

MINISTRY OF HUMAN
RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT
(DEPTT. OF EDUCATION)
NAVODAYA VIDYALAYAS

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE
1993-94

TENTH LOK SABHA



सत्यमेव जयते

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

THIRTY-SIXTH REPORT
ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

(1993-94)

(TENTH LOK SABHA)

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DEVELOPMENT
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Presented to Lok Sabha on 9.12.1993

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CORRIGENDA TO THE 36TH REPORT ON THE
 MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT
 (DEPT. OF EDUCATION) - NAVUDAYA
 VIDYALAYAS

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COMPOSITION OF THE ESTIMATES COMMITTEE
(1993-94)

Dr. Krupasindhu Bhoi — *Chairman*

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3. Shri Chhitubhai Gamit
4. Shri Parshuram Gangwar
5. Shri S.K. Gangwar
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1. Shri G. L. Batra — *Additional Secretary*
2. Shri Murari Lal — *Joint Secretary*
3. Shri K.C. Dandona — *Deputy Secretary*
4. Shri R. C. Gupta — *Under Secretary*

INTRODUCTION

I, the Chairman of the Estimates Committee having been authorised to submit the Report on their behalf, present this 36th Report on the Ministry of Human Resource Development (Department of Education)—Navodaya Vidyalayas.

2. The subject was taken up for the examination by the Estimates Committee (1992-93) of the 10th Lok Sabha which considered the replies to a detailed questionnaire on the subject as furnished by the Ministry of Human Resource Development (Department of Education). That Committee also took evidence of the representatives of the Ministry on 29.09.92 and 09.11.92.

3. The Report was considered and adopted by the Committee at their sitting held on 09.09.93. The *Minutes of the sittings of the Committee form Part II of the Report.

4. The Committee wish to express their thanks to the officers of the Ministry of Human Resource Development (Department of Education) for furnishing detailed written information as was desired by the Committee in connection with their examination of the subject and for sharing with the Committee their views concerning the matters which came up for discussion during evidence. The Committee also appreciate the frankness with which officers shared their views, perceptions and constraints with the Committee

5. The Report is divided into following Chapters:

- (i) Introductory;
- (ii) Constitutional, Organisational and Administrative aspects of Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti;
- (iii) Construction of Navodaya Vidyalayas; and
- (iv) Infrastructural facilities provided to Navodaya Vidyalayas.

6. In Chapter I of the Report the focus is upon establishment of Navodaya Vidyalayas, admission procedure, reservation, medium of instruction, migration of students and implementation of three language formula.

7. The Committee have observed that after introducing the scheme of Navodaya Vidyalayas in 1986 the Ministry of Human Resource Development has been able to open 280 Vidyalayas in 443 districts so far. 32 Vidyalayas were in the process of being opened and proposal for

* Not Printed. One copy laid on the Table of the House and five copies placed in Parliament Library.

starting another 55 Vidyalayas was pending with various State Governments/Central Government authorities. The Committee have urged the Government that atleast one school in each of the districts, as envisaged in the National Education Policy 1986, should be started without any further delay and necessary finances provided to the Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti, an Autonomous Society registered under the Societies Registration Act (XXI of 1860), responsible for running Navodaya Vidyalayas. They have also desired that pace setting role of Navodaya Vidyalayas should be activated and vocational courses started in all these Vidyalayas.

8. In Chapter II of the Report, the Committee have *inter-alia* urged the Ministry of Human Resource Development (Department of Education) to call the meetings of the Samiti and the Executive Committee as per rules of the Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti so that important decisions should not be delayed and Members of these bodies have a real feeling of participation. They have also desired that the Executive Committee meeting should be convened before appointment/promotions are made and in cases where Chairman had to take decisions in exigencies of the situation, the decisions should be placed before the Executive Committee in the very next meeting for ratification.

9. The Committee have also desired that Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti/ Ministry of Human Resource Development should keep a continuous watch and monitor the action taken on the complaints/allegations of molestations/rape of the girl students irrespective of the fact whether there are written complaints or not. The Committee have also recommended that all the vacant posts in Navodaya Vidyalayas should be filled up on priority basis under intimation to them. They have also desired that the Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti should get their estimated expenditure prepared for every quarter in advance and get it approved by the Executive Committee in their quarterly meetings.

10. In Chapter III of the Report focus has been on construction of Navodaya Vidyalayas buildings. The Committee have desired that any new Navodaya Vidyalaya should be sanctioned only after land has been provided by the respective State Governments and funds for construction of building including construction of wall around the Vidyalaya released.

Central Building Research Institute should also be asked to prepare standard designs for these Vidyalayas so that there may not be any time lag and escalation in cost of construction of buildings for these schools. They have also urged the Ministry that in future penalty clause should invariably be included in all the agreements entered into with construction agencies for delay in execution of works, etc. It has also been desired that maintenance of school buildings should be given due priority and some agency be made responsible for proper maintenance of each school.

11. Chapter IV of the Report discusses that infrastructural facilities provided to Navodaya Vidyalayas. The Committee have urged the Government that drinking water facilities should be provided in all Navodaya Vidyalayas and where there are no proper arrangements for electricity supply, generator sets should be provided on priority basis. They have also desired that telephone facilities should be provided to each and every Navodaya Vidyalaya on priority basis.

12. The Committee have also suggested to evolve the process of continuous comprehensive evaluation of this scheme through an independent agency.

13. The Committee would like to express their thanks to the Estimates Committee (1992-93) for taking evidence on the subject and obtaining valuable information thereon. The composition of the Committee is given at Appendix II.

14. For facility of reference, the recommendations/conclusions of the Committee have been side-lined/printed in the thick type in the body of the Report and have also been reproduced in consolidated form in Appendix III of the Report.

NEW DELHI;
November 23, 1993

Kartika 2, 1915 (S)

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI
Chairman,
Estimates Committee.

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTORY

1.1 National Education Policy, 1986 provides for the establishment of pace-setting schools where good quality education could be imparted to talented children from rural areas to enable them to proceed at a faster pace, irrespective of their capacity to pay for it. The policy further envisaged that pace-setting schools intended to serve the above purpose, would be established in various parts of the country on a given pattern, but with full scope for innovation and experimentation. Their broad aims were to serve the objective of excellence coupled with equity and social justice (with reservation for SCs and STs), to promote national integration by providing opportunities to the talented children largely rural, from different parts of the country, to live and learn together, to develop their full potential, and most importantly, to become catalysts of a nation-wide programme of school improvement.

1.2 Accordingly, a scheme was formulated under which it was decided to set up residential schools, to be called Navodaya Vidyalayas. The main objectives of the Navodaya Vidyalayas are:—

- (1) to provide good quality modern education including a Strong component of culture, inculcation of values, awareness of the environment, adventure activities and physical education to the talented children predominantly from the rural areas, without regard to their family's socio-economic education;
- (2) to ensure that all Students of Navodaya Vidyalayas attain a reasonable level of competence in three languages as envisaged in the Three-Language Formula; and
- (3) to serve, in each district, as focal points for improvement in quality of school education in general through sharing of experiences and facilities.

1.3 Navodaya Vidyalayas are residential co-educational institutions, primarily for children from rural areas. Hence, admission of children from urban areas is restricted to a maximum of one-fourth. Efforts are made to ensure that atleast one-third of the students in each Navodaya Vidyalaya are girls. Education in Navodaya Vidyalayas, including board and lodging, as well as the expenses on uniform, text books, stationery, rail/bus fare from and to the home, etc., is free for all students. The Navodaya Vidyalayas are affiliated to the Central Board of Secondary Education.

1.4 Navodaya Vidyalayas are run by the Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti which is an autonomous society under the Ministry of Human Resource Development. This Samiti has been registered as a Society under the Societies Registration Act (XXI of 1860) on 28.2.1986 at Delhi. The role and functions of the Samiti are discussed in a separate Chapter.

A. Establishment of Navodaya Vidyalayas

1.5 The role of Navodaya Vidyalayas as pace-setter institutions vis-a-vis other schools is attempted to be realised through their participation in the training of staff, in jointly organised activities, in the extension of new methods of teaching and in dissemination of information and in evaluation. They establish report with schools in their vicinity and provide guidance to primary schools for improvement of standards, sharing of facilities such as audio-visual equipment, micro-computers etc.

1.6 The scheme of Navodaya Vidyalayas provides for the establishment of one Navodaya Vidyalaya in each district under the Seventh Five Year Plan. The total number of district was 454 (as on 30.4.89) and the year-wise distribution of the opening of Navodaya Vidyalayas in these districts is as under:

1. Vidyalayas opened during 1985-86 (on experimental basis through NCERT)	002
2. Vidyalayas opened during 1986-87	081
3. Vidyalayas opened during 1987-88	126
4. Vidyalayas opened during 1988-89	047

1.7 The Ministry of Human Resource Development have, however, informed that out of 312 Navodaya Vidyalayas sanctioned in 443 District so far, 280 Vidyalayas have been opened, 32 schools are being opened and proposals for another 55 Vidyalayas has been pending.

1.8 The Navodaya Vidyalaya Scheme provides for adequate buildings for teaching, laboratories, boarding houses and staff quarters in these Vidyalayas. Hostel accommodation is provided in the form of dormitory with attached living quarters for the warden and family to promote a congenial family-like atmosphere for students. Separate dormitories are provided for girl—students.

1.9 The location and infra-structure for opening new Navodaya Vidyalayas is based on the offer of the State Governments in the first instance. The location of these schools as far as possible will be in rural areas. Efforts are made to attract contributions from philanthropists and local people. Depending upon the availability of necessary physical facilities and about 30 acres of land, new schools are sanctioned.

B. Admission Procedure

1.10 Admission to Navodaya Vidyalayas is made at the level of Class VI on the basis of a test designed and conducted by the NCERT. The medium of the test is mother-tongue or regional language through which the child studied and passed Class V. The test is of non-verbal nature, Class-neutral and so designed as to ensure that talented children from rural school are able to compete without suffering a disadvantage.

1.11 At least 75% of the seats in a district are to be filled by candidates selected from rural areas and remaining from the urban areas of the district.

1.12 Urban areas are those which are so defined in the 1981 census or in a subsequent Government notification. All other areas shall be considered as rural.

1.13 A candidate seeking admission under the rural quota must have studied and passed classes III, IV and V from recognised school/schools located in the rural area/areas.

C. Reservation

1.14 Reservation of seats in favour of children belonging to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes is to be provided in proportion to their population in the concerned district provided that in no district such reservation would be less than the national average. There is provision for reservation of seats for girls also.

D. Medium of Instruction

1.15 In view of the fact that most of the students so admitted would have been taught earlier through the medium of the mother-tongue/regional language, instruction is provided through the same medium upto VII or VIII class, during which time intensive teaching of Hindi/English, both as language subjects and co-media, is undertaken. Through skilful use of the media and of modern techniques of teaching languages, switch-over to Hindi/English after VII or VIII class presents no difficulty. Thereafter the common medium in all Navodaya Vidyalayas is Hindi for Social Studies and Humanities and English for Mathematics and Science.

E. Migration of Students

1.16 National integration is one of the important features of the scheme of Navodaya Vidyalayas.

1.17 The Schemes, therefore, provides migration of 20% students at the IX class level from one Navodaya Vidyalaya to another located in a different linguistic region. The migration is, approximately speaking, between Hindi-speaking districts and non-Hindi speaking districts.

F. Three Language Formula

1.18 The scheme of Navodaya Vidyalayas provides for implementation of three language formula. The third language taught in Hindi-speaking districts is linked with the migration of students as envisaged above. In the Hindi speaking district, the third language taught in a Navodaya Vidyalaya is the language of the 20% students migrating to the Vidyalaya from a non-Hindi region. This language is compulsory for all. In the non-Hindi regions, Navodaya Vidyalayas follow the normal three language formula i.e. regional language, Hindi and English.

Observation

1.19 The Committee note that the National Education Policy 1986 provided for the establishment of pace setting schools where good quality education could be imparted to talented children from rural areas to enable them to proceed at a faster pace, irrespective of their capacity to pay for it. These schools were to be established in various parts of the country on a given pattern, but with full scope for innovation and experimentation. It was provided in the policy that these schools would be residential and co-educational institutions, primarily for children from rural areas. Education in these schools (Navodaya Vidyalayas) including boarding and lodging, as well as expenses on uniform, text-books, stationery, rail/bus fare from and to the home etc. would be free for all students.

1.20 Admission to Navodaya Vidyalayas is made at the level of class VI on the basis of a test designed and conducted by NCERT. Atleast 75% of the seats in a district are to be filled by candidates selected from rural areas. Reservation of seats in favour of children belonging to SC and ST is to be provided in proportion to their population in the concerned district provided that in no district such reservation would be less than the national average. The medium of instruction would be mother-tongue and regional language upto Class VIII and thereafter the common in all Navodaya Vidyalayas would be Hindi for Social Studies and Humanities and English for Mathmetics and Science. The National Education Policy 1986 also provides migration of 20% students at the IXth Class level from the Navodaya Vidyalaya to another located in different lingusitic region with a view to promote national integration.

Recommendation

1.21 The scheme of Navodaya Vidyalayas provided for establishment of one Navodaya Vidyalaya in each district under the Seventh Five Year Plan. The Committee are constrained to note that even after introducing the scheme of Navodaya Vidyalayas in 1986, the Ministry of Human Resource Development had been able to open only 280 Vidyalayas in 443 districts. 32 Vidyalayas are in the process of being opened and proposal for another 55 Vidyalayas is pending with various State Governments/Central Government Authorities. The Committee recommend that atleast one school in each of the districts as envisaged in the National Education Policy, 1986 should be started without any further delay and necessary finances provided to the

Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti, an Autonomous Society registered under the Societies Registration Act (XXI of 1860) under the Ministry of Human Resource Development, responsible for running the Navodaya Vidyalayas.

1.22 The Committee also desire that the pace setting role of Navodaya Vidyalayas should be activated and vocational courses started in all these Vidyalayas so that the very purpose of setting up of these Navodaya Vidyalayas is not defeated.

1.23 The Committee may also be informed whether order regarding necessary reservations for SC/ST and rural students as provided in the National Education Policy, 1986, are actually being implemented.

CHAPTER II

CONSTITUTIONAL, ORGANISATIONAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE ASPECTS OF NAVODAYA VIDYALAYAS SAMITI

2.1 Navodaya Vidyalayas Samiti is an autonomous organisation with Minister of Human Resource Development as its Chairman. The Executive Head of the administrative pyramid is the Director and he is assisted at the headquarters by G.M. (Construction), Joint Directors, Deputy Directors etc. The Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti has seven Regional Offices.* Each Regional Office is under the charge of a Deputy Director who is assisted by Assistant Directors.

2.2 The objects for which the Society, *i.e.* Navodaya Vidyalayas Samiti is established are:

- (a) To establish, endow, maintain, control and manage schools (hereinafter called the Navodaya Vidyalaya) and to do all acts and things necessary for or conducive to the promotion of such schools which will have the following objectives:
 - (i) To provide good quality modern education including a strong component of culture, inculcation of values, awareness of the environment, adventurous activities and physical education—to the talented children predominantly from the rural areas without regard to their family's Socio-economic condition.
 - (ii) To provide facilities, at a suitable stage for instruction through a common medium *viz.* Hindi and English, all over the country.
 - (iii) To offer a common core-curriculum for ensuring comparability in standards and to facilitate an understanding of the common and composite heritage of our people.
 - (iv) To progressively bring students from one part of the country to another in each school to promote national integration and enrich the social content.
 - (v) To serve as a focal point for improvement in quality of school education through training of teachers in live situations and sharing of experiences and facilities.
- (b) To establish, develop, maintain and manage Hostels for the residence of students of Navodaya Vidyalayas;
- (c) To aid, establish and conduct other institutions as may be required for the furtherance of the Society's objects in any part of India;

* At Bhopal, Chandigarh, Hyderabad, Jaipur, Lucknow, Puna and Shillong.

