

# TRENDS AND PATTERNS OF PUBLIC EXPENDITURE ON SCHOOL EDUCATION IN INDIA SINCE THE 1970S: AN ANALYSIS

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*Changing demographic conditions have resulted in a greater demand for school infrastructure and teachers over the years. This indicates there have been alterations in the financing of school education. While these changes have taken place over time, they have not been adequately documented in the literature. In this article, an attempt has been made to analyze the trends and patterns of the public expenditure on education for the period from 1970-71 to 2015-16. The results of the study showed that public expenditure on education has increased during the study period but hovered at around 3-4 percent of the gross domestic product (GDP). The share of the state's expenditure on education in total expenditure to all sectors has declined but the share of the central government spending has increased. This indicates that after education, as a subject, was included in the Concurrent List in 1976, the center's responsibility towards the sector has increased. In addition, while the central government plays an important role in plan expenditure, the state government is more pronounced in maintaining the existing educational infrastructure. Moving to the level of expenditure on school education, the shares of expenditure on elementary education was not only higher than that of secondary school education but also the larger share of public expenditure has been allocated to elementary education. Though the public expenditure on the education sector has been growing, the per capita spending was still relatively low. Therefore, the present article concludes by suggesting an increase in the public spending on education which in turn will increase the per capita expenditure to a level that is sufficient for quantitative expansion and qualitative improvement in education.*

**Keywords:** Public expenditure; school education; total expenditure to all sectors; Five-year plans; per capita expenditure.

## INTRODUCTION

Education is an essential factor for the overall development of a country because it upskills and increases the productivity of workers, and consequently contributing to economic growth (Mekdad et al., 2014; Ansary and Khan, 2018; Behera and Khatei, 2018). Education not only raises personal income but also increases the national income of a country (Idrees and Siddiqi, 2013). Education can change the socio-economic condition of the country (Tilak, 1990). Education in human capital development is an input that raises the productivity and efficiency of individuals and pushes the economy towards the path of economic development (Anjana, 2005; Dongre and Kapur, 2016). From an economic standpoint, education is associated with high rates of future returns (Sajad, 2015; Hong and Zimmer, 2016). Among the different levels of education, primary education has been found to yield the highest social rates of return, especially in developing countries (Psacharopoulos and Patrinos, 2004). Therefore, countries across the world are making efforts to develop educational levels by promoting funds, formulating policies and provisions, and introducing schemes (Sen, 1999).

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Investment in education improves human capital formation and brings economic development to the nation by providing a skilled labor force and enhancing employment opportunities (Mallick et al, 2016; Mitra and Singh, 2016; Jha, 2017). Expenditure on education is regarded as an investment in human capital formation and the overall development of the country (Gounden, 1967; Jha and Parvati, 2014, Jha, 2009). Realizing the importance of education and financial requirements of the educational sector, the first education commission, the Kothari Commission (1964-66), recommended spending 6 percent of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) on education by 1985-86. Then, the National Policy on Education (NPE), 1968; NPE, 1986 and the revised NPE, 1992 made a similar recommendation to achieve universal elementary education (UEE). Further, the Saikia Committee of 1996 and the Common Minimum Programme of the UPA government in 2004 decided to spend 6 percent of the GDP on education. The Central Advisory Board of Education (CABE), in 2005, have recommended spending 3 percent on elementary, 2 percent to secondary, and 1 percent on higher education from the recommended 6 percent of GDP.

To achieve this, in 1976, education was added to the Concurrent List, which defines the joint responsibility of the central and state governments to stimulate educational development. Furthermore, several schemes and programs like Infrastructural Development in Minority Institutions (IDMI), Mid-Day-Meal Scheme, District Education Revitalization Programme (DERP), Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, Information and Communication Technology (ICT), Right to Education Act, 2009, and many others have been introduced and implemented by the government for the development of education in India. Thus, the allocation of financial resources to the education system has been carried out from time to time to achieve quality, equity, and inclusion of education.

Several studies are available in the literature on the issue of financial provision on education (Pandit, 1972; Tilak, 1990, 1988; Duraisamy and Malathy, 2003; Jha et al, 2008; Mukherjee and Sikdar, 2012; Jha and Parvati, 2010, 2015; Dongre and Kapur, 2016; Ansari and Khan, 2018) over the decades. Pandit (1972) attempted to review the trend of public expenditure on education for the period of fifteen years (1950-51 to 1965-66) and found a declining trend in terms of share of expenditure on school education in total expenditure. Public expenditure on education has declined sharply during 1997-98 and 1989-90, but it started increasing after the year 2000 (Tilak, 1990). There was a sign of improvement in the allocation of public expenditure to overall education during the early 1990s (Anugula 2008; Reddy, 2008; Tilak 2012) in general and intra-sectoral allocation of public expenditure in particular (Mukherjee and Sikdar, 2012). Though public expenditure on elementary education as a share of GDP increased in 1990-91, it never achieved the recommended level of 2 percent of GDP (Jha, 2009; Pradhan and Singh, 2010; Gaikwad, 2016). In terms of trends in budget allocation for secondary school education, it remained almost stagnant having spent less than 20 percent of the total education expenditure since the FYPs (Rani, 2003; Duraisamy and Malathy, 2003; Debi, 2004). While there was an increase in expenditure on education in terms of per capita expenditure over the years (Anjana, 2005; Lenka and Malliek, 2007), expenditure on elementary education as a proportion of GDP has declined during the same period (Dongre and Kapur, 2016).

