

said, that in the Eighth Plan we will include it. That is why I have assured him that in the Eighth Plan it will be included as a Centrally-sponsored scheme.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Next question.

Opening of Kendriya Vidyalayas during the Eighth Five Year Plan

*382. SHRI MOHD. KHALEELUR RAHMAN:†

SHRI ANAND PRAKASH GAUTAM:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Fourth Central Pay Commission had recommended opening of more Kendriya Vidyalayas, with and without facility of separate hostels for boys and girls in the country and abroad during the Seventh and Eighth Five Year Plans;

(b) what are the details of places, State and sponsoring authority-wise where Kendriya Vidyalayas have been opened during each year of the Seventh Five Year Plan period;

(c) what is the approximate number of Kendriya Vidyalayas, with and without hostel facilities separately for boys and girls, which are expected to be opened during Eighth Five Year Plan period; and

(d) what is the approximate allocation of funds for Kendriya Vidyalayas during the Eighth Five Year Plan period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L. P. SHAHI): (a) to (d) A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

†The question was actually asked on the floor of the House by Shri Mohd. Khaleelur Rahman.

Statement

The Fourth Central Pay Commission recommended opening of more Kendriya Vidyalayas to meet the educational needs of children of transferable Central Government employees. It also recommended that Kendriya Vidyalayas with hostel facilities should be increased and wherever necessary hostels for girls may be opened by the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan.

2. Kendriya Vidyalayas opened in different sectors during the first four years of the VIIIth Plan Period are as under:—

Year	Sector		
	Defence	Civil	Project/ Institution of Higher Learning
1985-86 .	26	06	09
1986-87 .	32	49	14
1987-88 .	17	30	05
1988-89 .	13	18	11
	88	103	39

A statement giving the State-wise break-up of the schools opened during 1985-86 to 1988-89 is annexed. (See below). Decision regarding opening of new Kendriya Vidyalayas in 1989-90 has not been taken as yet.

3. The expenditure on Kendriya Vidyalayas is met from the Non-Plan Budget of the Central Government. Accordingly, there would be no Plan provision for Kendriya Vidyalayas during the VIIIth Five Year Plan. The requirement of Kendriya Vidyalayas would be met from the Non-Plan Budget of the Central Government on year-to-year basis. No decision has yet been taken regarding the number of Kendriya Vidyalayas to be opened every year during the VIIIth Five Year Plan period.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of the States/UTs	Kendriya Vidyalayas opened during			
		1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89
1	Andhra Pradesh	2	6	3	2
2	Assam	2	6	2	4
3	Bihar	2	5	4	6
4	Gujarat	2	2	3	2
5	Delhi	3	1	1	1
6	Haryana	..	2	5	..
7	Himachal Pradesh	..	4	..	1
8	Jammu & Kashmir	3	3	3	1
9	Karnataka	..	4	..	1
10	Kerala	..	4	..	1
11	Madhya Pradesh	6	12	2	6
12	Meghalaya	1	1	..	1
13	Maharashtra	3	1	3	4
14	Manipur	..	2	..	..
15	Nagaland	..	..	1	..
16	Orissa	..	1	3	1
17	Punjab	6	5	4	..
18	Pondicherry	..	1	..	..
19	Rajasthan	2	7	4	1
20	Tamil Nadu	2	1	1	..
21	Uttar Pradesh	5	13	9	7
22	West Bengal	2	10	3	2
23	A&N Island	..	1	..	..
24	Goa	..	1	..	1
<i>Outside India</i>					
25	Moscow (U.S.S.R.)	..	..	1	..

SHRI MOHD. KHALEELUR RAHMAN: Sir, the scheme of Kendriya Vidyalayas with common syllabus and academic instruction caters to the educational needs of children of transferable Central Government employees including the armed forces personnel. The Fourth Central Pay Commission recommended that Government should open more Kendriya Vidyalayas to meet the educational needs of children of transferable Central Government employees and that they should continue to give preference to children of such employees and members of the All-India Services. The Commission also recommended that where a Government employee is transferred in the middle of an academic session, all possible efforts should be made by the Kendriya Vidyalayas to accommodate the children.

I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government have decided to implement the relevant recommendations of the Commission. Secondly, what are the reasons for the small number of Kendriya Vidyalayas having hostel facilities? I would like to know whether the Sangathan has any proposal to open such Vidyalayas or to convert the many existing ones in the near future.

SHRI L. P. SHAHI: Sir, there are 13 Kendriya Vidyalayas with hostel facilities. So far as the question of opening of new Kendriya Vidyalayas is concerned, quite a number of new Kendriya Vidyalayas have been opened during the last three years. In 1986-87—95; in 1987-88—52 and in 1988-89—42 new Kendriya Vidyalayas have been opened. We are trying to implement the recommendations of the Fourth Central Pay Commission as far as possible.

