

## Trends in the Growth and Financing of Education in India

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**Abstract:** *The paper explores the trends in the growth and financing of education in India. Characterized by fluctuating plan expenditure over different years, education sector in India shows signs of biasness, with more expenditure being incurred on elementary level of education. States like Madhya Pradesh, Jharkhand, Rajasthan and Bihar are found to be spending more on education in comparison to other states and U.T.s. The gender parity index in education till date shows preference for males to females. India also lags behind other nations in government's expenditure as percentage of GDP.*

### Introduction:

Education is the process of imparting or acquiring general knowledge, developing the powers of reasoning and judgment, and preparing oneself or others intellectually for a mature life. Education means bringing out internal hidden talent of a child or person. Education is an essential element of human resource development. Education implies the process of teaching, training and learning to improve knowledge and develop skills. Education is indispensable for everyone. The importance of education is undeniable for every person. It goes without saying that education has a positive impact on human life. Only with the advent of education can people gain knowledge and enlarge their views about the world. It is a requisite part of life both personally and socially. As a matter of fact, everything we create today is based on the knowledge that we obtain throughout our life by way of education. Education is a critical input in human resource development and is essential for the growth and development of a country.

In the backdrop of the above background, the present study makes an attempt to study trends in the growth and financing of education in India.

**Review of Literature:** To formulate the problem precisely, a brief review of the studies so far undertaken related to our subject matter has been undertaken in order to extract the research gaps. **Parkash (2007)** studied the trends in growth and financing of higher education system in India. The study revealed that there is an increasing demand for higher education in the Indian economy but unfortunately, the expansion of public higher education is seen getting slowed down at a time when it should have expanded fast to increase the access, equity and quality. **Parkash (2010)** points out the remarkable growth of the Indian economy. India's economic success is mainly due to its investment in education, especially higher and professional education. **Komov (2012)** analysed the journey of higher education in India. The study finds out that there has been an increase in the number of institutions of higher education but the access to higher education in the country has not touched the desired standards. **(add more) Giakwad(2013)** analysed that merely the growth of higher education will not serve the basic purpose of education policy. It is necessary to catch that whether the universities and colleges are providing quality education to the masses or not. **Sreenivasulu (2013)** stated that the importance of education is today's need as it not only leads to development of intellectual skills and knowledge but also helps in effective growth and development of Indian economy. **Anand (2014)** analysed the trends and pattern of public expenditure on higher and technical education amongst major states in India. The study reveals that the spending on higher level of education in general and technical education in particular is much below the desired level across major states. There exists wide inter-state disparity in terms of the amount of spending on these two sub-sectors of education. Lower per capita expenditure in higher education has a direct impact on the quality of higher education in most of the states.

#### Objectives:

Present study has been conducted with the following objectives:

1. To analyse the trends in growth of education in India
2. To examine the pattern of growth of education in India.
3. To analyse the share of public funding in education sector of India.

### **Database and Methodology:**

The present study on trends in the growth and financing of education in India is based on secondary source of data. The main sources of data are various Economic Surveys of India, official websites of Ministry of Education, Ministry of Human Resource Development, University Grants Commission and Planning Commission. For analyzing secondary data, simple statistical tools like percentages and averages have been used to interpret the data.

In order to justify the above mentioned objectives, data have been collected from various sources and results have been interpreted to explain the trends in growth and financing of education sector in India.

### **Results and Discussion:**

**Section I:** Present section has been devoted to analyse the trends in the growth of educational institutions in India at all levels of education. Following tables have been furnished to draw various results:

**Table: 1 Level Wise Enrolment in Education (In '000)**

Level	All Categories			Scheduled Caste			Scheduled Tribe		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
<b>Elementary</b>	100969 (51.1)	94804 (48.4)	195773 100	20037 (51.4)	18871 (48.5)	38908 100	10738 (51.4)	10115 (48.5)	20853 (100)
<b>Secondary and Senior Secondary</b>	31231 (52.8)	27883 (47.2)	59114 100	5825 (54.0)	5046 (46.2)	10671 100	2382 (52.4)	2165 (47.6)	4547 (100)
<b>Total Higher Education</b>	16329 (55.2)	13301 (44.8)	29629 100	2005 (55.1)	1632 (44.8)	3637 100	729 (55.1)	586 (44.56)	1315 (100)

**Source:** Report of Ministry of Human

Resource Development (2013-14)

Perusal of above table depicts the level wise enrolment in education. At the elementary level 51.1 per cent boys and 48 per cent girls are enrolled in all categories. On the other hand if we see the schedule caste and schedule tribe category at elementary level, the situation same, as more boys are enrolled compare to girls. If we look at the secondary level enrolment of boys it is 52.7 per cent and for girls it is 47.2 per cent in all categories. If we see the schedule caste and schedule tribe category the percentage share of girls in enrolment is low as compared to boys.

