

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT
DEPARTMENT OF SCHOOL EDUCATION & LITERACY**

LOK SABHA

**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1359
TO BE ANSWERED ON 25.07.2016**

**KENDRIYA VIDYALAYAS AND
JAWAHAR NAVODAYA VIDYALAYAS**

†1359. DR. KRISHAN PRATAP:

SHRI P. KUMAR:

SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH:

SHRI MD. BADARUDDOZA KHAN:

SHRI SUKHBIR SINGH JAUNAPURIA:

SHRI M. RAJA MOHAN REDDY:

SHRIMATI K. MARAGATHAM:

SHRI RAJESHBHAI CHUDASAMA:

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

- (a) the action taken by the Government to relax the norms to provide rent free temporary accommodation for setting up of Kendriya Vidyalayas in various parts of the country;
- (b) whether the existing number of Kendriya Vidyalayas and Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas are sufficient to meet the growing demand of schools and if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) whether the Government proposes to open more Kendriya Vidyalayas and Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas in the country particularly in tribal, far-flung and left wing extremist affected areas including West Bengal or increase the number of seats in the existing Kendriya Vidyalayas and Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas to ensure the entry of particularly the poor and deprived children of the society and if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise?

ANSWER

**MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT
(SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA)**

- (a) As per the existing norms of Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan (KVS) the sponsoring authorities are required to provide rent free accommodation for setting up of a Kendriya Vidyalaya (KV). There is no decision to relax any of the existing norms.
- (b) & (c): The KVs are opened primarily to cater to the educational needs of the children of transferable Central Government employees including Defence and Para-Military personnel by providing a common programme of education. Proposals for opening of new KVs are considered only if sponsored by Ministries or Departments of

the Government of India / State Governments / Union Territories Administrations and Organization of employees belonging to the eligible categories thereby committing resources for setting up a new KV as well as on the availability of necessary sanction of the Government.

As per prescribed norms for the opening of new KVs under Civil / Defence sector, the concerned sponsoring authority is liable to provide suitable and sufficient rent free temporary accommodation for setting up of the newly sanctioned KV to make the school functional till the construction of permanent building by KVS on the land to be provided by the sponsoring agency, free of cost. The identified and demarcated land is also required to be transferred by the State Government / District Authority to KVS.

The Navodaya Vidyalaya Scheme provides for opening of one Navodaya Vidyalaya in each district of the country. Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas (JNVs) have been sanctioned in 576 districts located in 36 States/UTs (except Tamil Nadu). Opening of new JNVs is a continuous process which depends on the willingness of the concerned State Government to make available requisite suitable land free of cost for construction of school buildings and required temporary accommodation (free of rent) to start the Vidyalaya. Actual sanction and opening of new JNV depends on the availability of funds and approval by Competent Authority. The State/UTs wise details of functional KVs and JNVs are given at **Annexure-I**.

54 new KVs were sanctioned under Civil Sector in the country in March, 2014 including 1 in the State of West Bengal i.e. Bandel Railway Colony, District Hooghly, under the sponsorship of Indian Railways which could not be opened so far as requisite extent of land has not yet been transferred in favour of KVS by the sponsoring authority. The details of the 41 KVs opened and made functional are given at **Annexure-II**.

Out of 35 districts worst affected by Left Wing Extremism (LWE), 24 districts have KVs and 30 districts have JNVs.

Opening of KVs and JNVs is a continuous process and is dependent on feasibility of proposals, availability of resources and sanction of the competent authority. There is no immediate proposal to increase the intake capacity of existing KVs and JNVs.

ANNEXURE-I

ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (b) & (c) OF THE LOK SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1359 RAISED BY DR. KRISHAN PRATAP, SHRI P. KUMAR, SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH, SHRI MD. BADARUDDOZA KHAN, SHRI SUKHBIR SINGH JAUNAPURIA, SHRI M. RAJA MOHAN REDDY, SHRIMATI K. MARAGATHAM, SHRI RAJESHBHAI CHUDASAMA, MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT TO BE ANSWERED ON 25TH JULY, 2016 REGARDING KENDRIYA VIDYALAYAS AND JAWAHAR NAVODAYA VIDYALAYAS

STATE / UT-WISE NUMBER OF KENDRIYA VIDYALAYAS & JAWAHAR NAVODAYA VIDYALAYAS IN THE COUNTRY (As on 19th JULY 2016)