Thus, several studies have attempted to capture the trends and patterns of expenditure on education in India. Studies are also available on the issue of financing school education in India. However, the available studies have certain limitations. First, the changing demographic condition has resulted in greater demand for school infrastructure and teachers, which has altered the dynamics of financial needs for education in the country. While these changes have taken place over time, they have not been sufficiently captured in the literature. Second, several schemes and programs have been implemented particularly school education development right from the beginning of Five

Year Plans (FYPs). Hence, there has been a paradigm shift in financing education in general and school education in particular over the decades which is missing in the literature. Third, a few studies have captured plan and non-plan expenditure on education during different FYPs but they have not included the expenditure incurred during Twelfth FYP which is much needed in the present scenario. In this study, therefore, an attempt has been made to analyze the trends and patterns of public expenditure on education incurred by the central and state governments under plan and non-plan heads for the period from 1970-71 to 2015-16.

The objectives of this study are to (i) analyze the center's spending on education vis-a-vis state governments expenditure towards the sector; (ii) examine the growth trends in public expenditure on education from 1970-71 to 2015-16, and (iii) explore the trends and changing patterns of public expenditure in school education in India. The rest of the paper is organized as follows: In the next section, we provide details on data sources and estimation procedures. In Section 3, we present our findings and we offer some concluding suggestions in Section 4.

## **DATA SOURCES AND METHODOLOGY**

This study is based on secondary data collected for the period from 1970-71 to 2015-16. Data on public expenditure on education was collected and compiled from the report of Analysis of Budgeted Expenditure on Education (ABEE), Ministry of Education, GoI. The ABEE contains data on expenditure on education (revenue account) which has been collected from budget documents of various central Ministries or Departments, and States and UTs for Plan and Non-Plan expenditure. The expenditure incurred on Centrally Sponsored Scheme of the Ministries or Departments of the Central Government is included in the Central Budget and therefore, to avoid double-counting, same has been excluded from the State's Budget. Thus, sector-wise public expenditure on education, public expenditure on education by the education department and other than education departments (Ministries or Departments), and education budget incurred by centers and states are collected from ABEE. It is central to highlight that educational sector-wise break up of expenditure incurred by these Ministries/Departments are available in ABEE but they are not available in the budget documents of the Central Ministries and budget documents of States/UTs. Therefore to analyze the trends in sector-wise expenditure on education, data has been collected from the report ABEE.

The variable Gross State Domestic Product (GDP) at 2004-05 (current) prices are collected from State National Accounts Statistics (published by Central Statistics Organization, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, GoI) to estimate the percentage of public expenditure on education in GDP. Total expenditure to all sectors was collected from the reports of Indian Public Finance Statistics (published by Department of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Finance, GoI) to arrive at the variable: percentage of public expenditure on education in total expenditure. To estimate per-pupil expenditure on education, enrolment data was collected from the report Educational Statistics at a Glance and Statistics of School Education (published by Ministry of Education, GoI). For the analysis, descriptive statistical figures like percentage, average, and compound annual growth rate (CAGR) have been estimated.

## **RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

### **Trends in Public Expenditure on Education in India**

Expenditure on education is one of the major determinants of economic growth and welfare in the country. Components of public expenditure on education include plan and non-plan expenditure

as well as revenue and capital expenditure. Plan expenditure is meant for programs and schemes introduced by the government. Such expenditure included planning that is a part of the annual plans and FYPs. On the other hand, non-plan expenditure was incurred on operating and maintaining existing infrastructure. Expenditure on education from the revenue account includes salaries given to public service holders. But capital expenditure was incurred for the development of the society and economy. The following analysis discusses the plan and non-plan financial flow to the education sector by the central and state governments.

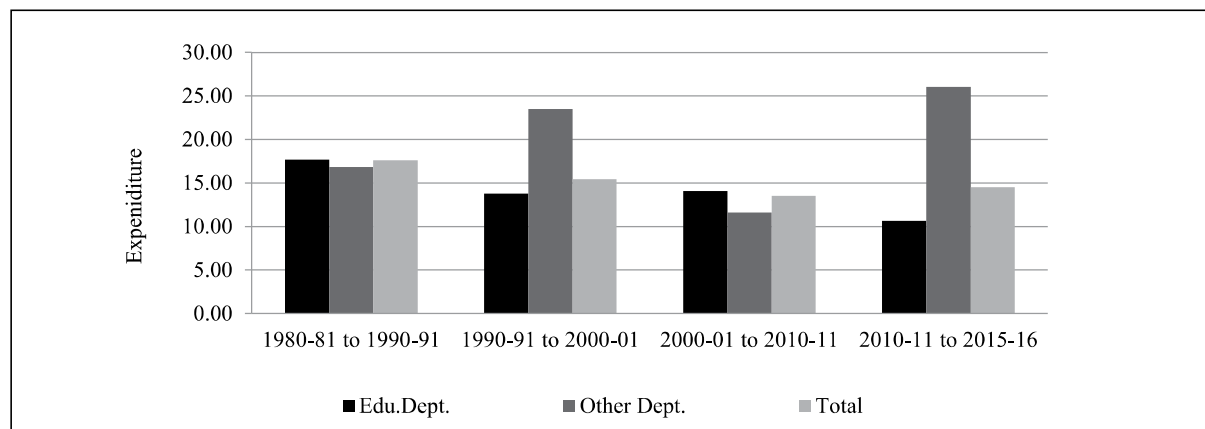
From time to time, the GoI has invested huge amounts in the education sector based on the financial requirement estimated by commissions and various committees over the years. In this study, we have attempted to examine whether expenditure on education reached the recommended level of expenditure? Table A1 presents the public expenditure on education as a percentage of total expenditure and GDP. There was an increasing trend in percentage share of GDP that went towards education spending till 1990-91 after which it started declining till 1997-98, and then increased till 2015-16. The percentage of GDP that went towards education spending increased from 1.87 percent in 1970-71 to 4.14 percent in 2015-16, but never achieved the 6 percent mark recommended by different committees. On the other hand, though the percentage of spending on education over total expenditure increased from 10.16 percent in 1970-71 to 15.54 percent in 2015-16, it continuously fluctuated.

