilities. It may not be out of place here to emphasize that seven States and several Union Territories as mentioned in Part-I of this Report have no Sainik Schools at all. The Committee also note that the benefits of this Bhagidari concept and the envisaged arrangements for tuition fee are also not evenly spread out. For instance, schools in few States such as Karnataka, Uttarakhand, Bihar and Haryana get handsome amount as scholarship and as a result parents of these schools have to pay less in fee whereas, the schools in Gujarat, Rajasthan, Assam, Jammu and Kashmir and Madhya Pradesh are not getting regular scholarships from their States and hence parents have to pay more. Although, the Ministry have attempted to allocate Rs.1 crore to each Sainik School but the same has also not been actually disbursed as sufficient amount was not allocated in the budget for the current year. The Committee are also perturbed to note that out of the 11 requests received during the last five years from various States for opening new Sainik Schools, only four proposals could be finalized and the proposal for the rest stumbled either on the ground of unsuitability of the site proposed by the State Government as was the case of Sikkim and Jharkhand or when State Governments swayed away from sharing their financial obligations as was the case in the States of Punjab and Uttarakhand. Similarly, the proposal for opening of new schools in Orissa, Madhya Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh has also not reached the logical conclusion as the said State Governments have been requested to transfer the land, build the basic infrastructure and sign the Memorandum of Agreement. The Committee also observe that there is only one Sainik School in 'Ghora Khal' in Kumaun Mandal of Uttarakhand. Since Kumaun and Gharwal Regions have been traditional recruitment grounds for the Armed Forces, the Committee recommend that all possibilities be looked into by impressing the State Government to open one more Sainik School in the Gharwal Mandal.

The Committee conclude from the aforesaid scenario that the Sainik Schools have not been able to meet the main objective of setting up of these Schools that to remove regional imbalance in the officers cadres of the Armed Forces particularly when the most populous State of the country i.e. Uttar Pradesh is not having even a single Sainik School.

Having taken note of all the shortcomings mentioned above the Committee recommend that in no uncertain words the Ministry should revisit and rework the entire scheme of establishment of Sainik Schools *vis-à-vis* Bhgidari concept. Here the Committee may like to refer to the fact acknowledged by the Secretary during the course of examination of Demands for Grants (2011-12) whereby the Committee had been informed that the expenditure of running Sainik Schools in a year is just 50-60 crore. The Committee as such would like to emphasize that Rs.50 to 60 crore expenditure can easily be borne by the Central Government. As such the Committee would like to recommend that the entire funding for running and infrastructure of the Sainik Schools should be borne by the Central Government and as a Bhagidari, the State Governments may provide land for setting up these schools.

To correct the regional imbalance the Committee may strongly like to emphasize to amend the current guidelines within a timeframe so that at least one school is established in each of the State/UTs either by taking suo-moto initiatives by the Central Government or on the proposal of the respective State Government/UT administration. The Committee would like to see a situation whereby no State is left without a Sainik School especially the most populous State of Uttar Pradesh which at present has no Sainik School. Not only that the number of Sainik Schools in a State should be in proportion to the population. The most populous State of Uttar Pradesh which at present has no Sainik Schools should have adequate number of Sainik Schools in proportion to the population of the State. They also recommend that the Ministry mulls a new propitious guidelines so that this recommendation becomes operational at the earliest possible span of time. The steps initiated in this regard should be monitored at senior level in the Ministry on monthly basis and the achievements made in this regard be communicated to the Committee.

The Committee find that some of the State Governments like Punjab have taken innovative measures to build and sustain capacity of the students to compete in NDA/other entrance exams conducted to join the Defence Services. The Committee recommend that the Ministry should study such initiatives and motivate the States Governments to replicate the best of the models in this regard.

Reply of the Government

(A) Sainik Schools are established only on a request received from State Government/UTs as per the present dispensation. At per present estimates, for establishing/raising a new Sainik School, Rs. 50-70 crore are required for basic infrastructure apart from the cost of land. Further, annual expenditure is also involved. Therefore, the role of State Government in opening and running a Sainik School cannot be dispensed with. As and when requests are received from State Governments/UTs, they are examined on merit and necessary action is taken in the matter.