The level wise enrolment in higher education also shows the same picture. In the present era women are still behind the men in the education sector. Above table also depicts that maximum students receive education up to primary or secondary level, but after that only a few go for higher education

**Table: 2 Number of Recognized Education Institutions**

<b>Level</b>	<b>Primary Level (In '00s)</b>	<b>Secondary Level (In '00s)</b>	<b>Colleges (In Absolute Numbers)</b>	<b>Universities (In Absolute Numbers)</b>
<b>1950-51</b>	2233	74	578	27
<b>1960-61</b>	3810	173	1819	45
<b>1970-71</b>	4990	371	3277	82
<b>1980-81</b>	6131	516	6963	110
<b>1990-91</b>	7124	798	5748	184
<b>2000-01</b>	8450	1216	10152	254
<b>2005-06</b>	10611	1596	16982	350
<b>2006-07</b>	10905	1696	19812	371
<b>2007-08</b>	11130	1730	23099	406
<b>2008-09</b>	11444	1863	27882	440
<b>2009-10</b>	12140	1938.8	25938	436
<b>2010-11</b>	11961	2032.46	32974	621
<b>2011-12</b>	11931	2124.33	34852	642
<b>2012-13</b>	12462	2231.3	35829	665
<b>2013-14</b>	11917	2339	36671	712

Source: Ministry of Human Resource Development Report & University Grant Commission Report (2013-14).

As far as Table 2 is concerned it depicts that during the pre-reform period (1950 to 1990) primary level recognized institutes escalated from 223300 to 712400. On the other side secondary level institutes have also mounted from 7400 to 79800. Colleges and universities have also increased. In the post reform period number of all colleges and universities reached to a good proportion. Presently there are total of 1191700 primary institutes and 36671 colleges. The number of universities is also rising and presently they total up to 712. The above table shows that

trends in growth of number of educational institutions at different levels have shown an appreciable growth.

Table: 3 Numbers of Recognised Educational Institutions in India (State-Wise)

		Intermediate/ Sr. Sec. Schools	High/ Secondary	Upper Primary	Primary Schools	Universities/ University Level	Colleges	Technical Education	PGDM	Nursing	Teacher Training	Institutes under Ministries
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	Andhra Pradesh	5873	19.53	15759	66721	47	4801	194	31	654	480	10
2	Arunachal Pradesh	118	220	945	2098	3	26	3	NA	2	6	NA
3	Assam	4655	805	14133	31202	12	511	20	NA	46	22	2
4	Bihar	2492	2608	27620	42112	20	665	20	2	14	38	3
5	Chattisgarh	2947	2806	15883	35352	19	584		9	12	47	3
6	Goa	86	380	461	1230	2	53	6	1	2	1	Na
7	Gujarat	5689	3523	42145	0	41	1863	NA	14	108	356	6
8	Haryana	3436	3542	3483	13987	25	1062	201	19	43	59	5
9	Himachal Pradesh	1785	1517	2993	11214	22	295	34	NA	24	17	NA
10	Jammu & Kashmir	889	2216	8877	15446	11	329	17	NA	6	23	NA
11	Jharkhand	1118	4225	14863	26731	12	265	25	6	18	5	2
12	Karnataka	3644	13850	33582	25949	45	3199	292	24	565	827	6

13	<b>Kerala</b>	2704	1600	3002	6786	17	1062	74	7	233	272	7
14	<b>Madhya Pradesh</b>	5832	7101	96797	43662	36	2277	99	18	89	178	6
15	<b>Maharashtra</b>	7328	14710	28969	49915	45	4658	1040	68	116	1283	18
16	<b>Manipur</b>	118	757	733	2420	3	83	2	NA	6	8	1
17	<b>Meghalaya</b>	163	845	3235	9081	10	62	2	NA	7	11	1
18	<b>Mizoram</b>	113	543	1383	1855	3	29	2	NA	4	3	Na
19	<b>Nagaland</b>	132	461	465	1662	4	59	4	NA	1	4	Na
20	<b>Odisha</b>	51	7974	22649	54150	19	1097	127	6	40	85	2
21	<b>Punjab</b>	3810	4844	5766	15738	19	969	133	2	152	29	2
22	<b>Rajasthan</b>	8530	15691	40322	49642	46	2681	175	17	157	199	4
23	<b>Sikkim</b>	61	137	327	692	6	12	2	NA	1	2	NA
24	<b>Tamil Nadu</b>	3660	3112	8501	29060	56	2499	470	8	122	546	8
25	<b>Tripura</b>	350	533	1274	2298	3	46	3	NA	5	4	NA
26	<b>Uttarakhand</b>	10739	8691	76398	106510	59	4986	294	112	167	116	12
27	<b>Uttar Pradesh</b>	1742	1320	4611	15440	21	396	69	3	9	17	2
28	<b>West Bengal</b>	4341	4454	2623	49908	26	950	92	11	52	84	9
29	<b>A &amp; N Islands</b>	56	45	76	217	NA	6	1		2	1	NA