**Table 1: CAGR of Public Expenditure on Education (In percent)**

Period	Education Department	Other Departments	Total
1980-81 to 1990-91	17.68	16.86	17.58
1990-91 to 2000-01	13.78	23.50	15.45
2000-01 to 2010-11	14.09	11.61	13.53
2010-11 to 2015-16	11.52	25.22	14.89
1975-76 to 1995-96	15.36	29.09	16.34
1995-96 to 2015-16	13.59	18.07	14.65
1970-71 to 2015-16	14.55	0.00	15.51

Source: Analysis of Budgeted Expenditure on Education, Ministry of Education, GoI.

**Figure 1: Growth Rate (CAGR) of Public Expenditure on Education**



Source: Analysis of Budgeted Expenditure on Education, Ministry of Education, GoI.

The CAGR of educational expenditure has been discussed in Table 1. The growth rate of expenditure on education by the education department declined till 2015-16. However, the growth rates of education expenditure by other departments increased over the same period. The growth rate of expenditure on education incurred by both education and other than education department also showed a declining trend. The growth rate of expenditure on education from 1975-76 to 1995-96 is higher than the period 1995-96 and 2015-16. Additionally, the growth rate of expenditure on education from 1975-76 to 1995-96 is higher than the growth rate of expenditure on education during the analysis period: 1970-71 and 2015-16. This shows that the GoI paid attention to educational development till 1995 but neglected it after the year 1995. This result is consistent with the studies (Tilak, 1990; Jha et al, 2008; Jha and Parvati, 2015; Anbalagan, 2010; Jha and Rani, 2016; Ansari and Khan, 2018).

## **Inter-sectoral Allocation of Public Expenditure on Education in India**

As mentioned earlier, there are several sources for financing education. Nevertheless, the importance of government spending on the educational sector remains significant. After education was included in the Concurrent List in 1976, expenditure on education was incurred by both the central government and state government for the development of education. In this section, we present the inter-sectoral allocation of public expenditure on education in India. Public expenditure on education by the central and state governments is presented in Table A2; plan and non-plan expenditure on education by the central and state governments is presented in Table A3, and public expenditure under different FYPs by the central and state governments is presented in Table 2.

### **1. Public Expenditure on Education by Centre and States**

The share of the state governments in total expenditure on education declined from 88 percent in 1986-87 to 76 percent in 2015-16. The share of the central government increased significantly during the same period from 11 percent in 1986-87 to 23 percent in 2015-16. The percentage of GDP spent on education by the state governments increased from 2.43 percent to 3.16 percent during 1986-87 to 2015-16. In terms of the percentage share of GDP spent on education by both the central and state governments, we found an increasing trend over the years. It increased from 2.76 percent in 1986-87 to 4.14 percent in 2015-16. As a percentage of the total expenditure by the government, the central government's education spending increased, while the state governments' education spending showed an inconsistent trend. However, expenditure by the central and state governments combined increased from 11.11 percent in 1986-87 to 15.54 in 2015-16 (Table A2). This shows that expenditure on education by central and state governments has been significantly increasing over the years, but it remained below the recommended expenditure on education, i.e. 6 percent of the GDP. Similar findings have been recorded by Rani, (2007); Anbalagan, (2010); Jha and Rani, (2016); Ansari and Khan, (2018).

### **2. Plan and Non-plan Expenditure on Education by Centre and States**

As mentioned earlier, components of public expenditure on education are plan and non-plan. Trends in plan and non-plan expenditure on education by the central and state governments are discussed in Table A3. The percentage share of plan expenditure by the center increased from 25 percent in 1980-81 to 79.11 percent in 2015-16, but the percentage share of non-plan expenditure decreased over the same period. A similar trend is observed in the state governments' expenditure as well as total expenditure on education. Over the decades, plan expenditure by the central government was always higher than that of the state government. On the other hand, in terms of non-plan expenditure, the

state governments' expenditure was higher than the central government's. This shows that plan expenditure on education, which is used for financing various education schemes and programs and creation of assets, is increasing, but non-plan expenditure on education, which is used for operating and maintaining the existing educational infrastructure, has been declining over the years. Additionally, the role of the central government in plan expenditure was significant, whereas the state government's funds played a larger part in maintaining the existing educational infrastructure (Table 2).

**Table 2: Expenditure on Education during FYs by Centre and States in India**

Plan	Period	Expenditure on Education (Rs. in Crore)			Expenditure on Education (Figures in percent)			Growth Rate in Expenditure on Education		
		Centre	States	Total	Centre	States	Total	Centre	States	Total
First Five Year Plan	1951-56	71	125	195	36	64	100	-	-	-
Second Five Year Plan	1956-57	254	212	465	55	45	100	259	70	138
Third Five Year Plan	1961-66	421	423	844	50	50	100	66	100	84
Fourth Five Year Plan	1969-74	783	768	1550	50	50	100	86	82	84
Fifth Five Year Plan	1974-79	1876	2002	3877	48	52	100	140	161	150
Sixth Five Year Plan	1980-85	5783	4949	10731	54	46	100	208	147	177
Seventh Five Year Plan	1985-90	12752	8749	21501	59	41	100	121	77	100
Eight Five Year Plan	1992-97	32891	18845	51736	64	36	100	158	115	141
Ninth Five Year Plan	1997-02	40669	29913	70582	58	42	100	24	59	34
Tenth Five Year Plan	2002-07	63632	61301	124932	51	49	100	56	105	77
Eleventh Five Year Plan	2007-12	116788	169415	286203	41	59	100	84	176	129
Twelfth Five Year Plan	2012-17	433374	371639	805012	54	46	100	271	119	181

Source: Economic Survey, MoF, GoI.