(B) State Governments provide scholarship to the cadets of Sainik Schools belonging to that State as per their own policy. Central Government has no say in this regard.

(C) An amount of Rs. 1 crore each to Sainik School, Imphal and Sainik School, Goalpara, Rs. 91 lakh to Sainik School, Chittorgarh and Rs. 75 lakh to Sainik School, Rewa were provided during the financial year 2011-12 for infrastructure/ modernisation to the extent the funds could be made available. Efforts are being made to provide as much amount as possible for infrastructure/modernisation to Sainik Schools during the current financial year.

(D) Eleven requests have been received during the last five years from various State Governments for opening new Sainik Schools in their States. Out of these, four proposals have since been finalised and new Sainik Schools have since been opened. These are Punglwa in Nagaland (02.04.2007), Kodagu in Karnataka (18.10.2007), Ambikapur in Chhatisgarh (15.08.2008) and Rewari in Haryana (02.04.2009).

In the case of Sikkim, the State Government initially offered site at Ravangla on 20.01.2005 which was found suitable by the Ministry of Defence. On 25.01.2008, the State Government informed that the proposal to start Sainik School at Ravangla is not feasible and an alternate site at Bojoghari was proposed. In principle approval of Ministry of Defence was conveyed on 08.05.2008 for opening the Sainik School at Bojoghari. On 25.07.2008, the State Government informed that due to technical problems a new site has been identified at Namphing. The same was not found suitable by this Ministry. No further site has since been proposed by the State Government. Ultimately, the matter has been treated as closed.

The State of Punjab is already having a Sainik School at Kapurthala. In the year 2007, the Chief Minister, Punjab requested the Raksha Mantri to open one more Sainik School in the State. He was informed of the responsibilities and financial obligations of the State Government for opening the Sainik School. He was requested to forward the State Government's willingness to accept these responsibilities and confirmation regarding willingness to meet all requirements. No further reference has since been received from the State Government.

The State of Jharkhand is already having a Sainik School at Tilaiya. A proposal was received in the year 2007 for opening of one more Sainik School in the State at Gumla. The site proposed by the State Government was inspected by officers from Ministry of Defence but the same was not found suitable. No further reference has been received from the State Government after May, 2008.

The State of Uttarakhand is already having a Sainik School at Ghorakhal. In the year 2010, the Chief Minister, Uttarakhand requested the Raksha Mantri to open one more Sainik School in the State. He was informed of the responsibilities and financial obligations of the State Government for opening the Sainik School. He was requested to forward the State Government's willingness to accept these responsibilities and confirmation regarding willingness to meet all requirements. No further reference has since been received from the State Government.

Recently, Proposals have been received from the State Governments of Orissa, Madhya Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh for setting up new Sainik Schools in Sambalpur, Sagar and Chittoor districts respectively. After site inspection by officers of the Ministry, 'in principle' approval has been accorded for setting up of new Sainik Schools in these States. The State Governments have been requested to transfer the land, build up basic infrastructure and sign Memorandum of Agreement. Service Headquarters have been requested to give a commitment for sparing suitable service officers for the posts of Principal, Headmaster and Registrar. The construction of initial infrastructure required at proposed school at Chittoor is at advance stage and will start functioning from the academic session 2014-15. Matter relating to signing of MoA and proposed financial implication of recurring expenditure for establishment of Sainik School at Sambalpur has already been taken up with the State Government of Orissa.

(E) In regard to opening of Sainik School in the Garhwal Mandal of Uttarakhand, as soon as request is received from the State Government, the same would be examined on merit and necessary action will be taken in the matter.

(F) As regards opening of Sainik School at Uttar Pradesh, it is intimated that a proposal was sent to the State Government in 2009. State Government has refused to accept the proposal.

(G) In regard to opening of new Sainik Schools, once the State Government makes a commitment to provide suitable land, the requisite finance and MoA is signed Ministry of Defence takes further action on the proposal. Besides providing suitable land and signing of prescribed Memorandum of Agreement, the State Government has to provide basic infrastructure where the school can be opened. The school starts functioning as soon as the minimum requisite infrastructure is provided by the State Government. Therefore, the role of State Government in opening and running a Sainik School cannot be dispensed with. No proposal to change the funding pattern or to establish at least one Sainik School in each State/UT is under consideration.

