

## LOK SABHA DEBATES

---

### LOK SABHA

---

Thursday, May 4, 1989, Vaisakha 14,  
1911 (Saka)

---

The Lok Sabha met at

Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

#### ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

#### Opening of Kendriya Vidyalayas

\*841. SHRI MANIK REDDY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given on 6 April, 1989 to Unstarred Question No. 5112 regarding Fourth Pay Commission's recommendation to open more Kendriya Vidyalayas and state:

(a) whether Government had decided in 1985-86 to open 100 Kendriya Vidyalayas annually during the Seventh Plan period; and

(b) if so, the reasons for opening only 230 Kendriya Vidyalayas during 1985-86 to 1988-89?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

SHRI MANIK REDDY: Is there any proposal to start Kendriya Mahavidyalayas for P.G. level subject during the current financial year or in the Eighth Plan?

SHRI L.P. SHAHI: There is no proposal to start Kendriya Mahavidyalayas during the current financial year or in the Eighth Plan.

[Translation]

SHRI NIRMAL KHATTRI: Mr. Speaker, under Constitutional provisions, education is included in the Concurrent List. Therefore, the Central Government is responsible for setting up educational institutions. Presently, admissions in Kendriya Vidyalayas are limited to children of Central Government employees only. May I know from the hon. Minister whether the number of Kendriya Vidyalayas will be increased so that for every Vidyalaya admitting only children of Central Government employees there is another that admits children from the general category.

SHRI L.P. SHAHI: Mr. Speaker Sir, the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan was set up in 1963 with the first 20 schools functioning in different sectors. The underlying reason for doing this was that children of Central Government employees whose jobs were transferable was adversely affected. There is a change in the medium of instruction and syllabi from State to State. Hence the need for a Sangathan that provides education to children of transferable Central Government employees on a uniform basis, wherever they may live.

The Kendriya Vidyalaya system functions in a three-fold manner. The first are Kendriya Vidyalayas that are set up at defense establishments. The second are those

in the civil sector where children of all civilian employees study. The last are those that are functioning within the campuses of public sector undertakings where the premises and all other expenses are met by the public sector undertakings themselves. In these schools only the children of employees of the public sector undertaking study. Till recently education, particularly at the school-level was the responsibility of State Governments. We are continuing with that system. At present we have no scheme that envisages the setting up of schools by the Central Government for people of all categories.

SHRI SHANTILAL PURUSHOT-TAMBHAI PATEL: Mr. Speaker Sir, at present there are 230 Kendriya Vidyalayas in the country. At least six of them are in Delhi. Only one student out of every 8 or 10 students get admission leave aside opening of new schools. If all these students who are refused admission are provided facilities in these schools, that will serve the purpose for the time being. May I know whether there is a proposal to increase the number of seats in the Kendriya Vidyalayas at ready functioning?

SHRI L.P. SHAHI: Mr. Speaker Sir, first of all let me clarify that both boys as well as girls are given admissions. As to the number of Kendriya Vidyalayas there are 729 schools and not 300 schools functioning at present. As to the particular sector which the hon. Member mentioned 4.75 lakh students were admitted to these schools last year. If the number of students is more than expected a new section is opened provided the premises are available. Although it takes time to build new premises we try our best to open more sections if the need arises. Every effort is made to admit all students.

[English]

SHRI PARAG CHALIHA: Considering the growing number of Kendriya Vidyalayas

in India, will the Minister kindly inform us whether there is any proposal for increasing the number of regional offices to ensure better inspection and better functioning of the Kendriya Vidyalayas?

SHRI L.P. SHAHI: Sir, there are fifteen regional offices already existing in the country. A Review Committee was set up some time back and the Review Committee has submitted its Report. The Government is considering the recommendations of the Review Committee. There is a suggestion made by the Review Committee to start some sub-centres in which, four or five regions could be incorporated. But the Government has not yet made up its mind. The decision is under consideration.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM NAGINA MISHRA: Hon. Mr. Speaker Sir, this is a matter of principle. Eighty percent of the Indian population lives in villages. But all development work including education facility is oriented towards Central and State Government employees altogether ignoring people living in villages. Kendriya Vidyalayas are meant for children of Central Government employees and not for children living in villages. May I know from the hon. Minister if a percentage of seats in these schools has been set aside for children living in villages? Without this, children living in villages will not be able to match the educational standards of their urban counterparts. May I know from the hon. Minister if a quota has been fixed for children from villages for admission to Kendriya Vidyalayas?

SHRI L.P. SHAHI: Sir, Kendriya Vidyalayas are urban-oriented as they are always situated in and around cities, where Central Government employees are usually stationed. As to the question of villages, I want to inform the hon. Member that in the Navodaya Vidyalayas that have been set up 75% to 80% of the students enrolled are from

villages. In the last three years 246 such schools have been opened. More of such schools are in the offing. Although admissions are based on merit 80% of the students are from villages. That is why these schools have a rural base and Kendriya Vidyalayas have an urban base.

#### **Construction of a Bridge Over Chambal River in Morena District**

\*842. SHRI KAMMODILAL JATAV: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is demand for constructing a bridge over Chambal river in Ambah Tehsil of Morena district in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if so, whether any proposal has been received from the State Government in this regard; and

(c) if so, the action taken thereon by Union Government?

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY):

(a) to (c). On a proposal received from the Government of Uttar Pradesh for the construction of this interstate bridge on Chambal river at Pinhat ghat, Government of India after obtaining the consent of the Government of Madhya Pradesh to share the cost of the bridge, have given administrative sanction for its implementation etc. on 11.1.89 at an estimated cost of Rs. 523.70 lakhs under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of construction of roads in dacoity infested areas.

[Translation]

SHRI KAMMODILAL JATAV: Mr.

Speaker Sir, I congratulate you, the hon. Prime Minister, and the hon. Minister for sanctioning the construction of a bridge over Chambal river in Ambah Tehsil of my constituency Morena in Madhya Pradesh. I congratulate the hon. Minister on behalf of the public of Morena district. I would only like to know from the hon. Minister as to when the tender for this project will be opened?

[English]

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: The work will be undertaken by the Government of U.P. and already we have released about Rs. 2.88 crores for this work and also for other works.

#### **Assessment of Performance of UGC in Various Areas of University Education**

\*843. SHRI T. BASHEER: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made any study or assessment of performance of University Grants Commission (UGC) in various areas of university education;

(b) if so, the findings in this regard; and

(c) the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEVELOPMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI): (a) to (c). A statement is given below.

#### **STATEMENT**

(a) to (c). The Government of India appointed a Committee in August, 1974 to review the functioning of the University Grants Commission with particular reference to coordination and determination of standards