The Kendriya Vidyalayas are in three streams; the defence sector, the civil sector and the project sector. So far as the defence sector is concerned, it accounts for more than 50 per cent of the schools; that is, 335. We are trying to open new schools but the con-

straint is one of getting land. The Defence authorities are now finding it difficult to provide land. They are not readily providing land to the extent they used to provide earlier. In the civil sector also land is the handicap. Unless we get land we cannot open new schools. This is the position, in short.

So far as the question of Plan provision is concerned, the Kendriya Vidyalayas are not covered by it. They come under the non-Plan sector. Therefore, there is no question of any Plan provision.

SHRI MOHD. KHALEELUR RAHMAN: Sir, the Commission also recommended that the number of Kendriya Vidyalayas with hostel facilities should also be increased and wherever necessary hostels for girls should also be opened by the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan. I would like to know from the hon. Minister what is the number of Kendriya Vidyalayas having hostel facilities for girls only. What is the proposed number? I would also like to know whether the Government are considering the question of increasing the allocation of funds to the Kendriya Vidyalayas in the Eighth Five-Year Plan in view of the great demand and better performance of the Kendriya Vidyalayas.

SHRI L. P. SHAHI: Sir, the Kendriya Vidyalayas cater to the transferable Central Government employees. The question of providing hostels arises only when a student is left at the previous station and his parent is transferred to some other place. Therefore, hostels are not as popular in Kendriya Vidyalayas as we expect them to be. Moreover, with the limited funds that we have, we have to think in terms of either opening new Kendriya Vidyalayas or having more hostel facilities in the existing ones. Therefore, we have to decide between the two when we take a decision in regard to opening of new Kendriya Vidyalayas. I have already stated that with the limited funds that are

available we are trying to open new Kendriya Vidyalayas every year. We do not want to underrate the requirements but it takes time.

श्री आनन्द प्रकाश गौतम : सभापति महोदय, केन्द्रीय विद्यालय की स्कीम चलते हुए 25 वर्ष पूरे हो रहे हैं। सन् 1963 में यह स्कीम शुरू हुई थी यह वर्ष केन्द्रीय विद्यालय का रजत जयंती वर्ष है इस वर्ष पूरे देश में केन्द्रीय विद्यालयों में रजत जयंती मनायी जा रही है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस शुभ अवसर पर क्या सरकार ने ऐसा कोई निर्णय लिया है कि आने वाले वर्ष में कुछ नए केन्द्रीय विद्यालय खोले जाएंगे? क्या ऐसी कोई स्कीम है, यदि है तो कहां-कहां पर खोलने की है?

श्री एल०पी० साही : महोदय, नए केन्द्रीय विद्यालयों के खोलने के बारे में अभी स्थान का निर्णय नहीं हुआ है, लेकिन निश्चय ही रजत जयंती वर्ष में हम नए केन्द्रीय विद्यालय खोलेंगे। पिछला वित्तीय वर्ष बीतने में अभी तीन दिन बाकी हैं। इसके अंदर भी हम ने 42 नए केन्द्रीय विद्यालय खोले हैं इसलिए इस बात की कोई आशंका नहीं होनी चाहिए कि अगले साल हम नए केन्द्रीय विद्यालय नहीं खोलेंगे। हम जरूर खोलेंगे।

कुमारी सईदा खातून : माननीय सभापति महोदय, चतुर्थ वेतन आयोग ने और अधिक केन्द्रीय विद्यालय खोलने की सिफारिश की है ताकि केन्द्रीय सरकार के स्थानांतरित कर्मचारियों के बच्चों की शैक्षणिक आवश्यकताओं को पूरा किया जा सके। लेकिन माननीय मंत्री जी ने जो उत्तर दिया है, उसमें यह जानकर मुझे दुख हो रहा है कि 85-86 में 41 विद्यालय थे 86-87 में 95 थे, 87-88 में 52 और रजत जयंती वर्ष 88-89 में 42 हैं। इसलिए मैं माननीय मंत्रीजी से जानना चाहती हूँ कि बढ़ने के बजाय गिरती हुई स्थिति क्यों महसूस की जा रही है दूसरा मेरा प्रश्न यह है कि जिन जिलों में नवोदय विद्यालय नहीं हैं क्या उन जिलों में केन्द्रीय विद्यालय प्राथमिकता

के आधार पर खोले जाने का सरकार कोई विचार कर रही है महोदय, मैं इस बात का स्वागत करता हूँ कि भारत के बाहर और दूसरे देशों में जैसाकि यू० एस० एस० आर० में मास्को में तो आप प्रारम्भ कर चुके हैं लेकिन क्या दूसरे देशों में भी ये स्कूल खोलने का आपका विचार है?