S. No.	Name of State/UT	Number of KVs	Number of JNVs
1	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	02	02
2	Andhra Pradesh	31	15
3	Arunachal Pradesh	15	16
4	Assam	55	27
5	Bihar	47	39
6	Chandigarh	05	01
7	Chhattisgarh	28	17
8	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	01	01
9	Daman & Diu	01	02
10	Delhi	44	02
11	Goa	05	02
12	Gujarat	44	23
13	Haryana	28	20
14	Himachal Pradesh	24	12
15	Jammu & Kashmir	38	17
16	Jharkhand	32	24
17	Karnataka	46	28
18	Kerala	36	14
19	Lakshadweep	01	01
20	Madhya Pradesh	97	50
21	Maharashtra	57	33
22	Manipur	08	11
23	Meghalaya	07	08
24	Mizoram	04	07
25	Nagaland	05	11
26	Odisha	56	31
27	Puducherry	04	04
28	Punjab	49	21
29	Rajasthan	69	34
30	Sikkim	02	04
31	Tamil Nadu	42	00*
32	Telangana	31	09
33	Tripura	09	04
34	Uttar Pradesh	110	70
35	Uttarakhand	43	13
36	West Bengal	58	18
TOTAL		1134	591

* The State of Tamil Nadu has not yet accepted the JNV scheme.

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DETAILS OF 41 KVs OPENED AND MADE FUNCTIONAL

S. No.	Name of proposal	State/UT	Name of District
1.	Hardoi	Uttar Pradesh	Hardoi
2.	Mahabubabad	Telangana	Warangal
3.	Miryalguda	Telangana	Nalgonda
4.	Sector-28 Rohini	Delhi.	Rohini (North West)
5.	Chamrajanagar	Karnataka	Chamrajanagar
6.	Gangrani	Uttar Pradesh	Kushinagar
7.	Tenali	Andhra Pradesh	Guntur
8.	Sasaram Distt. Rohtas	Bihar	Rohtas
9.	Shivgarh, Rae Barielly	Uttar Pradesh	Rae Bareilly
10.	Janjgir, Distt. Janjgir Champa (Kulipota)	Chhattisgarh	Janjgir Champa
11.	Jalore	Rajasthan	Jalore
12.	Jaisindhar	Rajasthan	Barmer
13.	Hanumangarh	Rajasthan	Hanumangarh
14.	Shrawasti	Uttar Pradesh	Shrawasti
15.	Akarnpat	Manipur	East Imphal
16.	Hinjilicut	Odisha	Ganjam
17.	Mandya	Karnataka	Mandya
18.	Ziro, Hapoli	Arunachal Pradesh	Lower Subansiri
19.	Kasrawad	Madhya Pradesh	Khargone
20.	Haveri	Karnataka	Haveri
21.	Chikodi	Karnataka	Belgaum
22.	Sambalpur No. 2	Odisha	Sambalpur
23.	Siricila, Distt. Karim Nagar	Telangana	Karim Nagar
24.	Bundi, Distt. Bundi	Rajasthan	Bundi
25.	Jhajha District Jamui	Bihar	Jamui
26.	Narayanpur, Distt. Narayanpur	Chhattisgarh	Narayanpur
27.	Saloh (Santokhgarh), Distt. Una	Himachal Pradesh	Una
28.	Dausa, Distt. Dausa	Rajasthan	Dausa
29.	Jharasangam Distt. Medak	Telangana	Medak
30.	Udupi	Karnataka	Udupi
31.	Kottayam, Kudurthy	Kerala	Kottayam
32.	Bodhan Town, Distt Nizamabad	Telangana	Nizamabad
33.	Golden Rock, SR, Tiruchirapally	Tamil Nadu	Tiruchirapally
34.	Rajampeta. Distt. Kadapa	Andhra Pradesh	Kadappa
35.	Amba Distt. Morena	Madhya Pradesh	Morena
36.	Jamai, Distt. Chindwara	Madhya Pradesh	Chindwara
37.	Mathana, Kurukshetra	Haryana	Kurukshetra
38.	Siddharth Nagar	Uttar Pradesh	Siddharth Nagar
39.	Pandurna	Madhya Pradesh	Chhindwara
40.	Kakinada	Andhra Pradesh	East Godawari
41.	Vyasnagar	Odisha	Jajpur