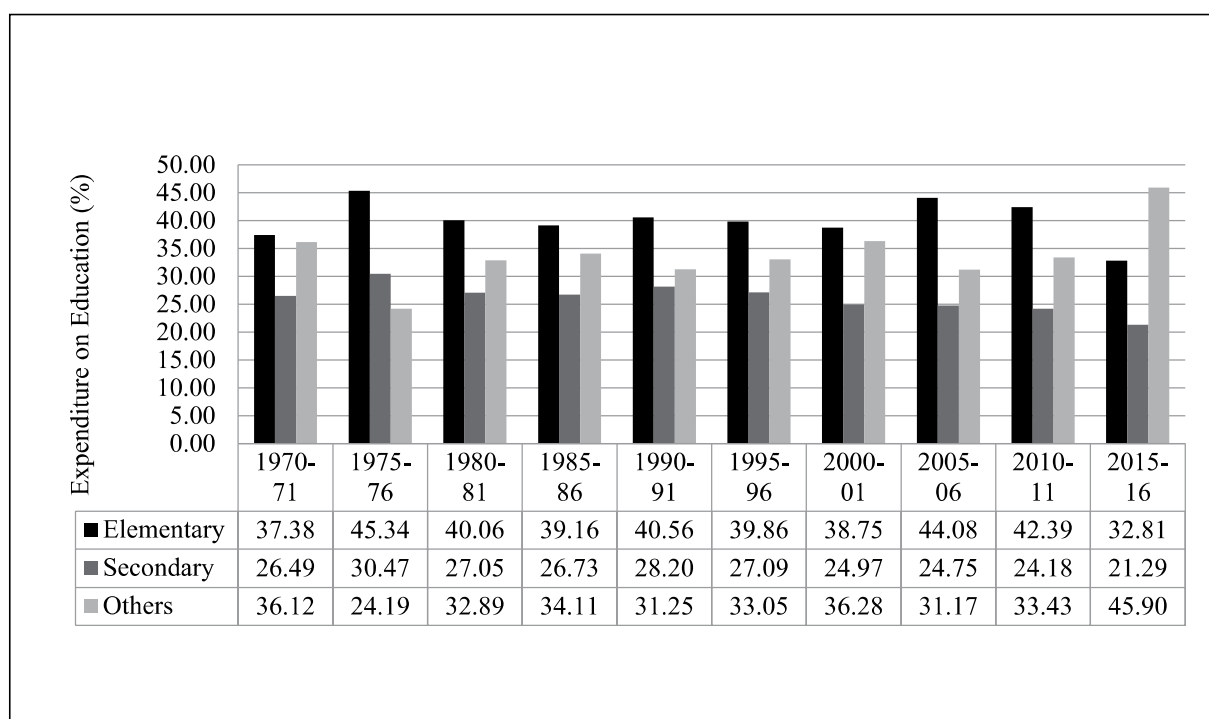
### 3. Expenditure on Education during the Five Year Plans by Centre and States

From the beginning of the first FYP (1951-56), education has been a priority of the central as well as the state governments. Expenditure on education by the central government was Rs 71 crore consisting of 36 percent in the first FYP, which increased to Rs. 4,33,374 crore consisting 54 percent by the twelfth FYP (2012-17). Further, expenditure on education by the state government was Rs. 125 crores consisting of 64 percent in the first FYP and Rs. 3,71,639 consisting of 46 percent crore by the twelfth FYP (Table 2). This shows an increase in percentage share of central government spending on education and a decrease in percentage share of state governments spending on education from the first to the twelfth FYP. Again, though the pattern of public expenditure remained almost the same during the fourth, fifth, sixth, and seventh FYPs, the growth rate of the central government's spending on education was higher than that of the state government. This shows that the central government undertook a significant amount of plan expenditure under the FYPs.

#### Intra-sectoral Allocation of Public Expenditure on School Education

The Indian education system can be divided into elementary education, secondary education, higher education, technical education, and adult education. Figure 2 explains the intra-sectoral allocation of expenditure on school education in India. The share of public expenditure on elementary education over total expenditure on education was 37.38 percent in 1970-71, which declined to 32.27 percent in 2015-16. The percentage share of expenditure on secondary education also revealed a decreasing trend from 26.49 percent in 1970-71 to 20.94 percent in 2015-16. Similarly, the share of expenditure on school education over total public expenditure on education also decreased from 63.88 percent in 1970-71 to 53.21 percent in 2015-16 (Figure 2).

**Figure 2: Expenditure on Education in India by Levels in total expenditure on Education (%)**



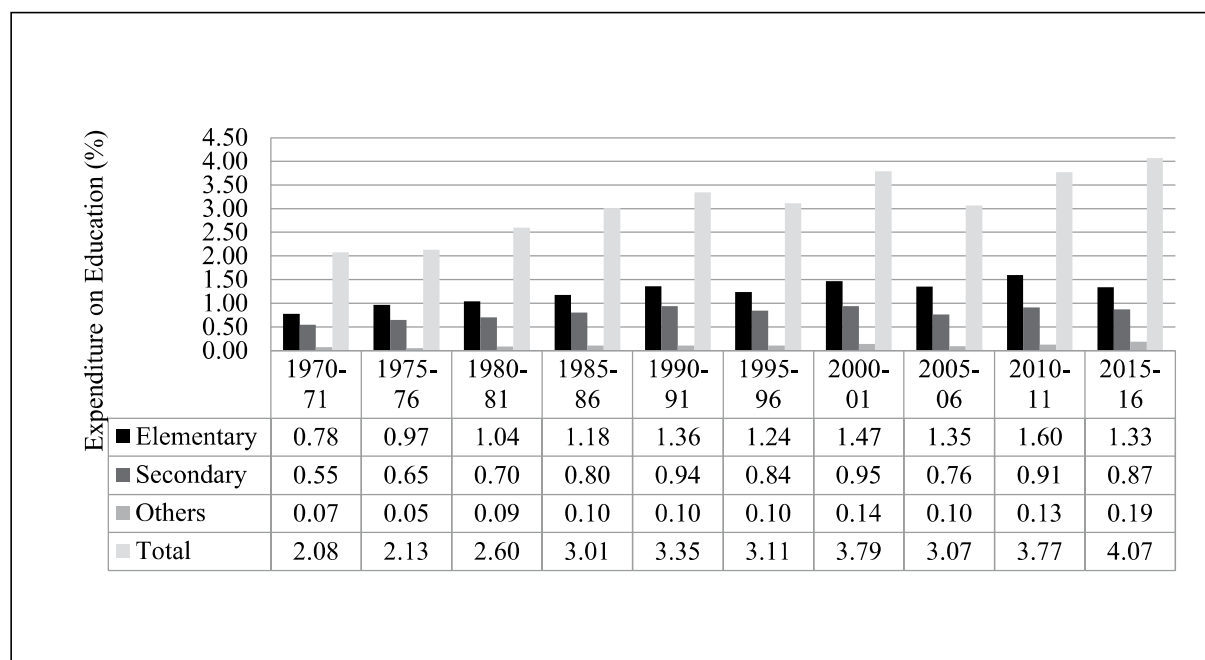
Source: Analysis of Budgeted Expenditure on Education, Ministry of Education, GoI.