- (d) To do all such things as may be considered necessary, incidental or conducive to the attainment of all or any of the objects of the society.

2.3 The functions of the Society as enumerated in the Memorandum of Association are:

- (a) To establish, develop, maintain and manage Navodaya Vidyalayas and hostels for the residence of students of these Vidyalayas;
- (b) To bid, establish and conduct other Institutions as may be required for the furtherance of the Society's objects in any part of India;
- (c) To lay down policies regarding curricula, media of instruction, admission of students and other programmes of Navodaya Vidyalayas;
- (d) To Commission periodic external evaluation of Navodaya Vidyalayas by competent organisations with a view to determine how far the objectives are being realised and to issue suitable directions;
- (e) To lay down the policies, Tules and regulations for the functioning and management of the society;
- (f) To maintain one or more funds to which shall be credited;
- (i) Money provided by the Central Government;
- (ii) Fees and other charges received by the Society;
- (iii) Moneys received by the Society by way of grants, gifts, donation, benefactions, bequests of transfers; and
- (iv) Moneys received by the Society in any other manner or from any other source not inconsistent with the objects of the Society or public policy;
- (g) To deposit all money credited to the Fund in such banks or to invest in such banks or to invest in such manner as the society may decide;
- (h) To acquire, hold and dispose of property in any manner whatsoever for the purpose of the Society provided that the prior approval of the Central Government, is obtained in the case of acquisition or disposal of the movable property;
- (i) To deal with any property belonging to the Society in such manner as may be deemed fit for advancing any of the objects aforesaid;
- (j) To borrow or raise moneys with or without securities or on the security of a monthly charge, hypothecation of pledge, over all or any of the immovable or movable properties belonging to the Society or in any other manner whatsoever;

- (k) To draw, make, accept, endorse and discount cheques, notes or other negotiable instruments and for this purpose, to sign, execute and deliver such assurances and deeds as may be necessary for the purposes of the objectives of the Society;
- (l) To do all such things as may be considered necessary, incidental or conducive to the attainment of all or any of the objects of the Society.

2.4 According to Memorandum of Association, the Society shall consist of 22 Members as under:—

- (i) Minister in the Ministry of Human Resource Development..... Chairman.
- (ii) Vice-Chairman of the Society to be nominated by the Government of India.
- (iii) Representative of the Ministry of Human Resource Development.
- (iv) Representative of the Ministry of Finance (Ex-officio)... Financial Member.
- (v) Chairman, Central Board of Secondary Education (Ex-officio).
- (vi) Director, National Institute of Educational Planning and Administration (Ex-officio).
- (vii) Director, National Council of Educational Research and Training (Ex-officio)
- (viii) Commissioner, Kendriya, Vidyalaya Sangathan (Ex-officio).
- (ix-x) Two Education Secretaries of State/UT Governments to be nominated by the Ministry of Human Resource Development.
- (xi-xii) Two Directors of public Instruction or Directors of Education of State/UT Governments to be nominated by the Ministry of Human Resource Development.
- (xiii-xvi) Four Educationists/Scientists to be nominated by the Ministry of Human Resource Development.
- (xvii—xviii) Two representatives from the Industry to be nominated by the Ministry of Human Development.
- (xix—xx) Two Principals of Navodaya Vidyalaya to be nominated by the Ministry of Human Resource Development.
- (xxi) Director of the Society (Ex-officio).
- (xxii) Joint Director (Admn.) and Ex-officio Secretary of the Society.

2.5 Asked to explain the rationale for having two representatives from Industry in the Samiti, the Ministry of Human Resource Development stated:

“One of the important objectives of education and also of education in Navodaya Vidyalayas, was to relate education to the needs of the Society. Therefore, it was considered appropriate to include representatives from Industry more so in the context of Vocational Courses to be introduced in Navodaya Vidyalayas.”

2.6 The Ministry, in a subsequent note furnished to the Committee, explained that the representatives of the Industry were included for seeking advice on vocational courses and providing opportunities of factual work experience whenever required.

2.7 To a question why representation had not been provided in the Samiti to parents, public men and women of eminence and the representatives of the people, the Ministry stated:

“This point has not been raised hitherto. It is apparent that the intention at the time when the Samiti was established, was to include those representatives who would be operationally involved in implementation of the Scheme. It may be noted that women have been nominated to the Samiti. However, any recommendation made by the Committee will definitely guide the Ministry in this regard.”

2.8 The Ministry in a written note has further stated that the above suggestion had been noted and the matter would be placed before the Samiti for consideration.

2.9 When pointed out that under the present rules there was no scope for elected representatives to be included in either Samiti or in the local body. Even in the Advisory Committee there was no representation for the elected Members especially Members belonging to Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha. The Secretary, Ministry of Human Resource Development stated during evidence:

“I think it is a very valid idea and there can be no two opinions about it. There is a Vidyalaya Managing Committee which is constituted to oversee the performance of Navodaya Vidyalayas where there is one person from the public who has also been asked to be associated. This inclusion we hope will help in good performance, monitoring the services better ensuring that things are done according to rules and regulations. The other major point is association of public representatives at the Samiti level right at the policy making level. This is a point which transpired just now. We have taken note of it and we will certainly convey this to the Government. I think this is a point which certainly needs to be considered.”

2.10 In the composition of Samiti and the Executive Committee there is a provision of appointment of Vice Chairman who is required to function in the absence of Chairman. Asked to state why the post of Vice-Chairman had not been filled so far, the Ministry stated:

“There is a provision for the appointment of a Vice-Chairman and no formal appointment has been made so far. The matter is under the consideration of the Government.”

2.11 During evidence on the subject, the representative of the Ministry of Human Resource Development clarified:

“There is a provision for Vice-Chairman but nothing has been decided so far. Initially we were waiting that the Department will be represented by some other Minister because at that time he was of a

rank of Cabinet Minister only. Now, the Department is being represented by the Minister and the proposal for the appointment of Vice Chairman is under consideration. So it is likely to be decided at the earliest.”

A. National Integration

2.12 One of the objectives of the NVS, as enumerated in article 3 of the Memorandum of Association was to progressively bring students from one part of the country to another in each school to promote national integration and enrich the social content.

2.13 It has also been stated that one of the main objectives of the Navodaya Vidyalaya scheme was to provide good quality modern education-including strong component of culture, inculcation of values, awareness of the environment, adventure activities—to the children, predominantly from the rural areas with regard to their family’s social economic conditions.

2.14 The Ministry, however, did not inform the Committee about the steps taken in this regard to the Committee. Rather off late some reports were published in the Press relating to the rape of girl students in these schools. What is more alarming is the fact that the members/teachers of these Vidyalayas and officials of Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti were involved in these cases.

2.15 When the attention of the Ministry was drawn towards these cases, the representative of the Ministry stated during evidence:—

“We do share the concern which you have expressed about this incident. We are very worried ourselves as to why these things are taking place, particularly at the level of a Principal or even a teacher. As you would find from our report, we have sent, as soon as we came to know of this incident, the Joint Director, was asked to visit the school to find out more details and to give a preliminary report after enquiry. He did go and when he was satisfied that there was some basis and that prima-facie there was reason to believe that the incident could have had some truth, he got the Principal suspended. He was of course carrying himself a suspension order also. When we came to know that the lady teacher who is in charge of the house had also been informed of this incident and that she had chosen to keep quiet, she has also been placed under suspension.

What we have later on come to know is that two teachers had gone to speak to the Deputy Director. We have had no occasion to verify from the Deputy Director because he was on leave. So the Joint Director has been asked to get in touch immediately to find out whether the teachers had really spoken to him and if so, why is it that he did not take any action immediately. We assure you, as

soon as the Joint Director is able to talk to the Deputy Director, suitable action would be taken.

In regard to this incident at Bhiwani, we have not so far received a report. We will immediately get this matter looked into and whatever is needed to be done, we will do definitely. We want to assure this Committee that we are ourselves very much concerned at such incidents. We do not approve of them and we do take immediate action as soon as it comes to our notice."

2.16 The witness further stated:

"Incidents of this type can be controlled or prevented only by a swift deterrent punishment. That is what we ourselves are intending on doing. Suspension is just a first step. Immediately charge-sheet is framed against the Principal. As soon as the departmental enquiry is concluded, further action would be taken against the Principal. If we are able to prove to our teachers that in cases where these incidents take place we will take swift deterrent punitive action which would include removal from service, then only it would be possible to control these incidents."

2.17 Explaining further the difficulties faced by the officials of Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti in tackling such problems the representative of the Ministry stated:

"I just want to speak on one or two points, which have been raised. Firstly, we would ourselves like criminal action to be taken against the teachers, principals or whoever is responsible for such acts. In fact, in the case of Faridabad school, we did try to have criminal action initiated as arrests can only be made possible if there is an FIR lodged with the local police. In these incidents, the parents do not want their children to be dragged into a court of law. It was because of this that the cases could not be filed. We would welcome a situation where the parents can cooperate with us and have a criminal case instituted. In the absence of that criminal case, all that we have in our authority to do is to have departmental proceedings and discharge the concerned person. So, we are taking the best course of action as far as possible. But the best course would have been to institute criminal case against the concerned so that the person concerned is arrested immediately. That course is not available to us because the parents are not willing to go along with us."

* * * * *

"The parents did not allow us to proceed. We have also said in our report that without FIR lodged with the police and without parents cooperation, we will be helpless. The parents involved were not inclined to cooperate with us, unless the parents co-operate with us. The case will not stand."

2.18 Regarding the codification of rules for departmental enquiries/ disciplinary action against teachers and principals of the Vidyalayas for this misbehaviour and immoral conduct, the Ministry of Human Resource Development in a written reply stated:

“The Ministry has since approved constitution of a Committee to study the existing pattern of residential school management in the Navodaya Vidyalayas with a view to suggest measures for effecting improvement in the maintenance and enforcement of moral discipline. A copy of the notification no. 1-2/92-NVS-JD (Acad.), dt. 26th April, 93 is attached for ready reference (Appendix-I).

A High Power Committee chaired by the Additional Secretary, went into the question of modifying the existing disciplinary procedures against staff members involved in moral offences with students or other staff members. It was decided that the NVS should adopt provisions in this regard similar to provisions adopted in the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan in partial modification of the Disciplinary Control and Conduct Service Rules, 1965. This has also been approved in Principle by the Minister of HRD and the adoption is being processed for approval by the members of the Executive Committee. A copy of the agenda items prepared for approval of the Executive Committee by circulation is enclosed. Since an assurance had been given to the Estimates Committee, the approval of the members of the Executive Committee is being obtained by circulation.”

B. Role of Secretary (Education)

2.19 The Ministry of Human Resource Development have informed the Committee that the Secretary (Education) is the Principal Advisor of the Minister for Human Resource Development who happens to be Ex-officio Chairman of the Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti. In that capacity he tenders advice on all important matters to the Minister for Human Resource Development. However, the Memorandum of Association of the Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti does not stipulate any specific role for Secretary (Education). The Department of Education in the Ministry of Human Resource Development is the Controlling Administrative Department of the Samiti and provides 100% grant to the Samiti for its operation.

2.20 Asked whether the files containing the proposals etc. in respect of Navodaya Vidyalayas were being referred to the Secretary (Education) in any capacity or context, the Ministry replied in the negative.

2.21 Asked to state how the Secretary could advise the Minister when no files were sent to him, the Secretary, Ministry of Human Resource Development stated during evidence:

“Here Secretary means Additional Secretary or the Joint Secretary, as the case may be. All the files do not go through the Secretary

according to the normal transaction of business rules. By and large papers relating to Navodaya Vidyalayas, Kendriya Vidyalayas etc. go to the Minister. In terms of the policy matters the Secretary (Education) comes into the picture and not so much on the day-to-day activities. Similar is the case in regard to many other institutions like NIEPA. These are the areas where the Additional Secretary looks after and for all practical purposes he is the Secretary in so far as that subject is concerned.”

2.22 The Ministry was asked to explain why in the absence of the Chairman and the Vice-Chairman, the Secretary (Education, was called upon to preside over the meeting whereas generally the Chairman should have nominated someone to preside over or in his absence the Members shall have selected someone to preside over the meeting. Moreover according to Ministry’s analogy Additional Secretary could have presided over the meeting. The representative of the Ministry of Human Resource Development replied during evidence:—

“At the outset we would like to correct the reply to the question. It should be read. No files are referred to the Secretary (Education) by the Samiti directly. The Samiti does not send any file directly to the Secretary. It sends files to the Additional Secretary who is also a member of the Samiti as well as a member of the Executive Committee. In policy matters we always go via Secretary to the Minister. But in regard to routine matters it does not go to the Secretary.”

2.23 He further stated:

“In regard to the meeting which the former Secretary presided, the Chairman was not there. We do not have a Vice-Chairman. The Secretary was there as a special invitee and the members present requested him to preside over the meeting. There is a technical flaw. But the proceedings or the minutes of the meeting are adopted in the subsequent meeting and then it gets regularised. We are waiting for the next meeting.”

2.24 Attention of the Ministry’s representatives was drawn towards their reply that Minutes of the proceedings of the meeting Chaired by Secretary (Education) was subsequently approved by Chairman *i.e.* Minister for Human Resource Development, the representative of the Ministry stated during evidence:

“I will check up as to whether the Secretary had seen the draft minutes or not. If he has seen, it confirms that after him, it went to the then Minister. As I said, things would get regularised. But I do admit that there is a technical flaw initially. As soon as the Minutes got confirmed in the next meeting, things will get regularised.”

2.25 When asked whether the Secretary (Education) is fully satisfied with the present arrangement, the Secretary (Education) replied during evidence:

“It is workable. It is very difficult to give a clear ‘Yes’ or ‘No’. It is a clear thought-out arrangement and it is not an *ad-hoc* arrangement. This arrangement is working and workable also.”

2.26 In reply to a question whether the draft minutes of the meeting chaired by the Secretary (Education) though he was not a member of the Committee were approved by the Secretary who chaired the meeting, the Ministry in a written note stated that the third meeting of the Samiti was chaired by Secretary (Education) and the draft minutes of the meeting were approved by him on 11th April, 1991. These minutes of the Samiti (and not of the Executive Committee as erroneously reported earlier) were duly circulated to the Chairman and all members of the Samiti. So far no comments have been received on the same. Since no meeting of the Samiti was held after the third meeting, these minutes would be placed in the next meeting of the Samiti for approval.

C. Filing of Memorandum of Association

2.27 According to Societies Registration Act, XXI of 1860 for the Registration of a Society, the Memorandum of Association has to be signed at least by Seven Members. However, if all the Members are present, the signatures should be obtained from all of them.

2.28 Asked to state why out of 22 Members, 7 Members signed the Memorandum of Association, the representative of the Ministry stated during evidence:

“Rules says that the Society itself has 22 Members, but the Registration of Societies Act requires that atleast 7 should sign. At the time of Registration of Society all the 22 Members were not available because it includes 4 educationists and scientists, 2 Directors of public administration and 2 Education Secretaries. These people were to be nominated later on. So the Society was registered with 7 Members and later on rest of the Members were nominated and the Society was formed.”

2.29 Asked whether the Registration Rules 1860 were violated, the representative of the Ministry stated:

“As far as I know, according to rules, signatures of 7 Members are mandatory At the time of Registration of Society, rest of the Members were not nominated.”

2.30 To a question whether the general body of the Society was constituted, the representative of the Ministry stated. “It was constituted later on”.