(H) In regard to innovative measures taken by Punjab and other State Governments to build and sustain capacity of the students to compete in NDA/other entrance exams conducted to join the Defence Services, this Ministry is not aware of such innovative measures. However, matter has been taken up with Government of Punjab on recent initiative taken by them. On receipt of information from the Government of Punjab, the same will be analysed and necessary action will be taken as deemed fit.

(Please see para 21-24 of Chapter I)

Recommendation (Para No. 7)

Issues related to land for setting up of Sainik Schools in various States and apportioning funds from MPLAD Scheme

The Committee note that the building for proposed Sainik School at Nalanda was to be constructed between 2003 and 2005. To the utter dismay of the Committee this has not happen even after an elapse of about seven years. The main reason attributed for this delay is the unsuitability of the land. The Committee also observe that now the suitable land has been earmarked and the tender for the construction of the building was finalized in September, 2011 after which the construction of compound wall is in progress. Likewise, the Committee find that evident delay has taken place in the construction of the Sainik School at Gopalganj in Bihar. This delay, too took place due to unsuitable land provided by the State Government and the onus of land filling of the same was, technically taken by it. The Committee deprecate the delays of such nature where problems surfaced due to the unsuitability of land for setting up of Sainik Schools. Therefore, the Committee desire that if possible the surplus land from suitable cantonment areas be provided for Sainik Schools in exchange of equal area of land from the respective State Governments. This is all the more the reason for the Committee to believe that responsibilities of such nature should be borne by the Central Government as these schools eventually provide skilled, trained and competent manpower for meeting the precious Defence related human resource needs. The Ministry should explore setting up of new Sainik Schools on the land donated by the individuals/trusts etc.

One avenue for fund raising for the infrastructural developments of Sainik Schools could be apportioning funds from the Members of Parliament Local Area Development

Scheme. The Member of Parliament is also part of the Local Board of Administration where the school exists. The Committee have learnt that although requests were made during the years 2010 and 2011 at the level of principles of Sainik Schools for seeking such funds from MPLAD Schemes but only for one Sainik at Amravathi Nagar Rs.5 lakhs were given. The Committee may like to recommend that Members of Parliament may be approached through a much higher pedestal for apportioning funds for the Sainik Schools falling in their constituencies. The Committee would like to be apprised of the initiatives taken in this regard.

The Committee further note that largest area of land for defence purposes has been acquired in Jaisalmer, a district in State of Rajasthan which is one of the desert districts of the country. The Committee are constraint to note that having contributed extensively by way of providing land for defence purposes only one Sainik School could so far be set up in Chittorgarh. The Committee strongly recommend that the Ministry should take up urgent steps to set up Sainik Schools in desert areas in various States either by taking suo-moto action on the part of the Central Government or initiating the proposal by the respective State Governments.

Reply of the Government

(A) Land for setting up of Sainik Schools

The provision of land by the State Government is a pre-requisite for opening of Sainik School. Due to training and operational requirements of armed forces, it is not possible to spare land for Sainik Schools from the cantonment areas. Land donated by the individuals/trusts etc. may result in undue interference by such individuals/trusts in functioning of the Sainik School. Further, in such cases, scholarship and annual recurring expenditure will also not be provided by the State Government.

(B) Apportioning funds from MPLAD Scheme

Requests have been made during the year 2009 at Raksha Rajya Mantri level and during years 2010 and 2011 at the level of Principals of the Sainik Schools for apportioning funds from Member of Parliament Local Area Development Fund. There has not been a very encouraging response. However, such requests may be made again.

(C) Opening Sainik Schools in desert areas

As and when proposal is received from the State Government the same would be examined and necessary action will be taken.

(Please see para 27 of Chapter I)

CHAPTER V

RECOMMENDATIONS / OBSERVATIONS IN RESPECT OF WHICH GOVERNMENT HAVE FURNISHED INTERIM REPLIES

Recommendation No. 3

Comparative Analysis of such schools internationally

Another area of concern as observed by the Committee is that even in this modern world where technology has shortened all distances, the Ministry has not bothered to undertake any comparative analysis of the functioning of Sainik Schools vis-à-vis such schools, if any, existing in foreign countries mainly developed countries. The Committee, therefore, recommend that a comparative analysis of the institutions, if any, existing in the foreign countries be made and the outcome of the same be intimated to the Committee. It is needless to say that advance practices of such international schools be replicated in Sainik Schools by taking the desired initiatives.