**Table 3: Growth Rate of Expenditure on School Education by Levels**

Year	Elementary	Secondary	School Education	Total
1970-71 to 1980-81	15.45	14.90	15.23	14.66
1980-81 to 1990-91	17.73	18.07	17.86	17.58
1990-91 to 2000-01	14.92	14.05	14.57	15.45
2000-01 to 2010-11	14.56	13.17	14.03	13.53
2010-11 to 2015-16	8.79	11.62	9.86	14.89
1975-76 to 1995-96	15.60	15.66	15.62	16.34
1995-96 to 2015-16	13.44	13.18	13.34	14.65
1970-71 to 2015-16	14.87	14.65	14.78	15.25

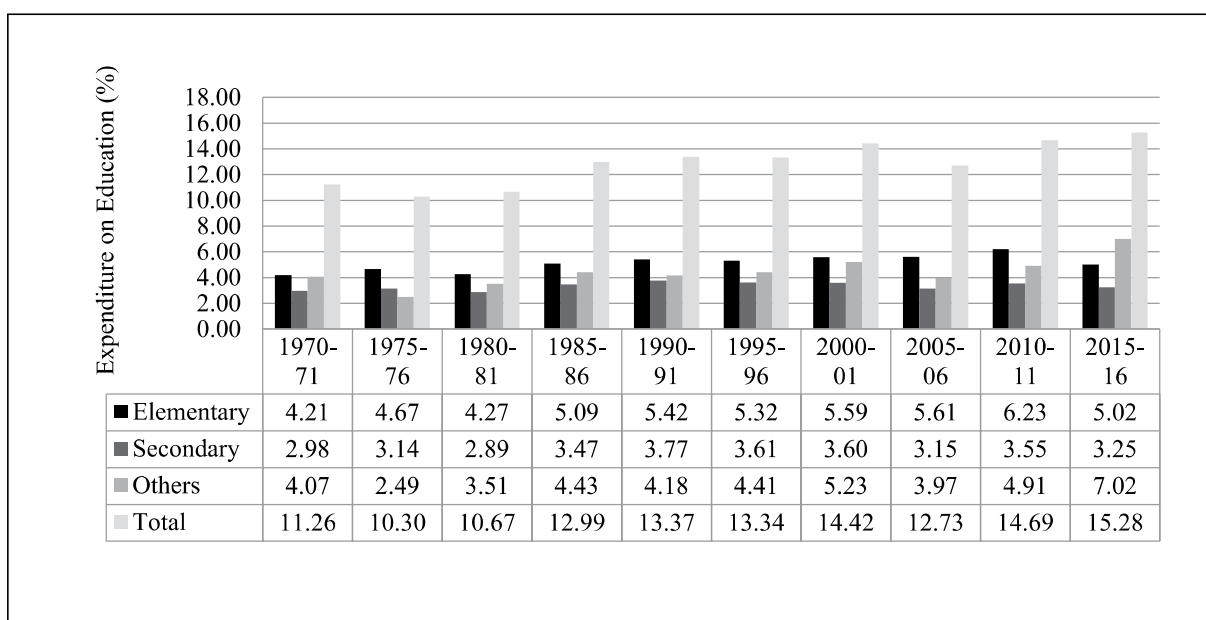
Source: As in Table 1.

Table 3 presents the compound annual growth rate of public expenditure on school educational levels. It shows that the growth rate has declined from 15.45 percent to 8.79 in elementary education, 14.90 percent to 11.62 percent in secondary education, and 15.23 percent to 9.86 percent during the period from 1970-71 to 2015-16. A sharp decline in overall spending on education has been recorded from 2010-11 to 2015-16. The growth rate of expenditure on elementary, secondary, and overall school education shows a declining trend as well. On the other hand, an increase has been noticed in expenditure on elementary, secondary, and overall school education over the GDP and total expenditure over the years from 1970-71 to 2010-11 but after that, it has declined till 15-16 (Figures 3 & 4). Overall the results show that expenditure on school education declined over the analysis years and a sharp decline has been recorded during 2010-11 to 2015-16.

**Figure 3: Expenditure on Education in India by Levels in GDP (%)**

Source: Analysis of Budgeted Expenditure on Education, Ministry of Education, GoI; Central Statistics Organization, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, GoI.



**Figure 4: Expenditure on Education in India by Levels in total Budget (%)**

*Source:* Analysis of Budgeted Expenditure on Education, Ministry of Education, GoI; Indian Public Finance Statistics, Department of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Finance, GoI.