2.31 When the attention of the representative of the Ministry was drawn towards the fact that at the time of placing the Memorandum for

registration, a paper has to be appended at the end of the Memorandum showing the total number of Members, their names, addresses etc., the representative of the Ministry stated that “that will have to be seen, but at the time of registration only seven members had to sign the Memorandum.

2.32 After going through the certified copies of the Memorandum of Association, it was found that no paper indicating the names and addresses was attached to it at the time of registration of the Society.

2.33 When it was asked later on whether the Ministry of Human Resource Development had obtained legal advice on the registration aspect of Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti under Societies Registration Act, the Ministry in a written reply stated that “the matter has been referred to the Ministry of Law and Justice for their advice and we are expediting the process.

D. Executive Committee

2.34 According to Memorandum of Association, the following Members shall form the Executive Committee:

1. Minister for Human Resource Development,Chairman
2. Vice-Chairman of the Society
3. Director of the Society
4. Representative of the Ministry of Human Resource Development
5. Representative of the Ministry of Finance in the Society
6. Director, National Council of Educational Research and Training
7. Director, National Institute of Educational Planning and Administration
8. Chairman, Central Board of Secondary Education
9. Commissioner, Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan
- 10.-11. Two educationists who are members of the Society
12. Joint Director (Academic)
13. Joint Director (Admn.) and ex-officio Secretary of the Society.

2.35 Any person who ceases to be a member of the Society shall ipso facto cease to be a member of the Executive Committee.

E. Functions and powers of the Executive Committee

2.36 It has been stated that the Executive Committee shall generally carry out the objects of the Society as set forth in the Memorandum of Association. It shall also be responsible for the management of all affairs and funds of the Society and shall have authority to exercise all the powers of the Society.

F. Proceedings of the Executive Committee

2.37 It has been stated in the Memorandum of Association that the Committee shall meet whenever the Chairman thinks fit and atleast once in very quarter. For every ordinary meeting of the Committee atleast ten days notice shall be given in writing to each member.

2.38 It has been further pointed:

- (i) If the Chairman is not present at the meeting of the Committee, the Vice-Chairman shall be the Chairman of the meeting.
- (ii) If the Chairman and the Vice-Chairman are not present, any member of the Executive Committee appointed for this purpose by the Chairman in writing, shall be the Chairman of the meeting.
- (iii) If both the Chairman and the Vice-Chairman are not present, and if there is no authorisation by the Chairman in favour of any member of the Committee as provided under (ii) above, a member chosen by the members present at the meeting shall be the Chairman of the meeting.

2.39 Five members of the Committee present in person shall constitute a quorum at any meeting of the Committee with its present membership.

- (i) Each member of the Committee, including its Chairman shall have one vote.
- (ii) All disputed questions at meetings of the Committee shall be decided by vote.
- (iii) In case of equality of vote, the Chairman shall have a casting vote.

2.40 Any urgent business which may be necessary for the Committee to perform may be carried out by circulation of the draft resolution among all its members, and any resolution so circulated and approved by a majority of the members by affixing their signature thereon shall be as effectual and binding as if such a resolution had been passed at a meeting of the Committee; provided that atleast five members of the Committee had recorded their views on the resolution.

2.41 The Committee shall keep a record of the proceedings of each of its meetings as well as those of the Society and shall send a copy thereof to the Government of India.

G. Adoption of the Rules of Navodaya Vidyalayas Samiti

2.42 Asked to state whether the rules of Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti were adopted by the Samiti, the Ministry of Human Resource Development, in a written reply furnished to the Committee stated that:

“The rules of the Navodaya Vidyalayas Samiti have not been adopted formally by the Samiti by a resolution as this was not considered necessary.

The rules were distributed to the Members of the Samiti at different meetings and have been adopted in practice as followed

by the Samiti in its deliberation. No objection to the implementation of the rules has been raised so far. However, since suggestion has now been made, the rules will be placed before the Committee in its meeting for its adoption. It is further stated that the rules and Memorandum of Association of the Samiti were incorporated in the annual Report of the Samiti for the year 1986-87 and this Annual Report which was approved and adopted by the Samiti has been laid on the table of the two Houses of Parliament.”

2.43 The Secretary (Education) during evidence clarified:

“I think I must apologise for a slight error regarding what has been stated here about the rules which have been adopted by the Samiti. We have gone into this in great detail and confirmed that the rules and the Samiti Memorandum have been registered together. These are not separate. On 28.2.1986 when the Memorandum was registered, there was reference to the rules and the rules have also been registered along with the Memorandum of Association. There is no need for a formal adoption.”

2.44 Elaborating the point further, the witness stated:

“We will take the expert legal advice.”

H. Proceedings of the Society

2.45 It has been stated in the Memorandum of Association that the Annual General Meeting of the society shall be held at such time, day and place as may be determined by the Chairman to consider the Annual Report (including Annual Accounts) of the Society and such other matters as may be on the agenda. The Chairman may convene a special meeting of the Society whenever he thinks fit.

2.46 All meetings of the Society shall be called by a written notice under the signature of Secretary of the Society. Every notice calling a meeting of the Society shall state the date, time and place at which such meeting will be hold and shall, except in the case of a special meeting, be served upon every member of the Society not less than twenty one clear days before the day appointed for the meeting.

2.47 If the Chairman is not present at any of the meetings of the Society, the procedure given in paragraph 2.38 is to be followed.

2.48 Seven members of the Society present in person shall form a quorum at every meeting of the Society with its present membership.

2.49 All disputed questions at the meeting of the Society shall be determined by vote. In case of an equality of votes, the Chairman shall have a casting vote.

2.50 The Secretary shall keep a record of the proceedings of the meetings of the Society and a copy thereof sent to the Government of India in the Ministry of Human Resource Development.

I. Meetings of Samiti and Executive Committee

2.51 According to bye-laws the Executive Committee should meet four times and the Samiti should meet once in a year. It has been stated by the Ministry of Human Resource Development that 3 meetings of the Society and 11 meetings of the Executive Committee were held since the inception of the Samiti in 1986 to November, 1992. The main reason for this shortfall, as given by the Ministry were frequent changes in Government and incumbency of the Chairman and other pressing occupations at his level.

2.52 Asked to state the reason for a large gap between the two meetings, the representative of the Ministry stated during evidence:

“We have recommended for calling the meeting and that will be held early. In the year 1992 no meeting has been held so far.”

2.53 When the attention of the representative of the Ministry was drawn to the fact that Samiti was an autonomous body and long gaps between the meetings might hamper its normal working, the representative of the Ministry stated:

“According to rules, regular meetings of the Executive Committee and Samiti should be held in time.”

2.54 Explaining the reasons for the long gaps between the meetings, he stated:

“This year we were not having permanent Directors and as such there was some problem and the files could not move. Secondly Hon’ble Minister was busy. We have been asked to call the meeting at the earliest.”

2.55 The Ministry, in a note submitted after evidence has stated:

“In 1992 a meeting of the Executive Committee was called in January, 1992. Thereafter the meeting of the Executive Committee could not be called immediately. In November, 1992 a Director was posted and it took some time for the new incumbent to consolidate to take stock of the position. Thereafter, the meeting of the Executive Committee was to be called in February-March, 1993 but it was delayed because of the facts that as per rules, the annual statement of accounts for the year 1991-92 duly audited by the Director of Audit, Central Revenues, is required to be placed before the Executive Committee before the statement is placed on the table of both the Houses of Parliament. In so far as the accounts for the year 1991-92 are concerned, the same was sent almost in time, i.e. on 7th July to the Director of Audit, Central Revenues but so far, final audited statements of accounts have not been received. For the sake of

convenience of management, an attempt was being made to combine the other items of business alongwith this major item, since approval of the Executive Committee has to be obtained before laying the audit report on the table of the House. However, keeping in view the fact that no further delay can be made, the Chairman of the Samiti had fixed 24th May as the date for the meeting of the Executive Committee to be followed by a meeting of the Samiti.”

2.56 According to Memorandum of Association, the powers were vested in the Executive Committee. Asked whether the decisions relating to the promotions and appointments taken by the Chairman were referred to the Executive Committee, the representative of the Ministry stated during evidence:

“In the Executive Committee, no doubt, all the functions and powers of the Samiti are as per the rules of the Samiti itself. During various meetings of the Executive Committee on various issues, powers have been delegated to the Chairman of the Samiti to take decisions. The Director and the Chairman have been empowered to take decisions, jointly and later on the decisions taken by the Chairman have been ratified. In the sanction that we have already submitted in regard to the meetings of the Executive Committee, at various stages, you will find at different meetings that some powers have been delegated and some decisions of the Chairman have been ratified. Beyond this, there have been some occasions where some decisions have been taken by the Chairman in exigencies of the situation. Where the decision has been taken urgently, the meeting of the Executive Committee was not in sight and we would now like all those decisions now to be ratified, by the next meeting of the Executive Committee whenever it takes place and also place all these decisions before the Samiti for ratification. It is a question of judgement because the Samiti meets once a year, and the Executive Committee once in three months. Unfortunately, the meetings of the Samiti have not been held that frequently.”

2.57 He further added:

“This is the situation which is before us also. We are going to have shortly the next meeting of the Samiti so that atleast things are streamlined and we do want to say that we would not like anything to be done outside the rules and whatever has been done will now be rectified. But whenever it has been possible at different meetings of the Executive Committee, things have been ratified.”

2.58 Summing up, the Secretary, Ministry of Human Resource Development stated during evidence:

“We admit that there has been a lacuna in this respect. We do admit that the non-convening of the Samiti meetings during that period has certainly created a problem.”

2.59 When pointed out that the meetings of the Samiti and Executive Committee should be held in time to get the decisions taken earlier confirmed as the Chairman might be getting changed but not the Secretary, the Secretary Ministry of Human Resource Development during evidence admitted:

“There is lot of validity in that.”

2.60 Regarding the formation of rules relating to promotion/appointments etc. and ratification of provisions of promotions/appointments done by Chairman of the Samiti, the Ministry, in a written note stated:

“The Recruitment Rules for regulating appointments and promotions to various posts in the Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti have been approved by the Executive Committee in its Xth meeting held on 21st March, 1991 and have been notified on 7th June, 1991. Promotions/appointments are made in accordance with these rules and are got ratified by the Chairman of the Samiti, if required under the rules.”

Expenditure sanctions

2.61 When asked how the expenditure to be incurred was sanctioned in the absence of the meeting of Executive Committee and the Samiti, the representative of the Ministry stated during evidence:

“We have the Finance Committee. Earlier it was chaired by Secretary, Department of Expenditure and now it is being chaired by our Financial Advisor. The Finance Committee meets regularly and with its approval expenditure is incurred. The decision of the Finance Committee are referred to Executive Committee.”

2.62 Explaining further the representative of the Ministry stated:

“Decisions of the Finance Committee are sent to the Chairman for his approval. We do not wait for the meeting of the Executive Committee because the schools are running and we cannot delay the expenditure sanctions.”

2.63 Asked whether the recommendations of the Finance Committee are not required to be placed before the Samiti, the representative of the Ministry stated:

“According to the rules of the Samiti, it has to pass the Annual Accounts and for other subjects we have delegated authority to Executive Committee. The Executive Committee has delegated its power among the officers. Under these delegations and the action is taken. The Finance Committee has a definite role. Orders of the Chairman is obtained on the recommendations of the Finance Committee.”

2.64 Asked whether to Ministry is satisfied with this arrangement of expenditure sanctions, the representative of the Ministry stated during evidence:

“As I said whenever Executive Committee meets all the decisions of the Finance Committee on which approval of the Chairman has been obtained are placed before it. This is *post facto* approval. The question is of calling meeting of the Executive Committee. We are trying our best to call it at the earliest.”

2.65 In a subsequent note the Ministry of Human Resource Development explained the position regarding adoption of financial sanction by the Executive Committee as under:

“In accordance with the Memorandum of Association, the Budget, Annual Accounts and Audit Report thereon of the Samiti are required to be placed before the Executive Committee. This procedure has been followed in the past. However, in case of XIth meeting of the Executive Committee held on 12th January, 1992, only Annual Accounts could be placed and not Budget and Audit Report. The Audit Report could not be placed since it had not been received from DACR by the date, the meeting was held. This was, however, received in May, 1992 and was submitted to the Parliament after obtaining approval of of the Chairman, NVS. The budgetary proposals could not be placed before this meeting of the Executive Committee, since the then Fiance Member had retired on 31st December, 1991 and the new Finance Member had been nominated. On account of this reason, the meeting of the Finance Committee could not be held prior to this meeting of the Executive Committee for approval of the budgetary proposals. This will now be placed before the next meeting of the Executive Committee which is likely to be held sometime in May, 1993. The Samiti, has, therefore, been following the provisions laid down in the Memorandum of Association with regard to the submission of the Annual Accounts, Budgetary Proposals and Audit Report.”

J. Status of the Samiti

2.66 The Secretary (Education) stated about the status of the Samiti as under:

“Regarding relationship between Samiti and the Government, the Samiti is autonomous. Once the broad scheme of the programme is approved for all operational functions, for day to day functioning, the Samiti is completely autonomous. The Executive Committee of the Samiti performs the functions of the Samiti according to the rules laid down.”

2.67 When asked what steps the Ministry of Human Resource Development have taken to make the Samiti really autonomous, the

representative of the Ministry stated during evidence that 'the Samiti has been in existence for a short while'.

2.68 Explaining further the Secretary (Education) stated:

"In fact, we look upon some of these things as an opportunity to improve. The accounts for the three years—1987-88, 1988-89 and 1989-90 were adopted by the Samiti. Similarly, 1989-90 accounts were also adopted subsequently. There is a procedural lacuna. The rules have not been followed. It was that time when we looked into it.... We will ensure that this is brought to the notice of all concerned under the provisions of the rule... We would ensure that this is observed in letter and spirit."

2.69 He further stated:

"I would like to say that in terms of the functioning of the Executive Committee and the Samiti, there is a fair amount of overlapping. In fact, the Executive Committee is supposed to perform the functions of the Samiti."

2.70 To a question that the Samiti looks autonomous in theory but in practice there was three-tier system, Executive and general body, the Secretary (Education) replied during evidence:

"While decisions are recorded like this, the representation on the Samiti and also the representation on the Executive Committee is for bodies like National Council of Educational Research and Training, National Institute of Education, Planning and Administration, the people who are associated with educational institutions. Those inputs go into the output. Well, decisions may not reflect what has been the dialogue. Dialogue takes place."

2.71 When the attention of the representative of the Ministry was drawn to the fact that in Assam, four proposals for opening up of Navodaya Vidyalayas were pending with the Government whereas there was no pendency in the area where new schools had been opened recently, the representative of the Ministry stated during evidence:

"I want to clear one thing. Three State Governments—Assam, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal have not accepted the Navodaya Vidyalaya Scheme at all since the beginning. Last year in 1991, Government of Assam accepted to open Navodaya Vidyalayas in the State. The Government of West Bengal and Tamil Nadu have not yet accepted the scheme. We are discussing the issue with the Tamil Nadu Government."

2.72 In a written reply to a query whether any time schedule was prepared by the Government for setting up of Navodaya Vidyalayas in each district, the Ministry stated that it was originally proposed to open the Navodaya Vidyalayas in the Seventh Five Year Plan as under:

1986-87	150
1987-88	100
1988-89	100
1989-90	082

2.73 They stated that the above target which was approved initially could not be achieved due to the following 2 factors which slowed the expansion of the scheme:

- (i) Lack of financial resources; and
- (ii) Uncertainty regarding the future of the scheme created on account of the decision of the Janata Dal Government to review the Navodaya Vidyalaya Scheme.