Reply by the Government

The scheme of Sainik Schools is unique and peculiar in nature. No school/institution of identical in nature has come across to notice of this Ministry. Therefore, no comparative analysis could be carried out. However, the matter has been taken up with Ministry of External Affairs to find out the existence of similar institutions in other countries so that further necessary action could be taken.

CHAPTER VI

RECOMMENDATIONS/OBSERVATIONS IN RESPECT OF WHICH FINAL REPLIES OF
THE GOVERNMENT ARE STILL AWAITED

- Nil -

NEW DELHI;
10 February, 2014
21 Magha, 1935 (Saka)

RAJ BABBAR,
Chairman,
Standing Committee on Defence

Annexure-I
(Refers to Reply to Para No. 11)

S. No	Name of Sainik School	Date of incident	Findings of the Court of Inquiry	Action taken
1.	Kapurthala	7 th August, 2009	A cadet of class IX was beaten by four cadets of class XII on 7 th August, 2009 after lunch and again after games time on the same day outside dormitory.	All the four cadets involved in the incident were withdrawn from the school.
2.	Satara	17 th July, 2010	One cadet of class XII has been found guilty of manhandling cadets of class VIII, IX & X.	The cadet involved in the incident was withdrawn from the school.
3.	Chittorgarh	29 th Aug, 2010	Four cadets were found guilty of inciting, assault of appointments which resulted in injuries to two cadets.	All the four cadets involved in the incident were withdrawn from the school.
4.	Satara	10 th Sept., 2010	One cadet of Class XI manhandled cadet one cadet of class VIII.	A fine of Rs. 2,000/- was levied on the Cadet involved in the incident and an affidavit was obtained from his parents that repetition of such instance by the cadet in future will be punishable as per rules and Ragging Act.
5.	Chittorgarh	13 th Sept., 2010	One cadet of class XI locked a cadet in cupboard and hid key.	The cadet involved in the incident was withdrawn from the School.
6.	Satara	October, 2010	Two cadets were found guilty of slapping to one cadet of class X and one cadet of class IX.	A fine of Rs. 2,000/- was levied on the Cadets involved in the incident and an affidavit was obtained from their parents that repetition of such instance by the cadets in future will be punishable as per rules and Ragging Act.

7.	Tilaiya	November 2010	Allegations made through the media by cadet Shankar Khalko of being ragged by senior students are falls. The incident of mass punishment, belting and manhandling was an aberration and not a routine practice. The student appointments while carrying out punishments as corrective measures resorted to giving unauthorised punishment. Ex- cadet Anand Prakash and Ex-cadet Arvind Kumar are solely blameworthy for manhandling of junior cadets. School authorities and adm. staff of the school were not aware of the incident till it was aired in electronic media on 14 November, 2011.	After examining the report of the court of inquiry, circulars have been issued to Sainik Schools in regard to discipline in the Schools. Disciplinary action has been initiated against the then Principal, Headmaster and Registrar of the school for supervisory lapses. Replies of the then Principal, Headmaster and Registrar of the school, in response to the show cause notices issued to them, have been examined and the matter is being taken up with concerned Service Hqrs. In regard to the two cadets involved in the incident, it has been observed that SP, Koderma has already lodged an FIR against the two boys involved in the incident. Case has been filed against them under the provisions of Juvenile Act in the Court of Law.
8.	Chittorgarh	29 th Dec., 2010	Two cadets indulged in physical ragging of a junior cadet and forcing him to fetch beer from nearby village.	The cadets involved in the incident were withdrawn from the school.
9.	Chittorgarh	16 th March, 2011	Four cadets of class XII and one Cadet of class X were involved in group violence and indiscipline.	The cadets involved in the incident were withdrawn from the school.
10.	Chittorgarh	17 th March, 2011	One cadet of class XII was involved in physically assaulting of cadets of class X.	He was administered a stern warning to be careful in future.
11.	Chittorgarh	21 st and 22 nd December, 2011	Cadets of class IX and Class VII have been found involved in ragging/group clashes.	Four cadets were withdrawn from the school. Five cadets were suspended for one month and one cadet was suspended for 15 days.

