

1	2	3	4	5
29.	Rajasthan	23	-	21
30.	Sikkim	6	9	13
31.	Tamil Nadu	26	19	24
32.	Telangana	16	29	32
33.	Tripura	23	-	20
34.	Uttar Pradesh	34	24	30
35.	Uttarakhand	7	21	20
36.	West Bengal	32	21	25
	INDIA	29	29	23

Source: UDISE 2017-18 Provisional.

Expenditure on education

2817. PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any policy plan setup to achieve planned increase in total expenditure by Central and State Governments on education to 6 per cent of GDP, if so, details thereof;

(b) whether 6 per cent GDP target for education spending is with reference to GDP at constant prices or current prices and whether it includes private expenditure on education;

(c) whether Government has any target for planned increase in private expenditure on education until 2030, if so, details thereof; and

(d) current private expenditure on education, education level-wise (elementary, secondary and higher secondary) and State-wise, as per most recent data available?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) Yes Sir, the Government has plan to introduce New Education Policy (NEP), with aim to reform all levels of education from school to higher education and also with emphasise to increase public expenditure on education both at Centre and State levels. The Government is also implementing

various Schemes/programmes like Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Samagra Shiksha under which financial assistance is provided to States and UTs. Strategic funding and reforms in the State Higher Education sector are being undertaken through the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Rashtriya Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA). Moreover, Higher Education Financing Agency (HEFA) has been established under the Companies Act, 2013 to leverage funds from market to finance improvement in infrastructure in top institutions of education. With the devolution of more funds to the States as recommended by the 14th Finance Commission, States are in position to prioritize allocation of funds to education sector.

(b) to (d) This target is with reference to GDP at current prices and does not include private expenditure on education. No data is maintained on private expenditure on education.

Women judges in courts

2818. SHRI MAJEED MEMON: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that according to India Justice Report, 2019, several States and Union Territories were found to have no women judges in their High Court Benches;

(b) if so, complete details of various women judges in various courts, State/ UT-wise;

(c) whether it is also a fact that judiciary remains a low priority in funding or budget allocation; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD):

(a) and (b) Appointment of Judges of the High Court is made under Article 217 of the Constitution of India. This Article does not provide for reservation for any caste or class of person or women. Government has, however, been requesting the Chief Justice of the High Courts that while sending proposals for appointment of Judges, due consideration be given to suitable candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Other Backwards Classes, Women and Minorities. A Statement showing women Judges working in High Courts (as on 1st June, 2018 and 01.12.2019) is given in Statement (*See below*).