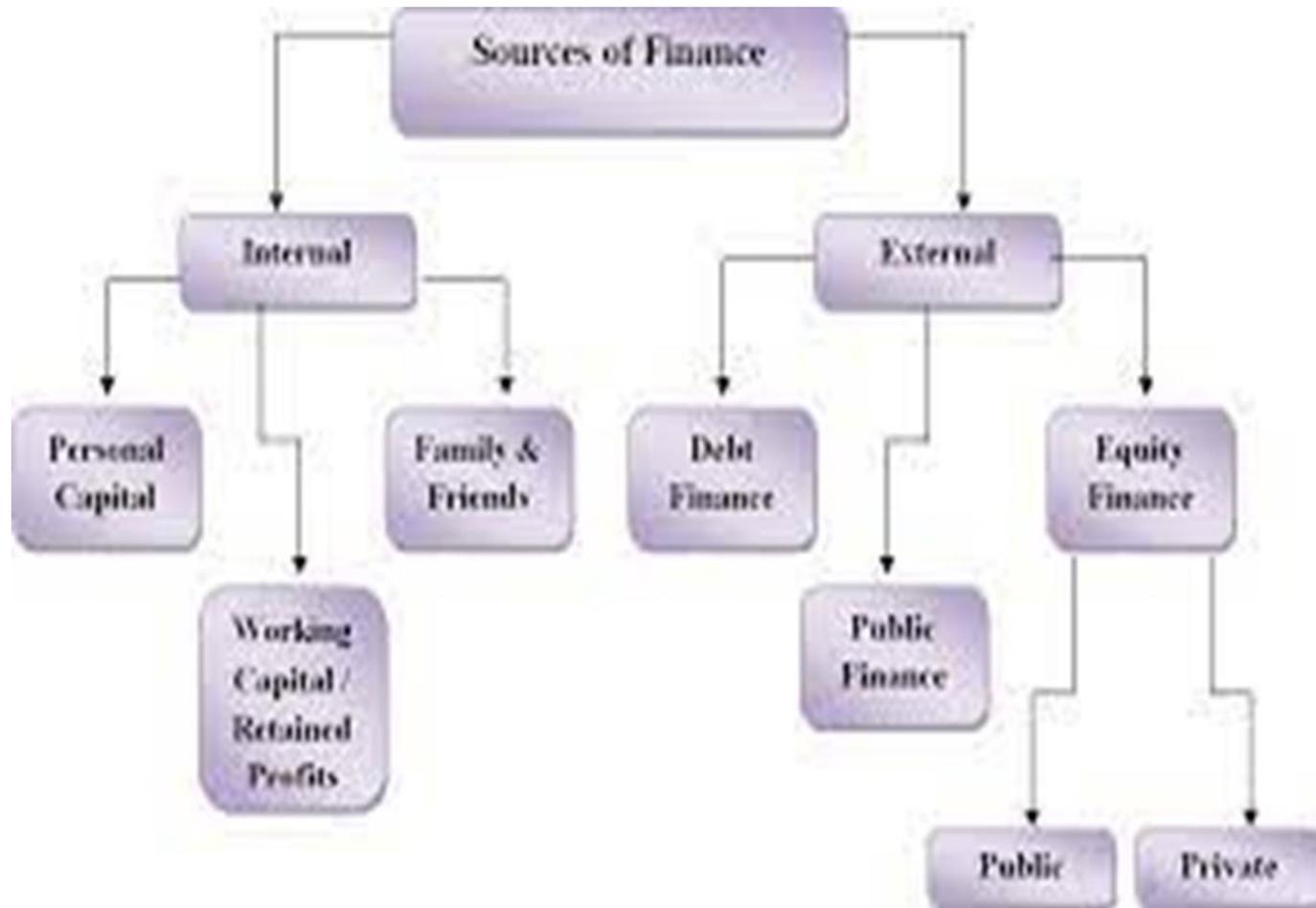


UNIT – V: FINANCING EDUCATION IN INDIA

- Financing of education in India:
- Role of Union Government,
- State Government,
- Local Bodies/Government,
- UNESCO, UNICEF, UNDP, World Bank and UNFA in financing education
- Funding system of education: Public, fees, student loans, education chess, industry and external aids



External and Internal Sources of Funding in Education



The Constitution of India has categorized the government functions into three:

- ❖ List 1 : list of union or central government functions;
- ❖ List 2 : list of state government functions; and
- ❖ List 3 : list of concurrent functions.