2301 0600(Honorary Secretary)
2301 5769(Under Secretary)
2301 1498(Inspecting Officer)
2301 4731(Sainik Schools Cell)

Annexure-II
(Refers to Reply to Para No. 11)

No.30(7)/2012/D(SSC)

Board of Governors
Sainik Schools Society
Ministry of Defence
New Delhi.

Dated the August, 2012

To,
The Principal
All Sainik Schools.

Subject : Proactive measures to reinforce the concept of discipline in Sainik Schools – obtaining of affidavit from cadets as well as parents/guardians in regard to anti ragging.

This is in continuation to this office letter of even No. dated 7th March, 2012 on the above subject.

2. It has been observed that though adequate rules and regulations on maintenance of discipline among cadets of Sainik Schools have already been in existence in Sainik Schools, however, keeping in view the strictures/directives/guidelines passed by Supreme Court in the matter and to make the existing system more effective, it has been decided that an affidavit from the parent/guardian and an undertaking from cadet may be obtained with effect from the current academic session.
3. Accordingly, one copy each of the affidavit and undertaking to be obtained from Parent/Guardian (at the time of admission of the cadet in the school) and from the Cadets (every year at the time of start of new academic session) are enclosed. Affidavit may also be obtained from the parent/guardian of the cadets who are already studying in the school.
4. All Principals are requested to take appropriate action in the matter and a report in this regard may also be sent to this office.
5. This has approval of Joint Secretary (Training).

Encl: As above.

(Prem Parkash)
Under Secretary
for Hony. Secy., Sainik Schools Society

UNDERTAKING BY THE CADET

1 _____ (full) name of student with admission/registration/enrolment number) S/o D/o Shri/Smt. _____, having been admitted to Sainik School _____ am fully aware of what constitutes ragging.

2) I am fully aware of the penal and administrative action that is liable to be taken against me in case I am found guilty of indulging in or abetting ragging, actively or passively, or being part of a conspiracy to promote ragging.

3) I hereby solemnly aver and undertake that

a) I will not indulge in any behaviour or act that may be constituted as ragging.

b) I will not participate in or abet or propagate through any act of commission or omission any act that may be constituted as ragging.

4) I hereby affirm that, if found guilty of ragging, I am liable for punishment without prejudice to any other criminal action that may be taken against me under any penal law or any law for the time being in force.

5) Declared this _____ day of _____ month of _____ year.

Signature of deponent

Name

VERIFICATION

Verified that the contents of this undertaking are true to the best of my knowledge and no part of the same is false and nothing has been concealed or misstated therein.

Verified at _____ (place) on this the _____ (day) of _____ (month) _____ (year).

Signature of deponent

AFFIDAVIT BY PARENT/GARDIAN

1. Mr./Mrs/Ms. _____ (full name of parent/guardian) father/mother/guardian of, (full name of student with admission/registration/enrolment number), having been admitted to Sainik School _____.

2) I am fully aware of what constitutes ragging.

3) I am also fully aware of the penal and administrative action that is liable to be taken against my ward in case he is found guilty of indulging in or abetting ragging, actively or passively, or being part of a conspiracy to promote ragging.

4) I hereby solemnly aver and undertake that

a) My ward will not indulge in any behaviour or act that may be constituted as ragging

b) My ward will not participate in or abet or propagate any act of commission or omission that may be constituted as ragging.

5) I hereby accept that, if found guilty of ragging, my ward is liable for punishment without prejudice to any other criminal action that may be taken against me under any penal law or any law for the time being in force.

6) I hereby declare that my ward has not been expelled or debarred from admission in any institution in the country on account of being found guilty of, abetting or being part of a conspiracy to promote, ragging and further affirm that , in case the declaration is found to be untrue, the a d m i s s i o n o f w a r d i s liable to be cancelled. Declared this _____ day of _____ month of _____ year.

Signature of deponent

Name :

Address :

Telephone/Mobile No :

VERIFICATION

Verified that the contents of this affidavit are true to the best of my knowledge and no part of the affidavit is false and nothing has been concealed or misstated therein. Verified at (place) on this the (day) of (month), (year).