2.74 Regarding opening of the new Navodaya Vidyalayas, the Ministry of Human Resource Development in post evidence reply stated:

“The location for opening of Vidyalayas is decided on the basis of the offer of thirty acres of cost free suitable land by the State Government/Sponsoring Agency, availability of temporary building (sufficient to run a Navodaya Vidyalaya for three years) to be provided by the State Government and on the recommendation of an Inspection Team constituted for this purpose. Suitable instructions are given to the Inspection Team regarding the norms to be observed in selection of the sites for the Navodaya Vidyalayas. These Vidyalayas are generally located in rural areas. Sanction for opening of new Navodaya Vidyalayas is conveyed to the concerned State Government after the approval of the Chairman, Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti.”

2.75 The Ministry of Human Resource Development furnished the following statement showing state-wise position of Navodaya Vidyalayas.

Sl. No.	Name of State/U.T.	No. of Distt.	No. of Schools opened	No. of Schools being opened	No. of Proposals pending	No. of Offers rejected/not entertained.
1	2	3	4	5	6	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	23	21	—	02	
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	11	05	—	01	
3.	Assam	23	00	01	04	
4.	Bihar	50	26	01	13	
5.	Goa	02	02	—	—	
6.	Gujarat	19	09	01	—	
7.	Haryana	16	09	02	03	
8.	Himachal Pradesh	12	08	02	—	
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	14	14	—	—	
10.	Kerala	14	11	—	01	
11.	Karnataka	20	18	—	02	
12.	Madhya Pradesh	45	30	11	02	
13.	Maharashtra	33	20	03	07	

1	2	3	4	5	6
14.	Manipur	08	07	—	01
15.	Meghalaya	05	04	—	01
16.	Mizoram	03	02	01	—
17.	Orissa	13	12	—	01
18.	Punjab	12	08	02	—
19.	Rajasthan	28	20	03	05
20.	Sikkim	04	01	01	—
21.	Nagaland	07	02	—	02
22.	Tripura	03	02	—	—
23.	Uttar Pradesh	63	36	04	10
24.	A & Nicobar	02	02	—	—
25.	Chandigarh	01	01	—	—
26.	D & N Haveli	01	01	—	—
27.	Daman & Diu	02	02	—	—
28.	Delhi	04	02	—	—
29.	Lakshadweep	01	01	—	—
30.	Pondicherry	04	04	—	—
Total		443	280	32	55**

* Being compiled/collected

** Out of 55 proposals pending with the Samiti, feasibility reports in respect of 8 districts have been received by the Samiti.

K. Appointment of Teachers

2.76 The Ministry of Human Resource Development have informed the Committee that the Recruitment Rules for various teaching posts have been recently formulated and notified w.e.f. 7.6.91. Further elaborating on recruitment criteria, rules for selection and procedure for appointment of teachers, the Ministry stated:

“The teaching staff in the Novodaya Vidyalayas consist of Trained Graduate Teachers, Post Graduate Teachers, Vice Principal and Principal. There are also a few categories of miscellaneous teachers like Art Teachers, Physical Education Teachers, SUPW Teachers and Music Teachers, which are equal to the Trained Graduate Teachers. The procedure of recruitment and selection of the teachers is as below:

(I) *Trained Graduate Teachers*

The post is filled up by direct recruitment failing which by transfer on deputation.

(II) *Miscellaneous Categories of Teachers*

The provision is similar to those as in the case of Trained Graduate Teachers.

(III) Post Graduate Teachers

The posts of PGTs are filled up as follows:—

1. For Commerce/Accountancy and Economic, 100% by direct recruitment.
2. For English and Hindi 50% by promotion and 50% by direct recruitment.
3. For other subject 25% by promotion and 75% by direct recruitment failing which by transfer/transfer on deputation.

The post is filled up by promotion from TGTs with 5 years service and possessing post graduate degree.

The post is also filled up by transfer/transfer on deputation of suitable personnel from Government/semi-Government/Autonomous bodies/Recognised educational institutions possessing requisite qualifications and experience.

(IV) Vice Principal

The post is filled up 100% by promotion from PGTs with 5 years service.

(V) Principal

The post is filled up 25% by promotion and 75% by direct recruitment failing which by transfer/transfer on deputation.

For promotion, Vice Principals of Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas with 5 years service are eligible for consideration.

Selection Procedure

In so far as the appointment of teachers by direct recruitment is concerned, the usual procedure by open advertisement, the interviews through Selection Committees is followed, while for promotion and deputation the usual prescribed procedure is followed.

2.77 The Ministry furnished a statement indicating the region-wise/cadre-wise vacancy position as on 31st March, 1992 as follows:—

Teaching Staff position of Jawahar Novodaya Vidyalayas as on 31.03.1992

Sl. No.	REGION	PRINCIPAL						PGTs						TGTs						MISC.					
		S	R	D	V	S	R	S	R	D	V	S	R	S	R	D	V	S	R	S	R	D	V		
01.	BHOPAL	42	22	17	3	223	130	8	85	371	219	23	129	236	107	19	110								
02.	CHANDIGARH	31	10	15	6	186	110	18	58	266	159	27	80	175	111	16	48								
03.	HYDERABAD	57	38	17	2	325	222	35	68	516	380	59	77	329	244	50	35								
04.	JAIPUR	31	13	15	3	175	87	12	76	283	170	18	95	181	104	18	59								
05.	LUCKNOW	62	30	23	9	294	173	34	87	529	283	83	163	323	177	59	87								
06.	PUNE	34	19	11	4	178	94	6	78	294	168	14	112	184	141	6	37								
07.	SHILLONG	23	9	11	3	82	31	7	44	182	85	15	82	107	75	4	28								
	TOTAL	280	141	109	30	1463	847	120	496	2441	1464	239	738	1535	959	172	404								

NOTE :

1. Read PGT for post Graduate Teacher.
2. Read TGT for Trained Graduate Teacher.
3. Misc. Teachers includes Art Teacher, Music Teacher, Pet, SUPW Teacher Librarian and Vocational Teacher.
4. Read S for sanctioned Strength, R. for Regular appointment, D for Deputationists and V for Vacant.

2.78 The Ministry further added:

“All efforts are being made to fill-up the existing vacancies of teachers on regular basis. Wide publicity have been given to the notification inviting the applications for these posts. Zone of consideration have been extended from eight to fifteen candidates per vacancy this year. The length of the reserve panel has been doubled.

In order to avoid loss of studies of students, Principals have been authorised to make ad-hoc/part-time appointments against the vacant posts of teachers. There is no policy at present to regularise these teachers on the grounds that they are working in the Samifi on ad-hoc basis. However, due consideration is given by the Selection Committee in the Interview in case they apply for the post in response to the notification and come into the zone of consideration.”

2.79 When asked about the existing proportion of directly recruits/deputationists teachers in Navodaya Vidyalayas, the Ministry , in a written reply, stated:

“The teaching staff position in the Navodaya Vidyalayas as on 31st March, 1992 was as under:—

1. Total number of posts	:	5439
2. In position on regular basis	:	3270
3. In position on deputation basis	:	531
4. Post vacant	:	1638”

2.80 Explaining the steps taken to ensure recruitment of quality teachers, the Ministry of Human Resource Development stated:

“The Samiti is conscious of providing quality teachers as they are the backbone of the educational system. The Selection Committees comprises of persons from various fields, like officers of the Samiti, eminent educationists, persons having experiance of residential school, subject experts, etc. This has been done to ensure to assess the overall personality of the candidates. Further, permanent absorption are being made in these cadres to obtain the services of experienced and meritonious teachers from various Government and non-Government institutions.

With a view to encourage better quality teachers to join Navodaya Vidyalayas various incentives are being provided to the teachers and Principals. To train the teachers in order to work well with the organisation and to have competent and committed staff, orientation and training programmcs are regularly organised by the Samiti.”

2.81 The following incentives are at present being provided to Teachers and Principals:—

1. Rent free, partially furnished housing facility as available on site.
2. Facility of admission to their wards in the Navodaya Vidyalaya where they are posted, as per Samiti's rules.
3. Free lunch with students (and all meals for teachers working as house-masters or on house duty).
4. Possibility of appointment of spouse as a teacher as per the rules of the Samiti.

2.82 In addition, Children Education Allowance at the rate of Rs. 150/- (Rupees One Hundred Fifty only) per month per child is given subject to maximum of two school going children as per Samiti's rules.

2.83 When asked why the Samiti was not considering enhancement of pay-scales of teachers in view of added responsibility of teachers in residential school and also difficulties being faced by the teachers in rural areas on account of education of their children upto primary level and other difficulties arising out of the remoteness of such schools, the Ministry of Human Resource Development, in a written reply stated:—

“The Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti being an autonomous organisation of the Government of India is following the Central Pay Scale pattern in respect of its teachers. However, Navodaya Vidyalaya being residential in nature and since all the teachers are supposed to be on duty in the Vidyalaya, it was proposed to give special incentive in the form of Navodaya Residential Allowance at the rate of Rs. 500/- per month to all the teaching and non-teaching staff in the Vidyalayas. The proposal was placed before the Finance Committee of the Samiti in its 12th meeting held on 2nd June, 1992, for consideration. The same was, however not approved by the Finance Committee.”

L. Transfer Policy Regarding Teaching Personnel

2.84 The Executive Committee of the Samiti at its meeting held on 12th Jan'92 had constituted a committee under the chairmanship of Additional Secretary in the Deptt. of Education to consider some personnel policies for the Samiti. In its interim report this committee suggested guidelines for regulating the transfer of teaching staff of the Samiti, after obtaining the approval of the Chairman, NVS, these guidelines/policy have been communicated to all the Regional offices of the Samiti.

2.85 The guidelines for regulating the transfer of teaching staff of the samiti is as follows:

- (i) The Samiti may transfer any employee on administrative grounds at anytime.
- (ii) Transfers will normally be effected only between academic sessions.

- (iii) Transfers will be kept to the minimum possible, subject to these guidelines.
- (iv) No teaching personnel will, normally, be posted in or transferred to their home districts.
- (v) Transfers on the request of the teaching personnel are to be minimised and are not to be made available as a matter of right.

However, a request for transfer, to a vacant post will be considered, subject to the condition that the employee will be given only one such opportunity for a transfer at his/her career in the Samiti.

A request made on behalf of the employee, which leads to such a transfer, in which the employee acquiesces, will be treated as a transfer at the employee's request.

In case there is more than one request to be considered for transfer to a particular vacant post, the transfer will be decided on the basis of the following priorities:—

- (a) Extremely serious medical grounds (to be verified by a Medical Board) subject to the approval of the Director.
- (b) Spouse case.
- (c) Long service (at least 5 years) in a place declared hard by the Samiti.

N.B. In the event of any tie in applying the above priorities, the Director will decide on priority regarding medical grounds and in other cases preference will be given on a seniority basis.

- (vi) In the event of an inter-regional transfer at the employee's request, the employee concerned will be placed at the bottom of the seniority list of the relevant year, in the relevant cadre in the region to which he is transferred.

2.86 The Committee have been further informed that the transfer requests already available with the Samiti have been considered in the recent past and the transfer orders have been issued. It is proposed to conduct the next drive for transfer of teaching staff sometime in April-May'93 by inviting applications for the same.

M. Training of Teachers

2.87 The statement showing the number of in-service Training courses/seminars/conferences/workshops organised by Samiti as furnished by the Ministry.

2.88 When asked which institutions were holding such training courses and what fee was being paid per teacher, the Ministry in a written reply stated as follows:—

- "1. *NVS Headquarters*— Conferences of Deputy Directors/Assistant Directors.

2. *NVS Head Quarters*— Induction courses for the Principals.
3. *NVS Head Quarters*— Workshops for the Principals of the Navodaya Vidyalayas wherein Computer Literacy Programmes have been introduced.
4. *Regional Office*— In-service Training Courses for Post Graduate and Trained Graduate Teachers and also Regional Principals! Conferences at different Vidyalaya centres.
5. **Organisations such as NCERT, CCRT, CBSE, NIEPA etc.** are also hosting workshops/seminars for different categories of teachers. As and when intimation from them are received, Samiti's teachers are being deputed for attending these courses.

No fee is chargeable for any of the courses mentioned above as Samiti arranges for these courses for its own teachers for their professional development. However, TA/DA of the participating teachers will have to be borne by the respective Vidyalayas or Samiti."

2.89 Asked how it was being ensured that the teachers continued to serve Navodaya Vidyalayas after the training, the Ministry in a written reply stated:

"During 1986-87, 1987-88 and 1988-89, as Samiti was recruiting teachers only a deputation, the participants for various courses conducted during these periods were necessarily deputationists, many of whom were absorbed by Samiti later on completion of their tenure of deputation or sought repatriation on their own.

However, for the last three years teachers either directly recruited or permanently absorbed in Samiti, undergo the training courses/seminars/conferences/workshops. No special mechanism to ensure that teachers after the training continue to serve Samiti has been found necessary or proper."

Conclusion/Recommendation

2.90 Navodaya Vidyalayas are run by Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti, an autonomous organisation registered as a Society under the Societies Registration Act (XXI of 1860) on 28.02.86 at Delhi. The Committee find that out of 22 Members only seven Members signed the Memorandum at the time of registration. According to registration rules, the requisite information such as the total number of Members with their names and addresses is to be annexed with the Memorandum of Association. This was not done at the time of registration of the Samiti. What is more disturbing to the Committee is the fact that even the general body of the Society was constituted after its registration. Keeping in view the above facts, the Committee have come to the conclusion that Navodaya Vidyalays Samiti was registered without taking proper preparatory measures.

2.91 The Committee are dismayed to find that the rules of the Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti have not so far been adopted by the Samiti. The Ministry's contention that the rules were also attached with the Memorandum of Association at the time of registration of the Samiti and as such there was no need for their formal adoption by it, is not acceptable to the Committee. During evidence, the representative of the Ministry of Human Resource Development had informed the Committee that they were referring the matter to the Ministry of Law, Justice and Company Affairs for their legal advice in the matter. The Committee would like to be informed of the latest position in this regard.

2.92 According to Memorandum of Association, the Society consists of 22 Members with the Minister of Human Resource Development as its Chairman. From the list of Members who can be included as Members of the Samiti, the Committee are surprised to find that there has not been any representation of parents, public men and women of eminence. Even in the Advisory Committee there was no representation for the people's representatives particularly Members belonging to Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha. However, the Ministry of Human Resource Development have in a note informed the Committee that the suggestions regarding including elected representatives in the Samiti would be placed before it for its consideration. The Committee would like to know whether the relevant rules in this regard have been amended and if so, whether necessary instructions have been issued for inclusion of elected representatives in the Society. The Committee recommend that 5 eminent educationist of whom at least two are not in Govt. service, two members of Lok Sabha and one Member of Rajya Sabha, should be included in the Samiti as Members.

2.93 The Committee note that the Minister for Human Resource Development acts as its Chairman and Secretary (Education) as the Principal Advisor to the ex-officio Chairman. The Department of Education in the Ministry is controlling administrative Department of the Samiti and provide 100% grant to it for its operations. The Secretary (Education) tenders advice on all important matters to the Chairman. However, the Samiti rules are silent about his role in the Samiti. The Committee view it as an anomalous situation and recommend that the role of the Secretary (Education) as the Principal Advisor to the Chairman should be defined in consonance with the Principles of autonomy at the earliest.