श्री एल०पी० साही : महोदय, जहां तक इस पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्दर नए विद्यालय खोलने का सवाल है, आप देखेंगे कि 25 वर्षों में 729 केन्द्रीय विद्यालय खुले हैं। उनमें से 230 सिर्फ इस योजना के 4 वर्षों में खुले हैं। इसलिए आप यह नहीं कह सकते कि हमारी गति धीमी है या हमने कमी की है बल्कि पिछले वर्षों के मुकाबले इन चार वर्षों में ज्यादा स्कूल खोले गए हैं। यह बात दिए गए फिगर्स से भी साबित होती है।

जहां तक विदेशों में ये विद्यालय खोलने का सवाल है, हम चाहते हैं कि जहां पर हमारे बच्चे पढ़ने वाले हैं वहां पर खुले। लेकिन वहां पर फिजिकल फेसिलिटीज के एवरेजल होने का भी सवाल है जैसेकि अभी भूटान में एक स्कूल चल रहा था तो वहां उन्होंने कहा कि हम टेक ओवर कर रहे हैं। अभी काठमांडू में चल रहा है मास्को में चल रहा है साथ ही अगर और कोई अवसर आएगा और हमारे स्कूल की विदेशों में जरूरत होगी तो हम वहां खोलेंगे

जहां तक हमारे सिलेबस का सवाल है बिना केन्द्रीय विद्यालय खोले हुए हमारे सेंट्रल बोर्ड आफ सेकेंडरी एजुकेशन के सिलेबस के अनुसार कई स्कूल मिडल ईस्ट में भी चल रहे हैं जोकि हमसे एफिलिएटेड हैं और उनकी परीक्षाएं यहां हुआ करती हैं।

SHRI PASUMPON THA, KURITINAN: Mr. Chairman, I am thankful to you for having permitted me to put this my first question in this House. After Independence, during Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's period university and college education was

brought under the control of the Central Government. Even then the elementary education was under the control of local bodies and high school education was under the control of State Government. Only during the period of Mrs. Indira Gandhi education was brought within the purview of the Concurrent List in the name of Kendriya Vidyalayas and the Central Board of Education. The Central Government has eroded the powers of the State Government. It is also one of the ways of the Central Government to propagate Hindi in the non-Hindi States. (*Interruptions*) Is it not a fact that it is a constant encroachment on the powers of the State Government in the name of Kendriya Vidyalayas and by allowing matriculation and higher secondary schools in the States to be affiliated to the Central Board of Education? It is a fact that the powers of the State Governments are being completely eroded. And may I know, Sir, whether there is any proposal under the consideration of the Government to have a dialogue with the Chief Minister of the States and revise the policy followed at present and restore the powers of the State Governments?

SHRI L. P. SHAHI: Sir, I would like to place before the House particularly for the information of the hon. Member who has put this question, that all matters of policy are decided in the Central Advisory Board of Education in which the Education Minister of each and every State is a member and all the decisions in the Central Advisory Board of Education are taken unanimously.

So far as Central Schools are concerned, it is not an encroachment on the powers of the State Governments. Where will the children of the Central Government employees who are transferred from one State to another—and they may be transferred twice a year—read if the curriculum and the course are not the same? So it is a question of providing a parti-

cular standard, a particular curriculum and course to the students throughout the country for the transferable Central Government employees. It is not a question of encroachment. This institution came into existence in 1963 when it was not under the Concurrent List of the Centre.

So far as Central Government having taken over the State Governments' powers after the notification of Concurrent List is concerned, we are going in a big way to help primary education in every State. We are allotting money under 'Operation Black Board' for having a second teacher in the schools. We are providing money for science education. We are providing money for vocational education.

SHRI PASUMPON THA KIRUTINAN: It is not a question of money. It is a question of principle.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It was not in the Concurrent List. The Constitution was amended. So I cannot do anything. He cannot do anything. It will have to be decided by the two Houses and legislatures of the States.

SHRI JAGESH DESAI: While replying to earlier supplementaries, the Minister has said that there is no demand for hostel accommodation. But, Sir, the Pay Commission, after full consideration, has recommended that it is necessary to give them hostel accommodation. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he will have, not big hostels, but small hostels so that the education of the children of employees who are transferred is not hampered, whether the Government will see that small hostels are established and whether there are any places where hostels are there; if so, how many of them? Further I would like to know whether the Government has identified—because one of the problems cited is that land is not available—such places and whether the Central Government

has approached the State Governments for acquiring land for this purpose. If so, what is the outcome?

SHRI L. P. SHAHI: Sir, I have already stated that hostels exist in 13 places. At present I do not know about all the 13, but certainly I know about two places where all the seats in the hostels are not filled—there are vacancies. One is in Delhi.