Signature of deponent

Solemnly affirmed and signed in my presence on this the (day) of (month) (year) after reading the contents of this affidavit.

OATH COMMISSIONERE

AFFIDAVIT BY PARENT/GARDIAN

1. Mr./Mrs/Ms. _____ (full name of parent/guardian) father/mother/guardian of, (full name of student with admission/registration/enrolment number), having been admitted to Sainik School _____.

2) I am fully aware of what constitutes ragging.

3) I am also fully aware of the penal and administrative action that is liable to be taken against my ward in case he is found guilty of indulging in or abetting ragging, actively or passively, or being part of a conspiracy to promote ragging.

4) I hereby solemnly aver and undertake that

a) My ward will not indulge in any behaviour or act that may be constituted as ragging

b) My ward will not participate in or abet or propagate any act of commission or omission that may be constituted as ragging.

5) I hereby accept that, if found guilty of ragging, my ward is liable for punishment without prejudice to any other criminal action that may be taken against me under any penal law or any law for the time being in force.

6) I hereby declare that my ward has not been expelled or debarred from admission in any institution in the country on account of being found guilty of, abetting or being part of a conspiracy to promote, ragging and further affirm that , in case the declaration is found to be untrue, the a d m i s s i o n o f w a r d i s liable to be cancelled. Declared this _____ day of _____ month of _____ year.

Signature of deponent

Name :

Address :

Telephone/Mobile No :

VERIFICATION

Verified that the contents of this affidavit are true to the best of my knowledge and no part of the affidavit is false and nothing has been concealed or misstated therein. Verified at (place) on this the (day) of (month), (year).

Signature of deponent

Solemnly affirmed and signed in my presence on this the (day) of (month) (year) after reading the contents of this affidavit.

OATH COMMISSIONERE

Annexure-III

(Refers to Reply to Para No. 11)

2301 0600(Honorary Secretary)
2301 5769(Under Secretary)
2301 1498(Inspecting Officer)
2301 4731(Sainik Schools Cell)

No.30(2)/2012/D(SSC)

Board of Governors
Sainik Schools Society
Ministry of Defence
New Delhi.

Dated the August, 2012

To,

The Principal
All Sainik Schools.

Subject : Directive of Sainik Schools Society on cadets discipline.

In continuation to this office letter of even No. Dated 28th March, 2012 giving specific instructions on maintaining of cadets discipline, the following additional directives are issued in order to further augment the overall discipline in Sainik Schools.

(I) Co-location of residential accommodation of House Master / Hostel Supdt / Ward boys.

All Principals are requested to ensure that at least one House Master resides along with the cadets in their hostel in order to exercise constant supervision and to provide necessary guidance to cadets. Additionally, one Hostel Supdt./Ward boy should also reside in each hostel so as to carry out their specific duties as well as assist the House Master in maintaining discipline at all times. In these schools where residential accommodation is not presently available, Principals shall make alternative arrangements to ensure co-location of House Master / Hostel Supdt / Ward Boy on top priority. If considered necessary, additions/alterations may be carried out in the cadets hostels to ensure co-location.

In these schools, where the number of Hostel Supdts / Ward Boys is less in relation to number of cadets and Hostels, or the hostels are widely dispersed, Principals shall fully involve the Junior teachers to carry out the job of House Master. They would also oversee the duties carried out by Hostel Supdt / Ward boys in addition to their academic duties. All hostels shall be properly supervised at all times.

(II) Effectiveness of Duty Master

All Principals are requested to ensure that a Duty Master is assigned for each day and his duties are comprehensively specified in the school Standing Orders. The duty master of the day shall visit each hostel at least ones during

day and at irregular intervals during night to carry out necessary checks. All occurrences of the day will be recorded in the specified Duty Master register. The register shall be put up every morning to the RR/HM and Principal for their scrutiny and further directions.

(III) Communication facility for HM / Duty Master / Hostel Supdt / Ward Boys.

All Principals shall ensure that the above staff members are provided with suitable facility for speedy communication with their superior officers at all times. This is necessary to ensure speedy remedial action in case of violation of school discipline or any untoward incident.