30	<b>Chandigarh</b>	81	63	29	14	3	27	1	1		3	NA
31	<b>Dadra &amp; Nagar Haveli</b>	14	19	99	202	NA	5	Na	NA	1	NA	NA
32	<b>Daman &amp; Diu</b>	18	18	52	60	Ma	3	2	NA		2	NA
33	<b>Delhi</b>	1427	461	598	2581	26	186	36	21	17	36	16
34	<b>Lakshadweep</b>	10	2	8	23	NA	NA	NA	NA		NA	NA
35	<b>Puducherry</b>	121	195	95	303	4	83	10	NA		46	NA
	<b>India</b>	<b>84133</b>	<b>128321</b>	<b>478756</b>	<b>714261</b>	<b>665</b>	<b>35829</b>	<b>3450</b>	<b>380</b>	<b>2675</b>	<b>4810</b>	<b>128</b>
	<b>Percent share</b>	<b>Complete it</b>										

**Source:** 1. Statistics of School Education 2011-12

2. Ministry of Human Resource Development (2012-13)

3. Author Provita kundu( Yogna,2013)

NA -Not Available



Table 3 highlights the trends in growth of number of recognized educational institutions in different states of India. Above data reveals that the highest number of the universities is in Uttarakhand followed by Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Rajasthan and Karnataka and the least number of recognized educational institutes are in states like Goa, Manipur, Arunachal Pradesh and Mizoram. The study in the sphere of primary schools highlighted that the maximum number of primary schools is in Uttarakhand (106510) followed by Andhra Pradesh (66721) and the minimum number of primary educational institutions are in states like Mizoram (1855), Arunachal Pradesh (2098) and Manipur (2420). The highest number of secondary educational institutions are in the states of Rajasthan, Maharashtra and Karnataka whereas Sikkim, Chandigarh, A&N Island and Daman and Diu record the lowest in this category.

**Table 4: Number of Teachers and Pupil-Teacher Ratio by Type of Institutions**

<b>Types Of Institutes</b>	<b>No Of Teachers</b>	<b>Female Teacher Per 100 Males Teachers</b>	<b>Pupil Teacher Ratio</b>
<b>Primary</b>	2684194	88	28
<b>Upper Primary</b>	2512968	83	30
<b>Secondary</b>	1286498	74	28
<b>Senior Secondary</b>	1785099	96	40
<b>Higher Secondary</b>	1209211	64	23

**Source:** Report of Ministry of Human resource development (2013-14)

Table 4 depicts that maximum teachers are appointed at primary level and lowest number are appointed at higher education level. On the other hand if we compare female teachers per 100 males then the figures show that there are least females teachers per 100 male teachers at higher education level. If we see the pupil teacher ratio both at elementary and secondary levels, there

are less students per teacher at these levels but at senior secondary level the number of students per teacher is 40. This steep rise in the number of students per teacher adversely affects the quality of education at senior secondary level.

**Section II:** Present section has been devoted to examination of trends in the growth of public spending in education sector in India. Following tables are furnished as:

**Table 5: Education Expenditure during Planning Period in India**

<b>Plan Period</b>	<b>Total Expenditure On Education (In Rs. Cr)</b>	<b>Total Plan Expenditure (In Rs. Cr)</b>	<b>Percent Share Of Education In Total Plan Expenditure</b>
<b>First five year plan (1951-56)</b>	153	1960	7.81
<b>Second Plan (1956-61)</b>	273	4672	5.84
<b>Third Plan (1961-66)</b>	589	8577	6.84
<b>Annual Plans (1966-67 to 1968-69)</b>	323	6626	4.87
<b>Fourth Plan (1969-74)</b>	786	15779	4.90
<b>Fifth Plan (1974-79)</b>	912	39303	2.32
<b>Sixth Plan (1980-85)</b>	2543	92500	2.61
<b>Seventh Plan (1985-90)</b>	7633	218730	3.49
<b>Annual Plans</b>	4727	123121	3.84

<b>(1990-91 to 1991-92)</b>			
<b>Eight Plan (1992-97)</b>	19600	434100	4.52
<b>Ninth Plan (1997-2002)</b>	24909	859200	2.90
<b>Tenth Plan (2002-07)</b>	58817	1525639	3.86
<b>Eleventh Plan (2007-12)</b>	269873	3644718	7.41

**Source:** Government of India Planning Commission Various Plans

Perusal of Table 5 depicts the different plan wise expenditure in educational sector in India. In the First plan 153 crore was spent by government on education .This expenditure has increased year after year. In Third plan it reached to 589 crore and in Seventh plan it was 7633 crore. In the Eleventh plan expenditure on education was 269873 crore. If we see the percentage share of plan expenditure incurred on education out of the total plan expenditure, we see that it has fallen from first plan to sixth plan. Thereafter it starting to rise but still its share is little.