2.94 As per Rule 2(ii) of the Rules of Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti Vice-Chairman of the Society is to be nominated by the Ministry of Human Resource Development. The Committee are surprised to note that the Ministry have not made any nomination under the Rules so far. During evidence, the representative of the Ministry informed the Committee that the proposal for the appointment of Vice-Chairman was under consideration of the Ministry. The Committee would like to know whether any decision has been taken in the matter. As the Vice-Chairman of the Society has not been nominated so far, the Committee would also like to know whether all the twenty-two Members have been nominated in the Society and if so, their

details may be furnished to them. As per rules of the Samiti meetings of the Samiti are to be presided by the Chairman and in his absence by Vice-Chairman and in the absence of both, Members of the Samiti are empowered to select anybody amongst them to act as Chairman for that meeting. However, in one of the meetings when the Chairman was absent, the Secretary (Education) was called upon to preside over the meeting, inspite of the fact that he was not the Member of the Samiti but was present as a special Invitee. It is incomprehensible to the committee as to how the decisions taken in the aforesaid meeting could legally be implemented particularly when it was not chaired by an authorised person. The committee desire that responsibility should be fixed for the serious lapse under intimation to them.

2.95 The Committee note that as per the Rules of the Samiti, the Executive Committee is required to meet once in 3 months and the Samiti once in a year. However, there had been a total of 11 meetings of the Executive Committee and 3 meetings of the samiti during the last 6 years. This is clearly indicative of lackadaisical approach of the Government towards the working of Navodaya Vidyalayas. The Committee desire to know the reasons for not calling for the meetings of the Samiti and the Executive Committee as per the Rules of the Navodaya Vidyalayas Samiti. They need hardly emphasise that the meetings of the Executive Committee and the Samiti should be held as provided in the Rules of the Samiti so that important decisions are not delayed and members of these bodies have a real feeling of participation.

2.96 It is seen from the Rules of Samiti that all powers are vested in the Executive Committee. However, it has been noticed that the Chairman of the Samiti, in most of the cases has taken decisions relating to appointments, promotions, etc. During the evidence, representative of the Ministry of Human Resource Development had stated that "the Director and the Chairman have been empowered to take decisions jointly and later on the decisions taken by the Chairman have to be ratified...There have been some occasions where some decisions have been taken by the Chairman in exigency of the situation". The committee are of the view that experts should be associated with the process of appointments and promotions. They also recommend that the Executive committee meeting should be convened before appointment/promotions are made and in cases where chairman has to take decisions in exigency of the situation, the decision should be placed before the Executive committee in the very next meeting for ratification.

2.97 National Integration is one of the important features of the scheme of Navodaya Vidyalayas. Whereas this objective can be achieved in numerous ways the Navodaya Vidyalayas Scheme considers the achievement of National integration by providing an opportunity to the students, at an impressionable age, to live and learn alongwith their peers from States other than their own. The scheme, therefore, provides for migration of 20% students at the IXth class level from one Navodaya Vidyalaya to another

located in a different linguistic region. The Committee would like to know as to how many students have been migrated from one school to another and whether there was any hesitation amongst the students for going from one region to another. If so, the steps taken by the Government to make the scheme popular may be intimated to the Committee.

2.98 The Navodaya Vidyalayas are residential school and efforts are made by the authorities concerned to ensure that atleast 1/3rd of the students in each Navodaya Vidyalayas are girls. During their study tour to various states, there have been complaints of alleged molestation/rape of girl students and lady members of the staff that too in some cases by teachers/principals of these Navodaya Vidyalayas. Such news have been appearing in the press also from time to time.

What is most surprising is the fact that the authorities concerned have been remiss in taking action against the teachers/principals and other staff involved. The Committee recommend that as and when such complaints are received, the same should be got investigated by a Senior Officer and exemplary punishment imposed on all those who are involved in these cases without any delay. Needless to say, authorities found responsible for suppressing these complaints or not taking action should also be awarded severe punishment.

2.99 As such cases are of a highly sensitive nature and require to be handled with great care and caution, the Committee recommend that a committee consisting of Members of Parliament, educationists, parents and eminent men and women should immediately be constituted to consider the issue and to suggest remedial measures.

2.100 The Committee have also been informed that a high powered Committee chaired by the Additional Secretary of the Department of Education went into the question of modifying the existing disciplinary procedure against members of staff involved in moral offences with students or other staff members and it was decided that the Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti should adopt provisions similar to those adopted in Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan in partial modifications of Disciplinary Control & Conduct Service Rule, 1965. The recommendation of the Committee has also been approved in principle by Ministry of Human Resource Development. The Committee would like to know whether the above provisions have been incorporated in the Disciplinary Rules by the Executive Committee and if so, a copy thereof may be sent to the Committee for their perusal.

2.101 The Committee are also of the view that Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti/the Ministry of Human Resource Development should keep a continuous watch and monitor the action taken on the complaints/allegations of molestation/rape of the girl students irrespective of whether there are written complaints or not. It is also suggested that teachers/principals should be directed not to call a girl student in their room or

their houses individually and counselling of these girl students should be done through responsible & senior lady teachers/qualified lady doctors.

2.102 Keeping in view that fact that Navodaya Vidyalayas are set up in remote areas as co-educational institutions, the Committee are of the firm view that a boundary wall around these Vidyalayas should be constructed so as to provide safety and security to the girl students.

2.103 From the statement furnished by the Ministry of Human Resource Development, the Committee note with concern that there have been 30 vacancies of principals, 496 vacancies of post graduate teachers, 738 vacancies of trained graduate teachers and 404 vacancies of other teachers in Navodaya Vidyalayas and the total number of vacancies are about 30% of the sanctioned strength. It is not understood as to how in the absence of the requisite number of teachers the Government could think to make the Navodaya Vidyalayas scheme a success. The Committee strongly recommend that all these vacant posts in these schools should be filled up on priority basis under intimation to them.

2.104 During the visit of the Committee to various Navodaya Vidyalayas, it was noticed by them that the teachers of the Vidyalayas were more interested in their promotions, postings etc. and they did not care to tell the problems they were facing in imparting good education to the students of their Vidyalayas. The Committee, therefore desire that Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti should give preference to meritorious, devoted and selfless teachers.

2.105 In accordance with the Memorandum of Association, the Budgets, Annual Accounts and Audit Reports thereon of the Samiti are required to be placed before the Executive Committee. However, the Committee have found that decisions of the Finance Committee for incurring the expenditure is got approved by Chairman of the Samiti and ex-post factore approval of the Executive Committee is obtained on these decisions. The Committee do not agree with the plea given by the Government that in view of the day to day necessities of various Vidyalayas, they can not wait for the meeting of the Executive Committee. The Committee recommend that Navodaya Vidyalayas Samiti should prepare their estimated expenditure for every quarter in advance and get it approved by the Executive Committee in their quarterly meetings.

2.106 As regards opening of new Navodaya Vidyalayas it has been found that the Chairman of the Samiti approves provisional list of schools which are to be opened during the year. However, Director of Navodaya Vidyalayas Samiti processes these cases and obtain Chairman's orders. The Committee are of the view that the list of schools to be opened in ensuing year should be got approved by the Executive Committee/Samiti Members in advance and those Distts where Novodaya Vidyalayas have not been opened so far should be given priority.

CHAPTER III

CONSTRUCTION OF NAVODAYA VIDYALAYAS

A. Construction of Schools

3.1 It is seen from the material furnished to the Committee that 261 Vidyalayas were opened upto March 1991 out of which 213 Vidyalayas had been accorded sanction for the construction of buildings by the Samiti. Out of these 213 Vidyalayas, construction work was in progress at 200 sites and for the remaining, action was being taken to start the work at the earliest. Works on some Vidyalayas could not be started either due to delay in providing land by the State Government or due to delay in preparing some special designs by the Central Building Research Institute, which is also responsible for the preparation of LOP and various site surveys. As per 1987 rates, the estimated cost of a Vidyalaya complex was Rs. 2.30 Crores. the Construction work had been entrusted to various construction agencies like CPWD, State PWDs, Public Undertakings etc.

3.2 Out of the 261 Vidyalayas, 130 Vidyalayas were functioning at the permanent site till March, 1991.

3.3 Fifty two Vidyalayas have been opened during the last three years. Year-wise details of targets and achievements are as follows:—

Year	Targets	Achievements
1988-89	100	47
1989-90	—	5
1990-91	—	—

3.4 Asked to state whether the Ministry of Human Resource Development was satisfied with the progress of construction of School buildings, the Secretary (Education) stated during evidence:

“We had given construction statement agency-wise. Obviously these are public sector agencies or CPWD or Construction Corporations. They had further contracted with some other individuals also. That part of it is not available in this statement. The Additional Secretary had taken a detailed review of this at various stages.”

3.4A During their Study Tour to Andaman & Nicobar Island in January, 1992, the Committee were informed by the tribal leaders at Car Nicobar

that 20 acres of land was allotted for construction of Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalaya in Car Nicobar. The Committee were also informed that there was a proposal for shifting of the Vidyalaya to Kamorata Island. The tribal leaders who met the Committee were not in favour of shifting of the Vidyalaya from Car Nicobar.

B. Construction Wing of the Society

3.5 The Ministry has stated that there is a Construction Wing in the Samiti. Besides the other supporting staff, the Construction Wing has the following complement:—

A. Headquarter

- | | |
|------------------------|---|
| 1. General Manager | 1 |
| 2. Executive Engineers | 2 (5 provided against 2 sanctioned posts) |
| 3. Assistant Engineer | 1 |
| 4. Junior Engineer | 2 |

B. Regional Office

Executive Engineers 7 (one in each Region)

3.6 Initially, technical staff in the Construction Wing was needed for the supervision of the construction of buildings who might not be required once the buildings were completed. It was on account of this reason that they had been recruited on transfer on deputation basis against some posts of Assistant Director temporarily transferred to the Construction Wing. Proper constitution of the Construction Wing would be considered for maintenance and repairs of the buildings at the appropriate time.

3.7 Clarifying further the representative of the Ministry stated during evidence:

“There is a Construction Wing. They do not engage in construction work. The supervision work is done by them.”

3.8 Asked whether the Construction Wing of the Samiti go through the planning, structural designs, regular monitoring, material, quality and other things required in the construction works, the representative of the Ministry replied:

“The Central Building Research Institute is responsible for doing soil testing, foundation, etc. and for designing both the structural design as well as the architectural design of the building to be constructed. They have given us a type of building to be constructed, which we try to adhere to. They are our principal officers or technical advisers. We have Executive Engineers at the headquarters and also at the regional offices and their job at the headquarters is to go through the estimates prepared by the construction agencies and approve the

estimates. And then the matter is processed for giving administrative approval and technical sanction. The Field Executive Engineers who are posted at different regional offices are supposed to pay periodical visits to the site where construction of buildings is in progress and also to look into quality and quantity of work being done. If they notice that the work is not going on smoothly, then they report to the headquarters and then the headquarters either writes to the construction agency on this or calls them for a dialogue. They also recommend to the headquarters if they feel that the quality of the work is not good and asks them to withhold certain money from the bill of the construction agency. But the buildings are constructed through various construction agencies.”

He added in this regard:

“The reasons as to why we did not select only CPWD for this purpose is because of the number of buildings involved. About 200 buildings are under construction in far flung areas of the country. In almost every district, there is one Navodaya Vidyalaya. The total cost of construction for the entire structure is only Rs. 2.3 crores as assessed in 1987. But it might go up to Rs. 3.5 crores now because of inflation. The CPWD people are not interested for a contract of this magnitude, where they would go to the district headquarters to monitor and to undertake construction work. Therefore, we were forced to adopt as our construction agencies, State Government undertakings and the Public Sector undertakings. We have not handed over any project to any private undertakings. So, we contracted with various State Government undertakings so that the work of supervision could be more intense; more localised. I would say that in all fairness there would be some drawbacks somewhere.”

As regard delays in construction work he stated:

“We had spent only four years on this activity and within four years in many places some structures have come up. That is a matter of satisfaction to us. There are places where there are abnormal delays and we are thinking in terms of changing the agency or taking some other action. I am not saying that everything is okay with the construction. But we have done a lot of activity; we have seen a lot of activity and a whole lot of other activities is yet to be done.”

3.11 When the attention of the Ministry was drawn towards the fact that in Hyderabad the building contract was given to Industrial Development Corporation who had no experience in the field of construction with the result that nothing had been done there was whether the Ministry was thinking in terms of strengthening the Construction Wing of the Samiti to monitor the work, the representative of the Ministry stated:

“The fact is that our Construction Wing should be strengthened. We

also felt it earlier. In fact we had sought concurrence for creation of posts and as there was a ban on creation of posts, this could not come about. But we have not allowed the work to be hampered. We had used some posts of Additional Assistant Directors, which are lying vacant, for appointing Executive Engineers on an *ad-hoc* basis to look after the work. We are aware of this fact. But we have our own limitation, that is why, for the time being we made use of some vacant posts of Assistant Directors to bring in Executive Engineers for construction activities.”

3.12 Asked whether there was any agency for monitoring the construction of buildings of Navodaya Vidyalayas, the Ministry of Human Resource Development, in a written reply furnished to the Committee stated that construction works of building were being monitored by the following agencies:

- (i) Head Offices of the Construction Agencies.
- (ii) Construction Wing of the Navodaya Vidyalayas Samiti.
- (iii) The Central Building Research Institute which is the Nodal Consultancy Agency for all construction works.

C. Penalty clause in the agreement of construction of buildings

3.13 Asked whether there was any penalty clause in the agreements entered into with the construction agencies for the construction of Vidyalaya buildings; the Secretary (Education) stated during evidence that the agreement which had been approved in the beginning does not have a penalty clause.

3.14 The representative of Ministry of Human Resource Development, however, admitted:

“We are aware of this lacuna and we are trying to get a new agreement which will have this penalty clause. But for the buildings for which agreement had already been reached, we were unable to make any change. I have been told that all future contracts must have this penalty clause.”

D. Money blocked with the construction agencies

3.15 In regard to money blocked with various construction agency the Ministry of Human Resource Development informed the Committee as follows:

“The total amount blocked with construction agency is Rs. 30.00

lakhs as per detail given below:—

Sl. No.	Constn. Agency	Distt.	Amt. (in lakhs)	Month of release of fund
1.	Arunachal Pradesh PWD	Upper Subansiri	20.00	April'88
2.	HP Housing Board	Kangra	10.00	March'88

Regarding Upper Subansiri the land has been finalised now, work is likely to start very soon. Regarding JNV, Kangra, the land allotted is only 13.31 acres which is below the norms of the Samiti, hence work has not been started. CBRI has been requested to expand the buildings vertically to save the space. Work is likely to be started soon."

3.16 Explaining further the representative of the Ministry stated during evidence:

"There are two cases of construction agencies—one concerning Arunachal Pradesh, P.W.D. and the other regarding Himachal Pradesh Housing Board with regard to Navodaya Vidyalaya projects in Upper Subansiri and Kangra respectively. Some mobility advances of Rs. 20 lakhs and Rs. 10 lakhs respectively was given. This was in April, 1988. No work has so far been done. These are the only two cases where in spite of mobility advance being given by us, no work has been done. We have now instructed that such mobility advances should not be given till tendering is completed. These were cases in the beginning when there was a lot of urge to get these buildings constructed and some sort of money was handed over. We have learnt our lesson from the mistakes. We will take suitable action now."

E. Construction of Boundary Walls of the Navodaya Vidyalayas

3.17 The Ministry of Human Resource Development, in a written note informed the Committee that the policy of Samiti in the case of construction of boundary walls was that the district administration had to pay 50% of the total cost of construction. Samiti had approved boundary walls in 35 Vidyalayas.

3.18 Asked to state why this expenditure of 50% cost of the boundary walls was to be borne by State Government when the entire burden was to be borne by the Central Government, the representative of the Ministry stated during evidence:—

"The State is supposed to give the land free. So, alongwith that, this provision of 50% for the boundary wall is also made. Once the school is there, they do come forward and participate. If the State Government is not coming forward and if the case is justified, we will have to take a separate view."