(IV) Selection and Powers of cadets holding School Appointments

All Principals shall ensure that suitable cadets are chosen for school Appointments like School Captain / House Captain etc. Their specific duties and powers shall be clearly spelt out in the school Standing Orders issued by the Principals. This would include authority for cadets fall in, corrective physical drill to be given to Junior cadets under supervision etc. all serving Defence personnel belonging to the NCC and Physical Instructors of APTC should be fully utilized in implementing and supervising the task of all school appointments and they shall be present for all organized PT parades and corrective drills.

(V) Counselling of Cadets

The Sainik Schools society is in the process of considering appointment of regular counsellor of each school. In the interim period, all Principals shall nominate teachers trained as counsellor at FDRC, senior teachers etc. for regular counselling of cadets indulging in repeated act of indiscipline. Details of such counselling should be duly recorded in the register. Parents are to be kept informed of the indiscipline acts of their wards.

(VI) Conduct of School Assembly

Proper School Assembly shall be conducted daily and suitable instructions / guidelines on discipline should be given to the cadets from time to time by Principal, Headmaster and Registrar. The academic staff along with the NCC and APTC staff shall carry out the necessary check of cadets turn out, cleanliness and discipline before, during and after the assembly.

(VII) Conduct of regular PTA meetings

All Principals shall insure regular conduct of Parents Teacher meeting under the chairmanship of Principal / Headmaster. The parent community should be actively co-opted and involved in assisting the school in maintaining overall discipline and corrective action taken where ever required. Points put forward by the PTA members should be given due attention and proceedings of all PTA meetings should be properly recorded in a register maintained for this purpose.

2. The above directives are in addition to all statutory guidelines and policy letters already issued by the Sainik Schools Society on Anti-ragging measures and maintenance of school discipline. All Principals are required submit quarterly compliance and Action Taken Report to the Hony. Sec. by end of every June, September, December & March.

3. Conclusion

Maintenance of School discipline and decorum is a very important component of training of Sainik Schools cadets and contributes to their overall personality development. All schools staff are required expected to fully involve themselves in the above tasks and extend full co-operation to the Principal, Headmaster & Registrar at all times.

(Rabindra Prasad)
Director (Training) &
Hony. Secy., Sainik Schools Society
Tele : 23010600

STANDING COMMITTEE ON DEFENCE

MINUTES OF THE FOURTH SITTING OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON DEFENCE (2013-14)

The Committee sat on Monday, the 21st October, 2013 from 1500 hrs. to 1600 hrs. in Committee Room 'G-074', Parliament Library Building, New Delhi.

PRESENT

SHRI RAJ BABBAR

-

CHAIRMAN

LOK SABHA

2. Shri Sameer Bhujbal
3. Shri R. Dhruvanarayana
4. Shri P. Karunakaran
5. Shri Asaduddin Owaisi
6. Shri Amarnath Pradhan
7. Prof. Saugata Roy
8. Shri Uday Singh
9. Shri Mahabali Singh
10. Shri R. Thamaraiselvan

RAJYA SABHA

11. Shri Naresh Gujral
12. Shri Mukhtar Abbas Naqvi
13. Shri T.K. Rangarajan

SECRETARIAT

1. Dr. R.K. Chadha - Additional Secretary
2. Shri R.K. Jain - Joint Secretary
3. Shri D.S. Malha - Director
4. Shri Sanjeev Sharma - Addl. Director

WITNESSES

Sl. No. Name and designation

1. Shri Ranbir Singh, IAS, Resident Commissioner, Mizoram
2. Mr. Lalbiakzama, Joint Secretary, Home Department, Government of Mizoram
3. Shri P.K. Srivastava, Principal Secretary, Education, Meghalaya
4. Shri Ramesh Negi, Development Commissioner, Arunachal Pradesh
5. Mrs. Rinchen Ongmu, Chief Secretary, Sikkim
6. Shri Thomas Chandy, Principal Secretary, HRD, Sikkim
7. Shri N.K Pradhan, Dy. Director, HRD, Sikkim
8. Dr. S.K. Panda, Chief Secretary, Tripura
9. Shri J.K. Sinha, Resident Commissioner, Tripura Bhawan, New Delhi
10. Shri Jitendra Kumar, Secretary, Education Department, U.P.
11. Shri Parimal Rai, IAS, Principal Secretary (WR), Goa

