

Importance (IITs, NITs, SPAs etc.) of Ministry of Education and other Ministries on 19th September, 2020.

**Funding and legal complexities regarding the new National  
Education Policy, 2020**

1330. SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) manner in which Government intend to ensure 6 per cent of GDP funding to the education under the NEP;

(b) whether Government has any plans to generate it from private enterprises;

(c) measures taken by Government to avoid the legal complexities surrounding the applicability of two operative policies namely The Right to Education Act, 2009 and the new National Education Policy, 2020; and

(d) in what manner Government would ensure a decentralized implementation of educational policies with a more centralized institutional framework like National Higher Education Regulatory Authority (NHERA), the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) and (b) The Centre and the States have to work together to increase the public investment in Education sector to reach 6% of GDP at the earliest. This is considered extremely critical for achieving the high-quality and equitable public education system that is truly needed for India's future economic, social, cultural, intellectual and technological progress and growth.

(c) NEP 2020 states that the unfinished agenda of the National Policy on Education 1986, modified in 1992 (NPE 1986/92), is appropriately dealt with in this Policy and a major development since the last Policy of 1986/92 has been the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act 2009 which laid down legal underpinnings for achieving universal elementary education.

(d) The NEP, 2020 states that the first vertical of Higher Education Commission of India (HECI) is the National Higher Education Regulatory Council (NHERC). It is to function as the common, single point regulator for the higher education sector including teacher education and excluding medical and legal education, thus eliminating the

duplication and disjunction of regulatory efforts by the multiple regulatory agencies that exist at the current time. The NEP.2020 also states that NHERC will regulate in a 'light but tight' and facilitative manner, meaning that a few important matters particularly financial probity, good governance, and the full online and offline public self-disclosure of all finances, audits, procedures, infrastructure, faculty/staff, courses, and educational outcomes will be very effectively regulated.

#### **Charging hefty fees for online classes**

1331. SHRI K.R. SURESH REDDY:

SHRI M. SHANMUGAM:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether complaints have been received from parents and similar complaints published in the newspapers that private schools are charging hefty fees for starting online classes;

(b) if so, the response of Government;

(c) whether any guidelines were provided to the States, for starting online classes, and to put restriction on the fees levied;

(d) whether the Central agencies in the education field have developed online software for free distribution among schools and students, if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'):

(a) to (c) Education is a subject in the Concurrent List of the Constitution and majority of schools are under the jurisdiction of the State Governments. Thus, the matter relating to fees and its components in schools are regulated in terms of Rules and Instructions of the State Government concerned. It is for the respective State Government concerned to take necessary action against such schools which violate the Rules and Instructions of the State Government in the matter.

As far as schools affiliated to Central Board of Secondary Education are concerned, they are governed by the clause 7.6 of the Affiliation Byelaws-2018 of CBSE which state 'the acts and regulations of the Central and State/UT governments enacted in connection