3.19 He further added:

“Since we have the resource constraint, it would be difficult to include boundary wall in all cases. We would have to take a view on the basis of merit of the case because it consumes enormous amount of money.”

F. Maintenance of School Building

3.20 Asked to state whether any agency had been entrusted the work relating to the maintenance of school buildings, the representative of Ministry of Human Resource Development, in a written reply furnished to the Committee, have stated that,

“no agency has been fixed for maintenance purpose. However, proposal for maintenance of Vidyalayas buildings is being put up to Finance Committee for its approval.”

G. Maintenance of Property-Asset Registers, Registers of Payment of Work

3.21 Asked whether the Samiti was maintaining Property Asset Registers and Registers of Payment of Work as required in General Financial Rules, 1963, the representative of the Ministry stated during evidence:

“Sir I need your indulgence to give some time to study these things. Off hand I do not want to comment.”

3.22 The representative of the Ministry was asked to go through entire records and come out before the Committee with full details. However, no such details had been furnished by the Samiti so far.

Conclusion/Recommendation

3.23 From the material furnished to the Committee, it is seen that 213 Vidyalayas out of 261 Vidyalayas opened upto March, 1991, were accorded sanction for the construction of buildings by the Navodaya Vidyalayas Samiti, whereas only 130 Vidyalayas were functioning at the permanent site. The Committee are unhappy on this state of affairs. In this connection, the Ministry of Human Resource Development have stated that works on some Vidyalayas would not be started either due to delay in providing land by the State Governments or due to delay in preparing some special building designs by the Central Building Research Institute. The Committee recommend that any new Navodaya Vidyalayas should be sanctioned only after land has been provided by the respective State Governments and funds for construction of building including construction of wall around the Vidyalayas released at the time of sanctioning of a Navodaya Vidyalaya itself. Central Building Research Institute should also be asked to prepare standard designs for these Vidyalayas so that there may not be any time lag and escalation in cost of construction of buildings for these schools.

3.24 The Committee find that technical staff such as Executive Engineers, Assistant Engineers, Jr. Engineers etc. were recruited on transfer/deputation basis against some posts of Assistant Director temporarily

transferred to the Construction Wing of the Samiti. The Construction Wing is responsible for supervision of on going construction works only. The Committee desire the Samiti to consider whether that technical staff could be recruited in the Construction Wing on regular basis, so that it could be utilised for supervision work at present and later on deployed for maintenance and repair works of these buildings.

3.25 During their study tours to various States, the Committee have found that a number of building contracts had been awarded to such agencies, which had no experience of construction work with the result that no construction work was started by these agencies so far. A specific instance is of a project where State Industrial Development Agency which has nothing to do with construction work was given this contract. No wonder, the work has remained in arrears heavily. The Committee are perturbed to note that no penalty clause has been incorporated in the agreements entered into with the construction agencies for the construction of Navodaya Vidyalaya buildings. This has resulted in blocking of money with construction agencies in Arunachal Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, etc. The Committee take a very serious view for this lapse and recommend that in future penalty clause should invariably be included in all the agreements entered into with construction agencies for delay in execution of works, etc.

3.26 Another surprising fact that came to the notice of the Committee was that in two cases, about Rs. 30 lakhs were advanced in 1988 to 2 Agencies for construction of school buildings while no work on these schools had started till 1991. No convincing reasons for this undue favour have been given. The Committee would like the matter to be thoroughly investigated and responsibility fixed for this serious lapse.

3.27 The Committee would also like that maintenance of school buildings should be given due priority and some agency made responsible for proper maintenance in each school.

3.28 The Committee may also be informed whether Navodaya Vidyalayas Samiti was maintaining Property Assets Registers and Registers for Payment of Work as required in General Financial Rule, 1968.

3.29 The Committee were informed by the tribal leaders at Car Nicobar that inspite of their fulfilling the basic criteria for opening of Navodaya Vidyalaya, there was a proposal for shifting the Vidyalaya to Kamorata Island. Keeping in view the arguments given by the tribal leaders the Committee have come to the conclusion that this Vidyalaya should not be shifted from Car Nicobar to Kamorata Island.

CHAPTER IV
INFRASTRUCTURAL FACILITIES PROVIDED TO
NAVODAYA VIDYALAYAS

A. Electricity and Water Supply

4.1 During the visit of the Committee to various Navodaya Vidyalayas situated in Eastern and Southern Regions it was pointed out that they were not getting proper water and electricity supply. When attention of the Government was drawn towards these difficulties faced by the Vidyalayas, the representative of the Ministry stated during evidence:

“In regard to electricity, we are providing generators in our schools because power supply is not regular in villages. So, generators are being provided for and it is a regular process. There are also instructions to the effect that in case where the public itself wants to participate and give a generator in kind—not in cash—then the Principal is authorised to accept that generator and use it for the school.”

4.2 In a subsequent note the Ministry informed the Committee that most of the Vidyalayas located in rural areas were not getting proper water supply and electricity. To overcome the problem of Electric Supply, 75 Vidyalayas have already been sanctioned 10 KVA generator sets. 90 Vidyalayas have been recommended to Finance Committee for allotment of Generator Sets during 1992-93.

4.3 During the visit of the Committee to a Navodaya Vidyalaya in Imphal, it was pointed out that the Principal of that School was compelled to collect money for generators.

4.4. Asked whether the Principal was authorised to collect any money from students to buy generators, the representative of the Ministry stated:

“I also came to know that some money was being collected. When we came to know about it, we immediately asked the Principal, under what authority he was collecting the money. He told me that he is not collecting money at all. There is a parent’s association, they have passed a resolution that since the children are having the problem about the supply of electricity, they would donate a generator to the school. But since the parents do not assemble or cannot assemble at a point to collect the money, the Resolution says, the money may be given to the Principal. That was the mistake the Principal made. I told him to assign this duty to parents. The Principal is not authorised or has not collected the money also. It is only the parents who wanted to donate that. We gave him the instructions there itself that he should not collect money and be a party to it.”

4.5 Regarding water supply, the representative of the Ministry stated during evidence:

“About water supply, whenever there is a problem we are taking action to see that additional wells are dug and water supply problem is removed.”

4.6 He further stated:

“We are not aware about the water supply problem. Whenever we come to know about it we will solve the problem.”

B. Health Care

4.7 The Ministry of Human Resource Development have informed the Committee that the Staff Nurses, in the pay scale of Rs. 1400-2600, are provided to all these Vidyalayas. Qualified and experienced incumbents are recruited to the post. As on 31st March, 1992 against 280 sanctioned post of Staff Nurses, 168 were in posts on regular basis and 4 were on deputation basis. Against the vacant posts, part-time/adhoc arrangements were made by the respective Principals.

4.8 The Ministry have further stated about the employment of Doctors for the Vidyalayas that the Principals are authorised to employ a part-time Doctor on a remuneration not exceeding Rs. 500 per month to look after the health of the children.

4.9 However in a post evidence reply the Ministry have informed the Committee that the Deputy Directors of each of the Region were empowered to appoint Nurses/Compounders in Vidyalayas after following the selection procedure. Principals had also been permitted to appoint a part-time Doctor of the local dispensary/Health Care Centre at the honorarium of Rs.800/- p.m. These Doctors visit the Vidyalayas once a week or twice. The Ministry had felt that there is no need of full time Doctor since in case of emergency, the children could be taken to a nearby hospital having adequate facilities.

4.10 The Ministry, in a written note furnished to the Committee, also stated that the expenses to be incurred for medical treatment had been increased from Rs.45/- to Rs.60/- per child per year w.e.f. 1st September, 1992. However, medical expenses more than the prescribed limit, in connection with the immediate treatment of the students, could be sanctioned with the approval of the Director, Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti. Regular medical check up of the students is conducted by the Staff Nurses/Doctors.

C. Telephone Facility

4.11 The Ministry of Human Resource Development, in a written note furnished to the Committee, have stated that Navodaya Vidyalayas have been permitted to have one telephone in the Vidyalaya with an extension at the residence of the Principal without STD facility.

4.12 During the evidence, the representative of the Ministry also stated:

“We have provided one telephone in every Vidyalaya.”

4.13 During the visit of the Committee to Navodaya Vidyalaya at Cochin and JNV at Cancuna, Goa it was noticed that Vidyalayas were not provided telephone facilities though they were situated in far flung areas from the main cities.

4.14 In post evidence note the Ministry, however, stated that in some cases the Vidyalayas have not been able to get telephone connection due to non-availability of services. Out of 261 Navodaya Vidyalayas, sanctioned so far, telephone connections have been provided in 223 Vidyalayas.

D. Provision of Proper Library

4.15 The Ministry of Human Resource Development have informed the Committee that the Samiti sanctions an amount of Rs.10,000 for each Vidyalaya during each academic year for the school library. Out of this amount, the Principal has been empowered to purchase books worth Rs. 5000 and books worth Rs. 5000 per vidyalaya are purchased centrally by the Samiti. This allocation is due to the limited financial resources. However, with yearly allocation of Rs. 10,000 the school libraries would get adequately equipped in course of time.

4.16 In this regard the Ministry further informed the Committee as under:

“In addition to Rs. 5000/- provided to each Navodaya Vidyalaya for purchase of library books, an allocation of Rs. 20 lakhs was kept for purchase and distribution of library books and Rs. 10.68 lakhs spent in 1990. Out of this amount Rs. 4.75 lakhs were released to the 7 Regional Offices who were advised to constitute Purchase Committees with members of the Sahitya Academy/Educationists/Intellectuals with instructions to give primary importance to purchase of books in regional languages.”

E. Provision of Laboratories in Navodaya Vidyalayas

4.17 The Ministry of Human Resource Development have stated that the following expenditure has been incurred by Navodaya Vidyalays Samiti for equipping the Science Laboratories in various Vidyalayas from 1986 onwards:

Year	No. of Vidyalayas	Expenditure Incurred
1986-87	83	52581.73 lakh
1987-88	209	4.23 lakh
1988-89	256	16.91 lakh
1989-90	261	14.27 lakh
1990-91	261	38.39 lakh
1991-92	280	34.81 lakh

4.18 In this regard the Ministry have further added:

“In the current academic session of 1992-93 budget provision of Rs. 214 lakhs have been made for the development of laboratories in Navodaya Vidyalayas. This allocation and release money in subsequent years will fully equip the laboratories in course of time.”

4.19 In the post evidence reply, the Ministry of Human Resource Development stated that Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti allocated funds to the tune of Rs. 40,000/- for Vidyalayas having Classes IX and X for the purchase of Science Equipment (consumables and non-consumables) during the year 1990-91. In the financial year 1991-92, Principals were permitted to purchase science equipments as per their requisition projected under the head “Other Equipments” on Vidyalaya level. During the year 1992-93, NVS allocated Rs. 50,000/- per Vidyalaya having class X and Rs. 75,000/- for each Vidyalaya having Class XI and XII.

F. Provision of Vehicle in Navodaya Vidyalayas

4.20 The Ministry of Human Resource Development in a written note furnished to the Committee have stated that as per the decision of the Executive Committee each Vidyalaya has to be provided with a Vehicle. 205 Vidyalayas have so far been provided with Vehicles. A proposal for provision of vehicles to the remaining Vidyalayas has been submitted to the Ministry for relaxation of ban of Government of India on the purchase of Vehicles.

Conclusion/Recommendations

4.21 The Committee are concerned to note the reply of the Ministry of Human Resource Development that most of the Navodaya Vidyalayas located in rural areas were not getting proper water and electricity supply and to overcome the problem of electricity supply, 75 Vidyalayas have been sanctioned 10 KVA generator sets. Another 90 Vidyalayas have also been recommended by Finance Committee for allotment of generator sets during 1992-93. The Committee recommend that drinking water facilities should be provided in all these Navodaya Vidyalayas on priority basis and where there are no proper arrangements for electricity supply, generator sets should be provided on priority basis.

4.22 The Committee find that there are instructions to the effect that in case where public itself want to participate and give a generator set, the Principal of the school is authorised to accept that generator set for its use in the school. However, these provisions have been wrongly applied in a Navodaya Vidyalaya in Imphal where it was alleged that the Principal compelled the students to collect money for a generator set. However, during the evidence, the representative of the Ministry of Human Resource Development stated that since the parents, who wanted to donate generator set could not assemble at one point to collect money as per resolution passed by them and therefore the money was collected and given to the Principal. The Ministry of Human Resource Development have informed the

Committee that the Principal had been instructed not to collect money. The Committee apprehend that as such provisions are likely to be misused, they feel that the Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti itself may receive the donations, if any, on this account either from the parents or from the public and no Principal/or any other person should be authorised to collect money on this account.

4.23 The Committee have also been informed that Navodaya Vidyalayas Samiti sanctions an amount of Rs. 10 thousand for each Vidyalaya during academic year for the school library. Out of this amount, the Principal has been empowered to purchase the books worth Rs. 5 thousand and books worth another Rs. 5 thousand per Vidyalaya are purchased centrally by the Samiti. The Ministry of Human Resource Development have further informed the Committee that in addition to Rs. 5 thousand provided to each Navodaya Vidyalaya for purchase of library books, an allocation of Rs. 20 lakh was made for purchase and distribution of library books. Out of this amount Rs. 10.68 lakh were spent in 1992-93 and another amount of Rs. 4.75 lakh were released to 7 regional offices, who were advised to constitute Purchase Committee with Members of Sahitya Academy/Educationists/Intellectuals with instructions to give primary importance to purchase of books in regional languages. The Committee feel that amount provided for library facilities is quite meagre and therefore, desire that adequate funds should be provided to each region for providing proper library facility.

4.24 Although the representative of the Ministry of Human Resource Development had assured the Committee during evidence that they had provided one telephone connection in every Vidyalaya, yet the Committee, during their visit to Navodaya Vidyalayas at Cochin and Cancuna in Goa found that the telephone facilities were not provided in these schools. In a written reply later on, the Ministry admitted that out of 261 Vidyalayas sanctioned upto March 1991, telephone facilities have been provided in 223 Vidyalayas. The Committee recommend that telephone facilities should be provided to each and every Navodaya Vidyalaya on priority basis.

4.25 The Committee find that a sum of Rs. 199.14 lakh has been spent for equipping the Science Laboratories in various Navodaya Vidyalayas from 1986 to March, 1992. The Ministry of Human Resource Development have informed the Committee that in the Academic Session of 1992-93 budget provision of Rs. 214 lakh was made for the development of laboratories in these Vidyalayas and that this allocation and release of money in the subsequent years would fully equip the laboratories in course of time. The Committee hope that the Navodaya Vidyalayas Samiti would provide adequate funds for Science Laboratories in these Vidyalayas.

4.26 Education is a unique investment for Ministry of Human Resource Development and accountability of investment is necessary only through a well planned mechanism of assessments with reference to its objectives. The

Committee, therefore, suggest that a process be evolved for continuous comprehensive evaluation of the Scheme through independent agencies. They hope that their reports would be submitted to the Committee from time to time.

NEW DELHI;

November 23, 1993

Kartika 2, 1915 (S)

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI

*Chairman,
Estimates Committee.*

APPENDIX I

(Vide Para 2.18)

NAVODAYA VIDYALAYA SAMITI
MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT
(DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION)
A-39, Kailash Colony, New Delhi-48

No. F. 1-2/92-NVS-JD(Acad)

Dated: April 26, 1993

NOTIFICATION

It has been decided with the approval of the HRM/Chairman to constitute a Committee of Academicians and Educationists to study the existing pattern of residential school management in the Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti with a view to suggest measures for effecting improvement in the maintenance and enforcement of moral discipline. The term of reference of the Committee will be as follows:

- (1) To review the previous cases with regard to moral offences.
- (2) To make recommendations for dealing promptly and effectively with such cases.
- (3) To recommend measures and policies by which recurrence of such offences can be effectively prevented.