**Table 4: Expenditure on Education in India by Levels during FYPs (%)**

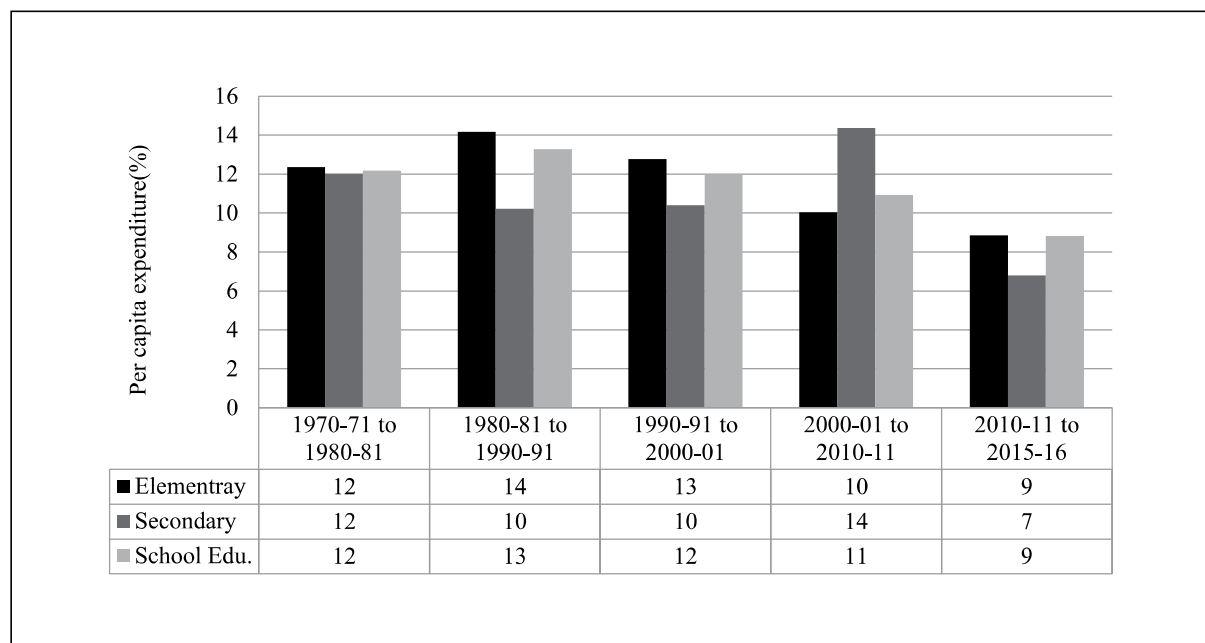
Five Year Plan	Period	Elementary	Secondary	Others	Total
First Five Year Plan	1951-56	57.61	5.52	36.87	100
Second Five Year Plan	1956-57	34.82	18.72	46.46	100
Third Five Year Plan	1961-66	34.14	17.53	48.33	100
Fourth Five Year Plan	1969-74	50.12	0.00	49.88	100
Fifth Five Year Plan	1974-79	51.70	0.00	48.30	100
Sixth Five Year Plan	1980-85	32.13	20.41	47.46	100
Seventh Five Year Plan	1985-90	37.32	24.12	38.56	100
Eight Five Year Plan	1992-97	47.71	24.21	28.08	100
Ninth Five Year Plan	1997-02	57.13	21.32	21.55	100
Tenth Five Year Plan	2002-07	65.60	9.91	24.49	100
Eleventh Five Year Plan	2007-12	46.51	19.84	33.65	100
Twelfth Five Year Plan	2012-17	48.52	20.82	30.66	100

*Source:* Economic Survey, MoF, GoI.

Moving to the level of expenditure on school education during FYPs, it is found that the share of expenditure on elementary education is higher than that of secondary education. In addition, not only the share of expenditure on elementary education was higher than that of secondary education from the first to the twelfth FYPs but also the larger share of public expenditure allocated to elementary education (Table 4). This doesn't surprise me because elementary education has been given priority from the time of the Indus Valley Civilization to the Vedic period and the present. Therefore, huge

public investment in education was done after the 1990s through the District Primary Education Programme (DPEP), the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (2001), the Right to Education Act (2009) to achieve UEE. But the development of secondary education has been neglected which is much needed to shape young minds and give them direction for attaining a better future.

**Figure 5: Growth Rate of Per capita Expenditure on School Education**



*Source:* Analysis of Budgeted Expenditure on Education: Statistics of School Education & Educational Statistics at a Glance, MoE, GoI.

### **Per-Student Expenditure on Different Levels of Education**

Studying expenditure on education as a whole cannot tell us much about how much importance is being given to different sections of the education sector. Therefore, per capita expenditure on education, particularly for elementary, secondary, and overall school education has been estimated and presented in Table A4. Per capita expenditure on elementary education has increased from Rs. 60.32 in 1970-71 to Rs 9,637.38 in 2015-16. In secondary and overall school education, we have also noticed increasing trends as well. However, the growth rate of per capita expenditure on education has declined in the case of elementary, secondary, and overall school education (Figure 5). The decline in the growth rate of per capita expenditure on secondary education was steeper than that of elementary education, implying that less attention was given to secondary school education development.

## **CONCLUDING REMARKS**

In this paper, an attempt has been made to analyze the trends and patterns of the public expenditure on education incurred by the central and state governments under various plan and non-plan heads for the period from 1970-71 to 2015-16. Public expenditure on education incurred by both the central and state governments has increased during the study period but hovered at around 3-4 percent of the GDP, which is far less than the recommended 6 percent of the GDP. The growth rate of expenditure on education from 1975-76 to 1995-96 is higher than the period 1995-96 and 2015-16. This indicates

that educational development was focused relatively more during the pre-reform period. The share of the state's expenditure on education in total expenditure to all sections has declined but the share of the central government spending has increased during 1986-87 to 2015-16. Further, the percentage of GDP spent on education by the central and state governments has increased during the same period. This indicates that after the education was included in the Concurrent List, the center's responsibility for education has increased but not as expected. In terms of component of public expenditure on education, plan expenditure, which is used for financing various education schemes and programs and creation of assets, has increased, nevertheless, non-plan expenditure, which is used for operating and maintaining the existing educational infrastructure, has been declining over the years. In addition, while the central government plays an important role in plan expenditure, the state government is more pronounced in maintaining the existing educational infrastructure.

