

1	2	3	4
30.	Rajasthan	76	35
31.	Sikkim	02	04
32.	Tamil Nadu	43	-
33.	Telangana	35	09
34.	Tripura	09	08
35.	Uttar Pradesh	118	75
36.	Uttarakhand	44	13
37.	West Bengal	62	19
	TOTAL	1225	645

**Impact of RTE Act on expenditure on education**

2138. DR. NARENDRA JADHAV:  
 SHRI JOSE K. MANI:  
 SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI:  
 SHRI MAHESH PODDAR:  
 PROF. M. V. RAJEEV GOWDA:  
 SHRI PARTAP SINGH BAJWA:  
 SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN:  
 KUMARI SELJA:  
 SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA:

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

(a) the expenditure on education as a percentage of the Total expenditure, since the passage of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009, year-wise;

(b) whether there is a financial roadmap for the implementation of the RTE Act, since according to the UDISE 2016-17 statistics, only 12.7 per cent of schools are compliant; and

(c) whether the proposed National Education Policy (NEP) will provide additional funding that will be given by the Union Government to ensure the universalisation of

education and implement its key recommendation *i.e.* extension of the RTE Act from 3 to 18 years?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) The details of expenditure on education as a percentage of the GDP from 2010-11 to 2017-18 is given below:

₹ in lakh

Sl. No.	Financial Year	Total Expenditure on Education (State+Centre)	Expenditure as a percentage of GDP
1.	2010-11	29347823.00	4.05
2.	2011-12	33393038.00	3.82
3.	2012-13	36813287.00	3.70
4.	2013-14	43087882.00	3.84
5.	2014-15	50684914.00	4.07
6.	2015-16	57779252.00	4.20
7.	2016-17	66426452.00	4.32
8.	2017-18	75694500.00	4.43

*Note:* GDP figures have been taken from Press Note Released on 31.01.2019 by National Accounts Division, CSO, MOSPI.

(b) and (c) The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009, effective from 1st April, 2010, provides for free and compulsory education to every child of age six to fourteen years in a neighbourhood school till the completion of elementary education. The States and UTs with legislature are the appropriate Government under the Act and it is primarily for them to take appropriate action to implement the provisions of the RTE Act and look after their financial aspects/requirements. With the acceptance of the recommendations of the 14th Finance Commission by the Government of India, the devolution of funds to the States has increased from 32% to 42% of the net Union Tax Receipts. With the enhanced devolution of funds, States have been

advised to allocate more funds to school education sector so as to carry out the functions and responsibilities conferred upon the States by Section 7(5) of the Right to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009.

Section 7(1) of the RTE Act, 2009, states that both the Centre and the State shall have concurrent responsibility for providing funds for carrying out the provisions of the Act. Further, Section 7(3) states that the Central Government shall provide to the State Government, as grants-in-aid of revenues, such percentage of expenditure as it may determine.

Earlier the provisions of RTE Act were implemented through erstwhile scheme of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), which has been subsumed along-with Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) and Teacher Education (TE) into the integrated scheme of Samagra Shiksha. It is an overarching programme for the school education sector extending from pre-school to class XII and aims to ensure inclusive and equitable quality education at all levels of school education, including supporting States and UTs in implementation of RTE Act. Under SSA/Samagra Shiksha, the Financial and Programmatic Norms are prescribed with respect to different interventions, sub-interventions and activities. The States are advised to do the Financial Mapping/ Planning of the requirement of funds under various activities as per their local contextual needs. Accordingly, the annual plans under Samagra Shiksha are prepared by the States and UTs based on their requirements and priority and this is reflected in their respective Annual Work Plan and Budget (AWP&B). These plans are then appraised and approved/ estimated in consultation with the States and UTs as per the programmatic and financial norms of the scheme, availability of funds and physical and financial progress of the interventions approved earlier.

Since the inception of SSA in 2001 and under Samagra Shiksha till now, sanction has been given for construction of 3,11,991 school buildings, 18,97,686 additional classrooms, 2,45,682 drinking water facilities, 4,09,819 Boys toilets, 5,29,797 girls toilets and 1,49,840 CWSN toilets. States and UTs have reported construction of 2,94,896 school buildings, 18,12,979 additional classrooms, 2,34,635 drinking water facilities 3,77,554 boys toilets, 5,08,827 girls toilets and 1,22,103 CWSN toilets as on 31.01.2020.

Draft National Education Policy 2019 was uploaded on MHRD's website to elicit comments and suggestions from various stakeholders. Accordingly, based on the

feedback/comments received from various stakeholders on the Draft NEP, the Ministry is finalizing the National Education Policy, 2020.

**Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas and KVs in Chhattisgarh**

†2139. SHRI RAM VICHAR NETAM: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the region-wise details of Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas and Kendriya Vidyalayas established by Government in Chhattisgarh, so far;
- (b) whether Government proposes to establish a new Kendriya Vidyalaya in Dalli-Rajhara town of Chhattisgarh, if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) whether there are no such schools in many districts of the country including Chhattisgarh, if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) 28 Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas (JNVs) and 35 Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs) have been established by Government in Chhattisgarh so far. District-wise details are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) and (c) 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 thereby committing resources for setting up a new KV as well as the availability of necessary sanction of the Government. The proposals received from various sponsoring authorities for opening of new KVs also have to compete among other proposals under the "Challenge Method". Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan has informed that no proposal in the prescribed proforma has been received by KVS from the State Government of Chhattisgarh for opening of a new KV at Dalli-Rajhara town, Chhattisgarh.

Navodaya Vidyalaya Scheme envisages opening of one Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalaya (JNV) in each district of the country. All the districts of the country (as on 31.5.2014) including the districts of Chhattisgarh have been covered under the Scheme.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.