Representatives of the Ministry of Defence

12. Shri AK Bishnoi, Addl. Secretary
13. Shri Vikram Dev Dutt, Joint Secy. (Trg.)
14. Shri Saurabh Kumar, Dy. Secy. (Trg. & Cer.) & Hony. Secy., Sainik School Society
15. Gp. Capt. Surinder Singh, IO, Sainik School Society
16. Col Rajveer Singh, IO, Sainik School Society

2. At the outset, the Chairman welcomed the Members to the sitting of the Committee. Thereafter, the representatives of the Ministry of Defence were called in along with the representatives of the seven states where there is no Sainik School namely Mizoram, Tripura, Meghalaya, Arunachal Pradesh, Sikkim, Goa and Uttar Pradesh. The representatives of the

seven States submitted their position on not having a Sainik School in their respective states. Members of the Committee posed various queries before the officials of Defence and representatives of States which included funding pattern for Sainik Schools wherein one of the representative suggested that funding pattern of Sainik School should be on the lines of that of Navodaya Vidyalaya, availability of land in their States etc. The States from the North-East requested for enhanced central responsibility for opening up of Sainik School to which Committee gave a thorough consideration. The queries of Members were satisfactorily replied to by representatives of the Ministry and the states.

(The Witnesses then withdrew)

A copy of verbatim record of the proceedings has been kept.

The Committee then adjourned.

STANDING COMMITTEE ON DEFENCE

MINUTES OF THE SIXTH SITTING OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON DEFENCE (2013-14)

The Committee sat on Thursday, the 19th December, 2013 from 1500 hrs. to 1645 hrs. in Main Committee Room, Parliament House Annexe, New Delhi.

PRESENT

SHRI RAJ BABBAR

-

CHAIRMAN

LOK SABHA

2. Shri Kamal Kishor `Commando`
3. Shri Mithilesh Kumar
4. Smt. Mala Rajya Laxmi Shah
5. Prof. Saugata Roy
6. Rajkumari Ratna Singh

RAJYA SABHA

7. Shri Pankaj Bora
8. Shri Prakash Javadekar
9. Shri Ashwani Kumar
10. Shri Mukut Mithi
11. Shri C.M. Ramesh
12. Shri T.K. Rangarajan

SECRETARIAT

- | | | | |
|----|---------------------|---|----------------------|
| 1. | Dr. R.K. Chadha | - | Additional Secretary |
| 2. | Shri R.K. Jain | - | Joint Secretary |
| 3. | Shri D.S. Malha | - | Director |
| 4. | Shri Sanjeev Sharma | - | Addl. Director |
| 5. | Shri Rahul Singh | - | Under Secretary |

2. At the outset, the Chairman welcomed the Members to the sitting of the Committee. Thereafter, the Committee took up 21st report for consideration and adoption. The report was adopted with minor amendments.

XXX

XXX

XXX

XXX

XXX

XXX

XXX

XXX

XXX

XXX

A copy of verbatim record of the proceedings has been kept.

The Committee then adjourned.

*Not related with the report

APPENDIX II

ANALYSIS OF THE ACTION TAKEN BY THE GOVERNMENT ON THE RECOMMENDATIONS/OBSERVATIONS CONTAINED IN THE SIXTEENTH REPORT (FIFTEENTH LOK SABHA) ON 'CRITICAL REVIEW OF FUNCTIONING OF SAINIK SCHOOLS'

1.	Total number of recommendations	13
2.	Recommendations/Observations which have been accepted by the Government	
	Para Nos. 1-2, 4, 5 (C), 8, 10, 11, 12-13	
		Total : 09 Percentage: 69%
3.	Recommendations/Observations which the Committee do not desire to pursue in view of the replies of the Government	
	Para No. 9	
		Total : 01 Percentage: 7%
4.	Recommendations/Observations in respect of which Replies of the Government have not been accepted by the Committee and which require reiteration	
	Para Nos. 6 & 7	
		Total : 02 Percentage: 15%
5.	Recommendations/Observations in respect of which Government have furnished interim replies	
	Para No. 3	
		Total : 01 Percentage: 7%
6.	Recommendations/Observations in respect of which Final replies of the government are still awaited	
	-Nil-	
		Total : Nil Percentage: 0%