Moving to the level of expenditure on school education during FYs, the shares of expenditure on elementary education was not only higher than that of secondary school education but also the larger share of public expenditure allocated to elementary education. This reveals that the government has focused more on the elementary section than secondary school education. Though, per capita expenditure on elementary and secondary school education showed an increasing trend, however, in terms of growth rate it has declined. The decline in the growth rate of per capita expenditure on secondary school education was steeper than that of elementary education, implying that less attention was given to secondary education development. On the whole, the study showed that insufficient funds act as a barrier to quantitative expansion and qualitative improvement in education. Therefore, there is a need to increase public spending on India's education sector beyond 6 percent of the GDP and increase the per capita expenditure on overall school education to ensure the holistic development of children.

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## APPENDIX

Table A1: Trends in Public Expenditure on Education

Year	Expenditure on education as % of total budget expenditure	Expenditure on education as % of GDP
1970-71	10.16	1.87
1971-72	9.53	1.98
1972-73	9.70	2.05
1973-74	10.10	1.90
1974-75	10.74	1.94
1975-76	10.30	2.13
1976-77	9.96	2.18
1977-78	11.61	2.49
1978-79	11.46	2.61
1979-80	10.83	2.66
1980-81	10.67	2.60
1981-82	10.30	2.44
1982-83	11.07	2.80
1983-84	10.07	2.72
1984-85	10.80	2.91
1985-86	12.99	3.01
1986-87	11.78	2.93
1987-88	12.75	3.20
1988-89	13.08	3.22
1989-90	13.64	3.43
1990-91	13.37	3.35
1991-92	13.14	3.32
1992-93	13.15	3.23
1993-94	12.94	3.17
1994-95	12.95	3.12
1995-96	13.34	3.11
1996-97	13.33	3.09
1997-98	13.09	3.09
1998-99	14.00	3.41
1999-00	14.60	3.70
2000-01	14.42	3.79
2001-02	12.89	3.39
2002-03	12.60	3.37
2003-04	11.98	3.13
2004-05	12.13	2.98
2005-06	12.73	3.07
2006-07	13.29	3.20
2007-08	13.08	3.12
2008-09	12.64	3.36
2009-10	13.91	3.72
2010-11	14.69	3.77
2011-12	14.84	3.71
2012-13	14.05	3.59
2013-14	14.60	3.72
2014-15	15.93	3.94
2015-16	15.54	4.14

Source: Analysis of Budgeted Expenditure on Education, MHRD, GoI.

Table A2: Public Expenditure on education By Centre and State

Year	Expenditure on Education			% share of Centre	% share of State	Centre as % of GDP	State as % of GDP	Centre as % of Total Expenditure	State as % of Total Expenditure	Centre and State as % of Total Expenditure
	Centre	State	Centre and State							
1986-87	1063	7876	8939	11.90	88.10	0.33	2.43	1.32	9.79	11.11
1987-88	1739	9139	10878	15.98	84.02	0.47	2.48	1.88	9.88	11.76
1988-89	1461	11110	12572	11.62	88.38	0.33	2.54	1.36	10.33	11.69
1989-90	1527	13835	15362	9.94	90.06	0.30	2.76	1.21	10.98	12.19
1990-91	4680	15811	20491	22.84	77.16	0.80	2.70	3.19	10.78	13.97
1991-92	5039	17355	22394	22.50	77.50	0.75	2.58	2.96	10.19	13.14
1992-93	2853	22177	25030	11.40	88.60	0.37	2.86	1.50	11.65	13.15
1993-94	3611	24668	28280	12.77	87.23	0.41	2.77	1.65	11.29	12.94
1994-95	3828	28778	32606	11.74	88.26	0.37	2.75	1.52	11.43	12.95
1995-96	5551	32627	38178	14.54	85.46	0.45	2.66	1.94	11.40	13.34
1996-97	6312	37584	43896	14.38	85.62	0.44	2.65	1.92	11.41	13.33
1997-98	7123	41430	48552	14.67	85.33	0.45	2.63	1.92	11.17	13.09
1998-99	9674	51906	61580	15.71	84.29	0.54	2.88	2.20	11.80	14.00
1999-00	10907	63909	74816	14.58	85.42	0.54	3.16	2.13	12.47	14.60
2000-01	10196	72291	82486	12.36	87.64	0.47	3.32	1.78	12.63	14.42
2001-02	14120	65746	79866	17.68	82.32	0.60	2.79	2.28	10.61	12.89
2002-03	16157	69351	85507	18.90	81.10	0.64	2.73	2.38	10.22	12.60
2003-04	17101	71978	89079	19.20	80.80	0.60	2.53	2.30	9.68	11.98
2004-05	18026	78668	96694	18.64	81.36	0.56	2.43	2.26	9.87	12.13
2005-06	23210	90019	113229	20.50	79.50	0.63	2.44	2.61	10.12	12.73
2006-07	34237	103147	137384	24.92	75.08	0.80	2.40	3.31	9.98	13.29
2007-08	39919	115878	155797	25.62	74.38	0.80	2.32	3.35	9.73	13.08
2008-09	47978	141091	189069	25.38	74.62	0.85	2.51	3.21	9.43	12.64
2009-10	64023	177233	241256	26.54	73.46	0.99	2.74	3.69	10.22	13.91
2010-11	80661	212818	293478	27.48	72.52	1.04	2.73	4.04	10.65	14.69
2011-12	86075	247856	333930	25.78	74.22	0.96	2.75	3.83	11.02	14.84
2012-13	89758	278375	368133	24.38	75.62	0.88	2.71	3.43	10.63	14.05
2013-14	112629	318250	430879	26.14	73.86	0.97	2.75	3.82	10.78	14.60
2014-15	133392	373457	506849	26.32	73.68	1.04	2.90	4.19	11.74	15.93
2015-16	138964	448475	587440	23.66	76.34	0.98	3.16	3.68	11.86	15.54

Source: As in Table 1.