The recommendations of the Committee should be submitted to the Ministry of H.R.D. within three months.

The following shall be the members of the Committee:—

1. Dr. Padma Seth —Chair Person
Member
National Commission on Women
2. Smt. Oomen Deori —Member
Exchairperson
Social Welfare Board
Arunachal Pradesh
3. Ms. Shanta Singh, —Member
Chairperson
Social Welfare Board
Andaman & Nicobar Island
Port Blair.

4. Miss Neeru Nanda
Director, NVS —Member
5. Dr. M.P. Chhaya
Educationist —Member
6. Shri L.A. Vyas
Ex Head Master
The Lawrence School
Lovedale —Member
7. Ms. H.P. Shyamala
Principal,
JNV Faridabad —Member
8. Ms. R. Nair
Principal
JNV Ernakulam
Kerala —Member
9. Shri C.A.S. Raghavan
Dy. Director (Pers./S.A.)
NVS —Member Secretary

(D.S. SINGH)
DY. DIRECTOR (ADMN.)

Copy to:—

1. Shri Manoranjan Bhakta, Chairman, Estimates Committee, Member of Parliament.
2. P.S. to Education Secretary, Ministry of H.R.D., Shastri Bhawan, New Delhi.
3. P.S. to Director, NVS Hqrs.
4. All Heads of the Wings, NVS Hqrs.
5. All Regional Offices, NVS (Hyderabad/Lucknow/Bhopal/Jaipur/Chandigarh/Pune/Shillong)

(D.S. SINGH)
DY. DIRECTOR (ADMN.)

NAVODAYA VIDYALAYA SAMITI
MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT
(DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION)

Agenda Note for circulation to the Members of Executive Committee

The Samiti is concerned by a repeated succession of cases of Immoral behaviour towards-girl-students/lady-staff-members that were reported from some Vidyalayas. Director, Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti, at present, is not adequately endowed with powers to deal firmly with the erring staff members. The matter pertaining to the Immoral behaviour towards girl students and lady staff members, was also brought to the notice of the Estimates Committee and an assurance was given to the Committee that the Samiti would take Immediate action to curb this menace.

Considering the seriousness, the matter was referred to the High Power Committee which was constituted earlier by the Executive Committee to prepare the service code and to deal with other Important issues. The meeting of the High Power Committee was held on 18th March, 1993 which was chaired by Addl. Secretary (Education) and the Minutes of the said meeting is kept under Annexure-I for the information of the members of the Executive Committee. The following members attended the meeting.

- | | | |
|----|--|-------------------|
| 1. | Dr. M.P. Chhaya,
Ex Consultant (Edn.), NVS | —Member |
| 2. | Shri L.A. Vyasa,
Ex Principal
Lawrence School
Lovedale, Ody | —Member |
| 3. | Shri Puran Chand,
Jt. Commissioner, KVS | —Member |
| 4. | Miss Neeru Nanda,
Director, NVS | —Member Secretary |

It is to be noted that in Day Schools like Kendriya Vidyalayas, there is a codal provision to firmly deal with such menace which has been integrated in Article-81 of the Education Code for Kendriya Vidyalayas. The relevant Codal Provision is also kept under Annexure-II for the kind information of the members of the Executive Committee.

It is for the kind information of the members of the Executive Committee that there exists a provision under Clause-34 of the Memorandum of Association of Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti which states that "any urgent business which it may be necessary for the Committee to

perform may be carried out by circulation of the draft Resolution among all its members, and any resolution so circulated and approved by a majority of the members by affixing their signature thereon shall be as effectual and binding and if such a Resolution had been passed at a meeting of the Committee; provided that atleast five members of the Committee had recorded their views on the Resolution.”

As per the above provision, this Agenda note is being circulated to the members of the Executive Committee.

The crux of the entire issue is that Director of the Samiti should be adequately empowered as the Commissioner of Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan in dealing with the cases of immoral behaviour towards girl students/lady staff members. Accordingly, Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti seeks the concurrence of the members of the Executive Committee for the adoption of the following provision based on 81(a) & 81(b) of the Education Code for KVS as kept under Annexure-II to fit into Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti. Now it has been decided that the Central Civil Services (Classification, Control & Appeal) Rule, 1965, as amended from time to time will apply *mutatis mutandis* to all members of the staff of the Samiti except when otherwise decided with an exception to the Rules mentioned in the preceding Article above, may however, be made in the following types of cases:—

- (a) In the case of a purely temporary employee who is known to be of doubtful integrity or conduct, but where it is difficult to bring forth sufficient documentary or other evidence to establish the charges, and whose retention in the Vidyalaya etc., will be prejudicial to the interest of the institution.
- (b) In the case of a temporary employee suspected of above misconduct, where the initiation of regular proceedings against him in accordance with the Provision of the CCS(CCA) Rule, 1965, is likely to result in embarrassment to a class of employee and/or is likely to endanger the reputation of the institution.

In the cases of the above type, the appointing authority may record the reasons for termination of the services of the employees in its own record and thereafter terminates the services of the employees under the terms of appointment without assigning any reason. Where the appointing authority is the Principal; action to terminate the services of an employee under the terms of appointment shall be taken only after obtaining the prior approval of the Deputy Director of the region concerned.

Termination of Services of an Employee Found Guilty of Immoral Behaviour Towards Students.

Wherever the Director is satisfied after such a summary enquiry as he/she deems proper and practicable in the circumstances of the case that any employee of the Navodaya Vidyalaya is *prima facie* guilty of moral turpitude involving sexual offence or exhibition of immoral sexual

behaviour towards any student he/she can terminate the services of that employee by giving him one month's or three months' pay and allowances accordingly as depending upon the fact whether the guilty employee is temporary or permanent in the service of the Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti. In such cases, procedure prescribed for holding enquiry for imposing major penalty in accordance with the CCS(CCA) Rule, 1965 as applicable to the employees of Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti shall be dispensed with, provided that the Director is of the opinion that it is not expedient to hold regular enquiry on account of serious embarrassment to the students/lady staff or his/her guardians or such other practical difficulties. The Director shall record in writing the reasons under which it is not reasonably practicable to hold such enquiry and he/she shall keep the Chairman of the Samiti informed of the circumstances leading to such termination of service.

It is requested that the above provision be agreed to under Clause-34 of Memorandum of Association of Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti. The approval of the Chairman/HRM is being obtained separately for approval of the Agenda item by circulation in view of the circumstances explained in para 1.

This issues with the approval of the Director.

Sd/-

(D.S. SINGH)

DY. DIRECTOR (ADMN) 31.3.1993

(R.K. SINHA)
A.S. (EDU.)
Sd/-
(NEERUNANDA)
DIRECTOR, NVS
31.3.93
Sd/-
(S.K. NARANG)

CK. GOPALAN)
DIRECTOR, NCERT
(BALDEV MAHAJAN)
DIRECTOR, NIEPA

(D.S. MUKHOPADHYAY)
COMMISSIONER, KVS
(D. M. De REBELLO)
CHAIRMAN, CBSE

(D. KAUSHIK)
CSEES, JNU

APPENDIX II

[Vide para 13 of the Introduction]

COMPOSITION OF THE ESTIMATES COMMITTEE (1992-93)

Shri Manoranjan Bhakta—*Chairman*

MEMBERS

2. Shri A. Charles
3. Shri Rajendra Agnihotri
4. Shri Mumtaz Ansari
5. Shri Ayub Khan
6. Shri Sartaj Singh Chhatwal
7. Shri Somjibhai Damor
8. Shri Pandurang Pundlik Fundkar
9. Shri Santosh Kumar Gangwar
10. Smt. Girija Devi
11. Shri Nurul Islam
12. Shri R. Jeevarathinam
13. Shri Viswanatham Kanithi
14. Shri C.K. Kuppuswamy
15. Shri Dharampal Singh Malik
16. Shri Manjay Lal
17. Shri Hannan Mollah
18. Shri G. Devaraya Naik
19. Shri Rupchand Pal
20. Shri Sriballav Panigrahi
21. Shri Harin Pathak
22. Shri Harish Narayan Prabhu Zantyc
23. Shri Amar Roy Pradhan
24. Shri Ebrahim Sulaiman Sait
25. Shri Moreshwar Save
26. Shri Manabendra Shah
27. Shri Mahadeepak Singh Shakya
28. Shri Rajnath Sonkar Shastri
29. Shri Manku Ram Sodhi
30. Shri Braja Kishore Tripathy

SECRETARIAT

1. Shri G.L. Batra — *Additional Secretary*
2. Shri K.K. Sharma — *Joint Secretary*
3. Shri B.B. Pandit — *Director*
4. Shri K.L. Anand — *Under Secretary*

APPENDIX III
[vide para 14 of Introduction]

Statement of Recommendations/Observations

Sl. No.	Para No.	Recommendations
1	2	3
1.	1.19	<p>The Committee note that the National Education Policy 1986 provided for the establishment of pace setting schools where good quality education could be imparted to talented children from rural areas to enable them to proceed at a faster pace, irrespective of their capacity to pay for it. These schools were to be established in various parts of the country on a given pattern, but with full scope for innovation and experimentation. It was provided in the policy that these schools would be residential and co-educational institutions, primarily for children from rural areas. Education in these schools (Navodaya Vidyalayas) including boarding and lodging, as well as expenses on uniform, text-books, stationery, rail/bus fare from and to the home etc. would be free for all students.</p>
2.	1.20	<p>Admission to Navodaya Vidyalayas is made at the level of Class VI on the basis of a test designed and conducted by NCERT. Atleast 75% of the seats in a district are to be filled by candidates selected from rural areas. Reservation of seats in favour of children belonging to SC and ST is to be provided in proportion to their population in the concerned district provided that in no district such reservation would be less than the national average. The medium of instruction would be mother-tongue and regional language upto Class VIII and thereafter the common medium in all Navodaya Vidyalayas would be Hindi for Social Studies and Humanities and English for Mathematics and Science. The National Education Policy 1986 also provides migration of 20% students at the IXth Class level from</p>

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		one Navodaya Vidyalaya to another located in different linguistic region with a view to promote national integration.
3.	1.21	The scheme of Navodaya Vidyalayas provided for establishment of one Navodaya Vidyalaya in each district under the Seventh Five Year Plan. The Committee are constrained to note that even after introducing the scheme of Navodaya Vidyalayas in 1986, the Ministry of Human Resource Development had been able to open only 280 Vidyalayas in 443 districts. 32 Vidyalayas are in the process of being opened and proposal for another 55 Vidyalayas is pending with various State Governments/Central Government Authorities. The Committee recommended that atleast one school in each of the districts as envisaged in the National Education Policy, 1986 should be started without any further delay and necessary finances provided to the Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti, an Autonomous Society registered under the Societies Registration Act (XXI of 1860) under the Ministry of Human Resource Development, responsible for running the Navodaya Vidyalayas.
4.	1.22	The Committee also desire that the pace setting role of Navodaya Vidyalayas should be activated and vocational courses started in all these Vidyalayas so that the very purpose of setting up of these Navodaya Vidyalayas is not defected.
5.	1.23	The Committee may also be informed whether order regarding necessary reservations for SC/ST and rural students as provided in the National Education Policy, 1986, are actually being implemented.
6.	2.90	Navodaya Vidyalayas are run by Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti, an autonomous organisation registered as a Society under the Societies Registration Act (XXI of 1860) on 28.02.86 at Delhi. The Committee find that out of 22 Members only seven Members signed the Memorandum at the time of registration. According to registration rules, the requisite information such as the total number of Members with their names and

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addresses is to be annexed with the Memorandum of Association. This was not done at the time of registration of the Samiti. What is more disturbing to the Committee is the fact that even the general body of the Society was constituted after its registration. Keeping in view the above facts, the Committee have come to the conclusion that Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti was registered without taking proper preparatory measures.

7. 2.91 The Committee are dismayed to find that the rules of the Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti have not so far been adopted by the Samiti. The Ministry's contention that the rules were also attached with the Memorandum of Association at the time of registration of the Samiti and as such there was no need for their formal adoption by it, is not acceptable to the Committee. During evidence, the representative of the Ministry of Human Resource Development had informed the Committee that they were referring the matter to the Ministry of Law, Justice and Company Affairs for their legal advice in the matter. The Committee would like to be informed of the latest position in this regard.
8. 2.92 According to Memorandum of Association, the Society consists of 22 Members with the Minister of Human Resource Development as its Chairman. From the list of Members who can be included as Members of the Samiti, the Committee are surprised to find that there has not been any representation of parents, publicmen and women of eminence. Even in the Advisory Committee there was no representation for the people's representatives particularly Members belonging to Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha. However, the Ministry of Human Resource Development have in a note informed the Committee that the suggestions regarding including elected representatives in the Samiti would be placed before it for its consideration. The Committee would like to know whether the relevant rules in this regard have been amended and if so, whether necessary instructions have been issued for inclusion of elected representatives in the Society. The Committee recommended that 5 eminent educationist of whom at least two are not in Govt. service. Two members of Lok
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Sabha and one Member of Rajya Sabha should be included in the Samiti as Members.

9. 2.93

The Committee note that the Minister for Human Resource Development acts as its Chairman and Secretary (Education) as the Principal Advisor to the ex-officio Chairman. The Department of Education in the Ministry is controlling administrative Department of the Samiti and provide 100% grant to it for its operations. The Secretary (Education) tenders advice on all important matters to the Chairman. However, the Samiti rules are silent about his role in the Samiti. The Committee view it as an anomalous situation and recommend that the role of the Secretary (Education) as the Principal Advisor to the Chairman should be defined in consonance with the Principles of autonomy at the earliest.

10. 2.94

As per Rule 2(ii) of the Rules of Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti Vice-Chairman of the Society is to be nominated by the Ministry of Human Resource Development. The Committee are surprised to note that the Ministry have not made any nomination under the Rules so far. During evidence, the representative of the Ministry informed the Committee that the proposal for the appointment of Vice-Chairman was under consideration of the Ministry. The Committee would like to know whether any decision has been taken in the matter. As the Vice-Chairman of the Society has not been nominated so far, the Committee would also like to know whether all the twenty-two Members have been nominated in the Society and if so, their details may be furnished to them. As per rules of the Samiti meetings of the Samiti are to be presided by the Chairman and in his absence by Vice-Chairman and in the absence of both, Members of the Samiti are empowered to select anybody amongst them to act as Chairman for that meeting. However, in one of the meetings when the Chairman was absent, the Secretary (Education) was called upon to preside over the meeting, inspite of the fact that he was not the member of the Samiti but was present as a special Invitee. It is incomprehensible to the Committee as to how the decisions taken in the aforesaid meeting could legally be implemented

particularly when it was not chaired by an authorised person. The Committee desire that responsibility should be fixed for the serious lapse under intimation to them.