SHRI JAGESH DESAI: What I mean is, I wanted small hostels. They may have accommodation for 200 students. Why don't you have small hostels?... (Interruptions)...

SHRI L. P. SHAHI: Sir, I do not object to the idea of having more hostels. All that I have said is only this, not that there should be no more hostels. I don't say that.

MR. CHAIRMAN: He will consider it, anyway.

DR. NAGEN SAIKIA: Sir, I want to know from the honourable Minister about the approximate allocation of funds during the 7th and 8th Five-Year Plans for the Kendriya Vidyalayas and the Navodaya Vidyalayas.

SHRI L. P. SHAHI: Sir, for Navodaya Vidyalayas I need notice. So far as Kendriya Vidyalayas are concerned, this year we are spending Rs. 108 crores over Kendriya Vidyalayas. Out of these Rs. 108 crores, Rs. 28 crores are being spent on building construction, and the rest on salaries and other equipment.

DR. NAGEN SAIKIA: Sir, he has not answered about Navodaya Vidyalayas.

SHRI L. P. SHAHI: Navodaya Vidyalayas are not a part of that.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Dr. Poddar. ... (Interruptions)...

DR. R. K. PODDAR: Sir, I want to know the actual number of stu-

dents that seek admission into Standard I in all the Kendriya Vidyalayas in India and the actual number that get admission. This is part one. Part two is: What is the performance, what is the percentage of passes from the students of the Kendriya Vidyalayas as compared to non-Kendriya Vidyalayas under the Central Board of Secondary Education?

SHRI L. P. SHAHI: Sir, so far as the number of students is concerned, the total number of students in Kendriya Vidyalayas is 4,75,000. So far as the First Standard is concerned, it cannot be an exact figure—it is a varying figure—but it would be near about 45,000 students so far as the First Standard is concerned.

DR. R. K. PODDAR: Out of 45,000, how many get admission? Forty-five thousand seek admission, but how many get admission?

MR. CHAIRMAN: How many seats are you able to provide? Forty-five thousand seek admission, but how many seats are available?

SHRI L. P. SHAHI: These are the seats that are available to the students. But there are many more desirous of getting admission.

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is what he wants to know. What is the proportion of those who are able to get admission compared to the applicants?

SHRI L. P. SHAHI: Sir, we provide admission only to the children of transferable Central Government employees.

MR. CHAIRMAN: He wants to know the proportion only about the Central Government employees.

SHRI L. P. SHAHI: But there are many Central Government employees who are not transferable. They do not come under this.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Have you any idea as to the number of seats that are available? No?

SHRI L. P. SHAHI: That I have said.

MR. CHAIRMAN: How many?

SHRI L. P. SHAHI: Nearly 45,000.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Are available?

DR. R. K. PODDAR: He said 45,000 are available, but he does not say how many seek admission. ... (Interruptions) ...

MR. CHAIRMAN: He says 45,000 are available.

DR. R. K. PODDAR: In Standard I. But he does not say how many students seek admission in Standard I. It is two or three times that number.

MR. CHAIRMAN: That he does not have. He also said that it is only for the children of those whose jobs are transferable.

DR. R. K. PODDAR: What about part two of my question, Sir?

MR. CHAIRMAN: That he cannot give. He requires notice.

DR. R. K. PODDAR: What is the success rate of Kendriya Vidyalayas?

MR. CHAIRMAN: What are the results?

SHRI L. P. SHAHI: Sir, the results are very good. At the Secondary Board Examination level, it is much better than that of other schools. It is above 80 per cent.

DR. R. K. PODDAR: This is very general, Sir. What is the percentage

SHRI PARVATHANENI UPENDRA: More than 80 per cent.

*383. [The questioners (Shrimati Veena Verma and Shri Kapil Verma) were absent. For answer vide col. 36-37 infra].

Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Officers in Indian Foreign Service

*384. SHRI ANAND PRAKASH GAUTAM: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the present number of officers in the Indian Foreign Service; and

(b) what is the number and percentage of those belonging to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) There are presently 550 officers in the Indian Foreign Service.

(b) The number and percentage of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is given below:—

	Total No.	
Scheduled Castes	76	13.82—
Scheduled Tribes	37	6.73—

श्री आनन्द प्रकाश गौतम : सभापति महोदय, भारतीय विदेश सेवा में अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति मनुष्यों के अधिकारियों की संख्या बताई गयी है तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ उसमें 1986-87-88 में इनकी संख्या क्या थी उसमें अनुसूचित जाति और जनजाति का अलग-अलग विवरण बताये ?

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO: Sir, 1986, 25 per cent; 1987, 25 per cent; 1988, 20 per cent. This is the break-up of the last three years. In fact, I have the break-up for the last five years starting from 1984. I do not have the break-up between the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes I can give that figure also to the hon. Member.