**Table A3: Composition of Plan and Non-Plan Expenditure on Education (Revenue account)**

(Figures in percent)

Year	Centre		State		Centre and State	
	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan
1979-80	25.10	74.90	5.70	94.30	7.40	92.60
1980-81	36.84	63.16	7.37	92.63	9.38	90.62
1981-82	32.24	67.76	7.66	92.34	9.23	90.77
1982-83	47.88	52.12	9.03	90.97	12.30	87.70
1983-84	40.69	59.31	10.08	89.92	12.21	87.79
1984-85	46.70	53.30	10.92	89.08	13.49	86.51
1985-86	47.52	52.48	8.05	91.95	11.35	88.65
1986-87	44.37	55.63	8.97	91.03	12.64	87.36
1987-88	51.48	48.52	9.41	90.59	14.54	85.46
1988-89	69.16	30.84	11.26	88.74	18.39	81.61
1989-90	61.98	38.02	12.14	87.86	17.25	82.75
1990-91	57.24	42.76	8.40	91.60	13.19	86.81
1991-92	56.58	43.42	8.56	91.44	13.04	86.96
1992-93	58.79	41.21	8.62	91.38	13.07	86.93
1993-94	60.56	39.44	9.29	90.71	14.40	85.60
1994-95	64.99	35.01	11.24	89.17	16.74	83.63
1995-96	66.36	33.64	11.79	88.21	17.97	82.03
1996-97	67.73	32.27	12.70	87.30	18.72	81.28
1997-98	69.87	30.13	12.27	87.73	19.24	80.76
1998-99	64.63	35.37	11.43	88.57	18.28	81.72
1999-00	66.26	33.74	11.11	89.06	17.41	82.74
2000-01	67.24	32.76	10.41	89.59	16.99	83.01
2001-02	69.03	30.97	10.96	89.04	18.37	81.63
2002-03	69.48	30.52	8.93	91.07	17.34	82.66
2003-04	71.83	28.17	9.03	90.97	18.15	81.85
2004-05	77.04	22.96	11.67	88.33	22.64	77.36
2005-06	81.27	18.73	13.58	86.42	26.69	73.31
2006-07	84.56	15.44	15.08	84.92	30.22	69.78
2007-08	84.40	15.60	16.70	83.30	31.69	68.31
2008-09	82.75	17.25	15.89	84.11	31.76	68.24
2009-10	77.93	22.07	15.28	84.72	29.00	71.00
2010-11	84.76	15.24	19.49	80.51	34.21	65.79
2011-12	86.11	13.89	19.82	80.18	34.35	65.65
2012-13	83.81	16.19	21.61	78.39	35.12	64.88
2013-14	80.54	19.46	21.68	78.32	34.28	65.72
2014-15	79.95	20.05	26.14	73.86	35.79	64.21
2015-16	79.11	20.89	19.49	80.51	29.49	70.51

Source: As in Table 1.

**Table A4: Per Capita Expenditure on Education in India by Levels (Rs. per annum)**

<b>Year</b>	<b>Elementary Education</b>	<b>Secondary Education</b>	<b>School Education</b>
1970-71	60.32	163.57	81.71
1971-72	63.59	174.52	86.46
1972-73	66.92	188.51	91.56
1973-74	73.04	204.47	100.21
1974-75	102.78	262.74	136.46
1975-76	119.12	293.77	156.53
1976-77	122.81	384.12	169.61
1977-78	142.78	403.99	193.32
1978-79	153.75	449.55	209.57
1979-80	162.90	469.99	223.37
1980-81	193.48	508.55	257.89
1981-82	209.49	592.43	287.68
1982-83	225.91	661.14	316.25
1983-84	240.95	720.09	340.61
1984-85	307.89	786.00	409.40
1985-86	351.05	863.36	462.36
1986-87	403.24	509.14	429.31
1987-88	482.83	938.18	598.67
1988-89	544.46	1095.41	689.37
1989-90	667.55	1241.79	822.16
1990-91	727.98	1346.41	896.94
1991-92	764.59	1429.35	948.28
1992-93	850.95	1670.09	1079.04
1993-94	1023.93	1683.23	1224.15
1994-95	1079.63	1953.60	1327.42
1995-96	1281.27	2132.33	1528.07
1996-97	1454.91	2345.32	1717.40
1997-98	1656.60	2588.77	1931.72
1998-99	1998.95	3190.57	2350.87
1999-2000	2224.26	3896.29	2720.97
2000-01	2421.32	3623.80	2783.21
2001-02	2058.12	6814.14	2824.92
2002-03	2013.86	6717.54	2785.52
2003-04	2065.14	6812.29	2848.99
2004-05	2366.40	6853.40	3125.73
2005-06	2708.71	7302.02	3500.69
2006-07	3261.74	8097.75	4108.35
2007-08	4036.93	6649.13	4672.58
2008-09	4306.73	9822.99	5371.09
2009-10	4972.03	12466.18	6473.71
2010-11	6302.52	13863.75	7859.83
2011-12	6992.28	15092.26	8721.34
2012-13	8036.33	16799.14	9914.97
2013-14	8762.55	17706.96	10841.31
2014-15	8613.91	17391.06	10704.54
2015-16	9637.38	19254.56	11994.84

*Source:* Analysis of Budgeted Expenditure on Education; Statistics of School Education; Educational Statistics at a Glance, MoE, GoI.