11. 2.95 The Committee note that as per the Rules of the Samiti, the Executive Committee is required to meet once in 3 months and the Samiti once in a year. However, there had been a total of 11 meetings of the Executive Committee and 3 meetings of the Samiti during the last 6 years. This is clearly indicative of lackadaisical approach of the Government towards the working of Navodaya Vidyalayas. The Committee desire to know the reasons for not calling for the meetings of the Samiti and the Executive Committee as per the Rules of the Navodaya Vidyalayas Samiti. They need hardly emphasis that the meetings of the Executive Committee and the Samiti should be hold as provided in the Rules of the Samiti so that important decisions are not delayed and members of these bodies have a real feeling of participation.
12. 2.96 It is seen from the Rules of Samiti that all powers are vested in the Executive Committee. However, it has been noticed that the Chairman of the Samiti, in most of these cases has taken decisions relating to appointments, promotions, etc. During the evidence, representative of the Ministry of Human Resource Development had stated that "the Director and the Chairman have been empowered to take decisions jointly and later on the decisions taken by the Chairman have to be ratified.... There have been some occasions where some decisions have been taken by the Chairman in exigency of the situation." The Committee are of the view that experts should be associated with the process of appointments and promotions. They also recommend that the Executive Committee meeting should be convened before appointment/promotions are made and in cases where Chairman has to take decisions in exigency of the situation, the decision should be placed before the Executive Committee in the very next meeting for ratification.
13. 2.97 National Integration is one of the important features of the scheme of Navodaya Vidyalayas. Whereas this objective can be achieved in numerous ways the
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Navodaya Vidyalayas Scheme considers the achievement of National integration by providing an opportunity to the students, at an impressionable age, to live and learn alongwith their peers from States other than their own. The scheme, therefore, provides for migration of 20% students at the IXth Class level from one Navodaya Vidyalaya to another located in a different linguistic region. The Committee would like to know as to how many students have been migrated from one school to another and whether there was any hesitation amongst the students for going from one region to another. If so, the steps taken by the Government to make the scheme popular may be intimated to the Committee.

14. 2.98 The Navodaya Vidyalayas are residential school and efforts are made by the Authorities concerned to ensure that atleast 1/3rd of the students in each Navodaya Vidyalayas are girls. During their study tour to various States, there have been complaints of alleged molestation/rape of girl students and lady members of the staff that too in some cases by teachers/principals of these Navodaya Vidyalayas. Such news have been appearing in the Press also from time to time. What is most surprising is the fact that the Authorities concerned have been remiss in taking action against the teachers/principals and other staff involved. The Committee recommend that as and when such complaints are received, the same should be got investigated by a Senior Officer and exemplary punishment imposed on all those who are involved in these cases without any delay. Needless to say, authorities found responsible for suppressing these complaints or not taking action should also be awarded severe punishment.
15. 2.99 As such cases are of a highly sensitive nature and require to be handled with great care and caution, the committee recommend that a committee consisting of Members of Parliament, educationists, parents and eminent men and women should immediately be constituted to consider the issue and to suggest remedial measures.
16. 2.100 The Committee have also been informed that a high powered committee chaired by the Additional Secretary of the Department of Education went into the
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question of modifying the existing disciplinary procedure against members of staff involved in moral offences with students or other staff members and it was decided that the Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti should adopt provisions similar to those adopted in Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan in partial modifications of Disciplinary Control & Conduct Service Rule, 1965. The recommendation of the Committee has also been approved in principal by Ministry of Human Resource Development. The Committee would like to know whether the above provisions have been incorporated in the Disciplinary Rules by the Executive Committee and if so, a copy thereof may be sent to the Committee for their perusal.

17. 2.101 The Committee are also of the view that Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti/the Ministry of Human Resource Development should keep a continuous watch and monitor the action taken on the complaints/allegations of molestation/rape of the girl students irrespective of whether there are written complaints or not. It is also suggested that teachers/principals should be directed not to call a girl student in their room or their houses individually and counselling of these girl students should be done through responsible & Senior lady teachers/qualified lady doctors.
18. 2.102 Keeping in view the fact that Navodaya Vidyalayas are set up in remote areas as co-educational institutions, the Committee are of the firm view that a boundary wall around these Vidyalayas should be constructed so as to provide safety and security to the girl students.
19. 2.103 From the statement furnished by the Ministry of Human Resource Development, the Committee note with concern that there have been 30 vacancies of principals, 496 vacancies of post graduate teachers, 738 vacancies of trained graduate teachers and 404 vacancies of other teachers in Navodaya Vidyalayas and the total number of vacancies are about 30% of the sanctioned strength. It is not understood as to how in the absence of the requisite number of teachers the Government could think to make the Navodaya Vidyalayas Scheme a success. The Committee strongly
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		recommend that all these vacant posts in these schools should be filled up on priority basis under intimation to them.
20.	2.104	During the visit of the Committee to various Navodaya Vidyalayas, it was noticed by them that the teachers of the Vidyalayas were more interested in their promotions, postings etc, and they did not care to tell the problems they were facing in imparting good education to the students of their Vidyalayas. The Committee, therefore, desire that Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti should give preference to meritorious, devoted and selfless teachers.
21.	2.105	In accordance with the Memorandum of Association, the Budgets, Annual Accounts and Audit Reports thereon of the Samiti are required to be placed before the Executive Committee. However, the Committee have found that decisions of the Finance Committee for incurring the expenditure is got approved by Chairman of the Samiti and <i>ex-post facto</i> approval of the Executive Committee is obtained on these decisions. The Committee do not agree with the pleas given by the Government that in view of the day to day necessities of various Vidyalayas, they can not wait for the meeting of the Executive Committee. The Committee recommend that Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti should prepare their estimated expenditure for every quarter in advance and get it approved by the Executive Committee in their quarterly meetings.
22.	2.106	As regards opening of new Navodaya Vidyalayas it has been found that the Chairman of the Samiti approvals provisional list of schools which are to be opened during the year. However, Director of Navodaya Vidyalayas Samiti processes these cases and obtain Chairman's orders. The Committee are of the view that the list of schools to be opened in ensuing year should be got approved by the Executive Committee/Samiti Members in advance and those Distts. where Navodaya Vidyalayas have not been opened so far should be given priority.

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23.	3.23	<p>From the material furnished to the Committee, it is seen that 213 Vidyalayas out of 261 Vidyalayas opened upto March, 1991, were accorded sanction for the construction of buildings by the Navodaya Vidyalayas Samiti, whereas only 130 Vidyalayas were functioning at the permanent site. The Committee are unhappy on this state of affairs. In this connection, the Ministry of Human Resource Development have stated that works on some Vidyalayas could not be started either due to delay in providing land by the State Governments or due to delay in preparing some special building designs by the Central Building Research Institute. The Committee recommend that any new Navodaya Vidyalaya should be sanctioned only after land has been provided by the respective State Governments and funds for construction in of building including construction of wall around the Vidyalayas released at the time of sanctioning of a Navodaya Vidyalaya itself. Central Building Research Institute should also be asked to prepare standard designs for these Vidyalayas so that there may not be any time lag and escalation in cost of construction of buildings for these schools.</p>
24.	3.24	<p>The Committee find that technical staff such as Executive Engineers, Assistant Engineers, Jr. Engineers etc. were recruited on transfer/deputation basis against some posts of Assistant Director temporarily transferred to the Construction Wing of the Samiti. The Construction Wing is responsible for supervision of on going construction works only. The Committee desire the Samiti to consider whether that technical staff could be recruited in the Construction Wing on regular basis, so that it could be utilised for supervision work at present and later on deployed for maintenance and repair works of these buildings.</p>
25.	3.25	<p>During their study tours to various States, the Committee have found that a number of building contracts had been awarded to such agencies, which had no experience of construction work with the result that no construction work was started by these agencies so far. A specific instance is of a project where State Industrial Development Agency which has nothing to do</p>

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- with construction work was given this contract. No wonder, the work has remained in arrears heavily. The Committee are perturbed to note that no penalty clause has been incorporated in the agreements entered into with the construction agencies for the construction of Navodaya Vidyalaya buildings. This has resulted in blocking of money with construction agencies in Arunachal Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, etc. The Committee take a very serious view for this lapse and recommend that in future penalty clause should invariably be included in all the agreements entered into with construction agencies for delay in execution of works, etc.
26. 3.26 Another surprising fact that came to the notice of the Committee was that in two cases, about Rs. 30 lakhs were advanced in 1988 to 2 Agencies for construction of school buildings while no work on these schools had started till 1991. No convincing reasons for this undue favour have been given. The Committee would like the matter to be thoroughly investigated and responsibility fixed for this serious lapse.
27. 3.27 The Committee would also like that maintenance of school buildings should be given due priority and some agency made responsible for proper maintenance in each school.
28. 3.28 The Committee may also be informed whether Navodaya Vidyalayas Samiti was maintaining Property Assets Registers and Registers for Payment of Work as required in General Financial Rule, 1968.
29. 3.29 The Committee were informed by the tribal leaders at Car Nicobar that inspite of their fulfilling the basic criteria for opening of Navodaya Vidyalaya, there was a proposal for shifting the Vidyalaya to Kamorata Island. Keeping in view the arguments given by the tribal leaders the Committee have come to the conclusion that this Vidyalaya should not be shifted from Car Nicobar to Kamorata Island.
30. 4.21 The Committee are concerned to note the reply of the Ministry of Human Resource Development that most of the Navodaya Vidyalayas located in rural areas were not getting proper water and electricity supply and to
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overcome the problem of electricity supply, 75 Vidyalayas have been sanctioned 10KVA generator sets. Another 90 Vidyalayas have also been recommended by Finance Committee for allotment of generator sets during 1992-93. The Committee recommend that drinking water facilities should be provided in all these Navodaya Vidyalayas on priority basis and where there are no proper arrangements for electricity supply, generator sets should be provided on priority basis.

31. 4.22 The Committee find that there are instructions to the effect that in case where public itself want to participate and give a generator set, the principal of the school is authorised to accept that generator set for its use in the school. However, these provisions have been wrongly applied in a Navodaya Vidyalaya in Imphal where it was alleged that the principal compelled the students to collect money for a generator set. However, during the evidence, the representative of the Ministry of Human Resource Development stated that since the parents, who wanted to donate generator set could not assemble at one point to collect money as per resolution passed by them and therefore the money was collected and given to the Principal. The Ministry of Human Resource Development have informed the Committee that the principal had been instructed not to collect money.

The Committee apprehend that as such provisions are likely to be misused, they feel that the Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti itself may receive the donations, if any, on this account either from the parents or from the public and no principal/or any other person should be authorised to collect money on this account.

32. 4.23 The Committee have also been informed that Navodaya Vidyalayas Samiti sanctions an amount of Rs. 10 thousand for each Vidyalaya during academic year for the school library. Out of this amount, the principal has been empowered to purchase the books worth Rs. 5 thousand and books worth another Rs. 5 thousand per Vidyalaya are purchased centrally by the Samiti. The Ministry of Human Resource Development have further informed the Committee that in addition to Rs. 5 thousand provided to each Navodaya Vidyalaya :or
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		<p>purchase of library books, an allocation of Rs. 20 lakh was made for purchase and distribution of library books. Out of this amount Rs. 10.68 lakh were spent in 1992-93 and another amount of Rs. 4.75 lakh were released to 7 regional offices, who were advised to constitute purchase Committee with Members of Sahitya Academy/Educationists/Intellectuals with instructions to give primary importance to purchase of books in regional languages. The Committee feel that amount provided for library facilities is quite meagre and therefore, desire that adequate funds should be provided to each region for providing proper library facility.</p>
33.	4.24	<p>Although the representative of the Ministry of Human Resource Development had assured the Committee during evidence that they had provided one telephone connection in every Vidyalaya, yet the Committee, during their visit to Navodaya Vidyalayas at Cochin and Cancuna in Goa found that the telephone facilities were not provided in these schools. In a written reply later on, the Ministry admitted that out of 261 Vidyalayas sanctioned upto March 1991, telephone facilities have been provided in 223 Vidyalayas. The Committee recommend that telephone facilities should be provided to each and every Navodaya Vidyalaya on priority basis.</p>
34.	4.25	<p>The Committee find that a sum of Rs. 199.14 lakh has been spent for equipping the Science Laboratories in various Navodaya Vidyalayas from 1986 to March, 1992. The Ministry of Human Resource Development have informed the Committee that in the Academic Session of 1992-93 budget provision of Rs. 214 lakh was made for the development of laboratories in these Vidyalayas and that this allocation and release of money in the subsequent years would fully equip the laboratories in course of time. The Committee hope that the Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti would provide adequate funds for Science Laboratories in these Vidyalayas.</p>
35.	4.26	<p>Education is a unique investment for Ministry of Human Resource Development and accountability of investment is necessary only through a well planned mechanism of assessments with reference to its</p>

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objectives. The Committee, therefore, suggest that a process be evolved for continuous comprehensive evaluation of the Scheme through independent agencies. They hope that their reports would be submitted to the Committee from time to time.

**LIST OF AUTHORISED AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF LOK SABHA
SECRETARIAT PUBLICATIONS**

Sl. No.	Name of Agent	Sl. No.	Name of Agent
ANDHRA PRADESH		WEST BENGAL	
1.	M/s. Vijay Book Agency, 11-1-477, Mylargadda, Secunderabad-500361.	13.	M/s. Manimala, Buys & Sells, 123, Bow Bazar Street, Calcutta-1.
BIHAR		DELHI	
2.	M/s. Crown Book Depot, Upper Bazar, Ranchi (Bihar).	14.	M/s. Jain Book Agency, C-9, Connaught Place, New Delhi. (T. No. 351663 & 350806).
GUJARAT		15.	M/s. J. M. Jaina & Brothers, P. Box 1020, Mori Gate, Delhi- 110006. (T. No. 2915064 & 230936).
3.	The New Order Book Company, Ellis Bridge, Ahmedabad-380006. (T. No. 79065).	16.	M/s. Oxford Book & Stationery Co., Scindia House, Connaught Place, New Delhi-110001. (T. No. 3315308 & 45896).
MADHYA PRADESH		17.	M/s. Bookwell, 2/72, Sant Niran- kari Colony, Kingsway Camp, Delhi-110009. (T. No. 7112309).
4.	Modern Book House, Shiv Vilas Palace, Indore City. (T. No. 35289).	18.	M/s. Rajendra Book Agency IV-DR59, Lajpat Nagar, Old, Double Storey, New Delhi- 110024. (T. No. 6412362 & 6412131).
MAHARASHTRA		19.	M/s. Ashok Book Agency, BH-82, Poorvi Shalimar Bagh, Delhi-110033.
5.	M/s. Sunderdas Gian Chand, 601, Girgaum Road, Near Princes Street, Bombay-400002.	20.	M/s. Venus Enterprises, B-2/85, Phase-II, Ashok Vihar, Delhi.
6.	The International Book Service, Deccan Gymkhana, Poona-4.	21.	M/s. Central News Agency Pvt. Ltd., 23/90, Connaught Circus New Delhi-110001. (T. No. 344448, 322705, 344478 & 344508).
7.	The Current Book House, Maruti Lane, Raghunath Dadaji Street, Bombay-400001.	22.	M/s. Amrit Book Co. N-21, Connaught Circus, New Delhi.
8.	M/s. Usha Book Depot, 'Law Book Seller and Publishers' Agents Govt. Publications 585, Chira Bazar Khan House, Bombay-400002.	23.	M/s. Books India Corporation Publishers, Importers & Expor- ters, L-27, Shastri Nagar, Delhi-110052. (T. No. 269631 & 714465).
9.	M&J Services, Publishers, Repre- sentative Accounts & Law Book Sellers, Mohan Kunj, Ground Floor 68, Jyotiba Fuele Road, Nalgaum-Dadar, Bombay-400014.	24.	M/s. Sangam Book Depot, 4378/4B, Murari Lal Street, Ansari Road, Darya Ganj, New Delhi-110002.
10.	Subscribers Subscription Services India, 21, Raghunath Dadaji Street, 2nd Floor, Bombay-400001.		
TAMIL NADU			
11.	M/s. M. M. Subscription Agen- cies, 14th Murali Street, (1st floor) Mahalingapuram, Nungam- bakkam, Madras-600034. (T. No. 476558).		
UTTAR PRADESH			
12.	Law Publishers, Sardar Patel Marg, P. B. No. 77, Allahabad, U.P.		