ROLE OF CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

The Central Govt. gives grant-in-aid to states, universities and special institutions in order to help those to discharge their educational obligations.

The Central Government assists the states for educational development in three ways:

- ✓ Central Government performs educational functions through NCERT, UGC, Central Universities, Central Schools organizations etc.
- ✓ Central Government sponsors schemes fully financed by it but implemented by the States.
- ✓ Central Government partially finances some programmes, planned and implemented by the State Governments.

The following sectors of education are listed as functions of the central government (List 1):

- ✓ Central universities, Union agencies and institutions for professional and technical education.
- ✓ Union agencies for co-ordination and determination of standards in institutions for higher education and
- ✓ Any other institution declared by the Parliament to be an institution of national importance.

Educational provisions of the Constitution have resulted in the establishment of such institutions as the:

- ✓ Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE),
- ✓ The University Grants Commission (UGC),
- ✓ Deemed Universities,
- ✓ The National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) and
- ✓ The National Institute of Educational Planning and Administration (NIEPA)

ROLE OF UNESCO (UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION)

- Provides global and regional leadership in education.
- Strengthens education systems worldwide.
- Responds to contemporary global challenges through education with Gender Equality as an underlying principle.
- Four pillars of learning:
 - ✓ Learning to know
 - ✓ Learning to do
 - ✓ Learning to live together
 - ✓ Learning to be

ROLE OF UNICEF (UNITED NATIONS INTERNATIONAL CHILDREN'S EMERGENCY FUND)

- Ensure child related policy commitments are better reflected in budget process.
- Identify cost-effective and equitable ways to deliver services and life saving supplies, and help governments plan, cost and budget for them
- Improve the flow and use of budgeted resources for service delivery, including at the sub national level.

ROLE OF UNDP(UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME)

- Eliminate poverty, achieve sustainable economic growth and human development.
- Headquartered in New York city , it is the largest UN development aid agency, with offices in 170 countries.
- Help countries to develop policies, leadership skills, partnering abilities, institutional capabilities and build resilience in order to sustain development results

Role Of World Bank

- The largest financier of education in the developing world
World's largest single provider of external funding for education.
- Education For All (EFA) focusing on the 1990 global commitment to give every citizen in every society ,the opportunity for a basic education.
- Education For The Knowledge Economy(EKE) based on the need to develop a well trained workforce capable of generating knowledge driven economic growth.

- **ROLE OF UNFPA** (UNITED NATIONS POPULATION FUND)
- Every young person will one day have life changing decisions responsibly, leaving them vulnerable to coercion, sexually transmitted infections and unintended pregnancy.
- Comprehensive sexuality education enables young people to advocate for their health.
- UNFPA works with government to implement comprehensive sexuality education, both in schools and colleges through community-based training and outreach.

FUNDING SYSTEM

Funding system is a system or scheme of finance or revenue by which provision is made for paying the interest or principal of a public debt.

- ✓ Sources
- ✓ Functions of education
- ✓ Importance of funding
- ✓ Role of government in funding

Public System Of Education

- ❖ The public education system is the primary option for millions of students in India.
- ❖ The school system in India has four levels: lower primary (age 6 to 10), upper primary (11 and 12), high (13 to 15) and higher secondary (17 and 18).

Public Funding:

- Government Budget Allocation
- Subsidies and Grants
- Special Programs
- Equal Access Initiatives
- Research Funding:

Fees:

Tuition Fees, Registration and Examination Fees, Material Fees, Extracurricular Activities, and Non-Academic Charges.

Student Loans:

Government-Sponsored Loans, Private Loans, Loan Forgiveness Programs, Income-Driven Repayment Plans and Debt Counselling and Assistance.

Education Cess:

Purpose, Revenue Source, Impact, Public Support and Accountability.

Industry External Aids:

1. Corporate Sponsorships
2. Partnerships and Collaborations
3. Research Grants
4. Internship Programs
5. Training and Skill Development

External Aids In Education

External aids in education refer to financial and non-financial support provided to educational institutions, programs, or individuals from sources outside the traditional education system. These aids can come from various entities such as governments, non-profit organizations, corporations, international agencies, and philanthropic foundations.

Examples of External aids for funding systems of education

1. Grants and Donations
2. Scholarships and Fellowships
3. Corporate Sponsorships
4. Government Subsidies and Grants
5. International Aid and Development Assistance
6. Endowments and Foundations
7. Non-Financial Support