**Table 6: Share of Various Level of Education in the Total Education Expenditure in India ( in Rs Cr.)**

<b>Year</b>	<b>Elementary Education</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>Secondary Education</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>Higher Education</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>Others</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>Total Educational Expenditure</b>
1990-91	7956	38.8	5531	27.0	3065	15.0	3939	19.2	20491
1991-92	8684	38.8	7412	33.1	3874	17.3	2424	10.8	22394
1992-93	9477	37.9	8585	34.3	4305	17.2	2663	10.6	25030
1993-94	10822	38.3	7759	27.4	4122	14.6	5577	19.7	28280
1994-95	12639	38.8	9050	27.8	4714	14.5	6203	19.0	32606
1995-96	15218	39.9	10344	27.1	5161	13.5	7455	19.5	38178
1996-97	17850	40.7	11736	26.7	5738	13.1	8572	19.5	43896
1997-98	20392	42.0	13262	27.3	6482	13.4	8416	17.3	48552
1998-99	25150	40.8	16782	27.3	8190	13.3	11458	18.6	61580
1999-00	27905	37.3	20845	27.9	10707	14.3	15359	20.5	74816
2000-01	29758	36.1	19743	23.9	11723	14.2	21262	25.8	82486
2001-02	32493	40.7	20431	25.6	10647	13.3	16295	20.4	79866
2002-03	33474	39.1	22049	25.8	11679	13.7	18305	21.4	85507
2003-04	36366	40.8	23350	26.2	11893	13.4	17470	19.6	89079
2004-05	41874	43.3	25111	26.0	12649	13.1	17060	17.6	96694
2005-06	52722	46.6	29220	25.8	30890	27.3	397	0.4	113229

2006-07	62063	45.2	31977	23.3	42985	31.3	359	0.3	137384
2007-08	69526	43.1	35806	22.2	50089	31.0	5999	3.7	161420
2008-09	86776	43.6	46861	23.5	64882	32.6	467	0.2	198986
2009-10	98660	41.8	60309	25.6	76288	32.3	739	0.3	235996
		40.7		26.7		18.4		14.2	100

**Source:** Ministry of Human Resource Development

)Perusal of Table 6 depicts the year-wise growth of various levels of education in total expenditure on education in India from the year 1990 to 1995. The share of expenditure at elementary level has increased at a constant rate but at the secondary level the share kept on fluctuating. At elementary level, it was 38.8 percent then it rose to 34.3 percent in 1992-93 and in the year 1995 it fell again to 27.0 percent (check the data). On the other hand percentage share of education expenditure on higher education was 15 percent in 1990-91 which rose to 17.2 percent in 1993 but then again fell to 14.5 percent in 1994-95. After the year 1995 the share of education expenditure at primary level rose till the year 2005-06, where it was 45.2 percent. But on the other side the expenditure on secondary education fell from 27 percent to 25.8 percent. If we concentrate on higher level, the expenditure is increasing but at a constant rate. If we focus on the present status of all educational levels, the share of elementary educational expenditure is 41.8 percent, which is maximum when compared to other levels. On the other hand if we study the higher and secondary levels, their shares have kept on fluctuating. Presently secondary level share in educational expenditure is 25.6 percent and the share of higher educational level is 32.3 percent. So after comparing the expenditure on all levels of education in the end we can conclude that government spending expenditure at all levels of education remains unequal. Government is mainly focusing on elementary education and has become partial to other levels of education.

**Table 7: Expenditure on Education at Various Levels (State Wise)**

State/UTs	Elementary Level (%)	Secondary Level (%)	Adult Education (%)	Higher Education (%)	Technical Education (%)	Others (%)
<b>Andhra Pradesh</b>	46.28	29.1	0.43	17.19	6.15	0.84
<b>Arunachal Pradesh</b>	64.09	25.08	1.2	6.73	0.64	2.26
<b>Assam</b>	56.36	25.29	0.39	13.63	1.55	2.78
<b>Bihar</b>	58.76	23.73	1.01	14.32	0.45	1.74
<b>Chhatisgarh</b>	63.92	23.73	0.12	8.77	1.66	1.81
<b>Goa</b>	20.67	52.76	0.38	17.79	5.94	2.47
<b>Gujarat</b>	65.22	20.9	1.54	7.34	3.35	1.66

Haryana	49.21	34.25	0.04	12.19	4.22	0.09
Himachal Pradesh	61.52	29.8	0.07	7.09	0.98	0.54
Jammu & Kashmir	48.06	37.07	0.41	10.6	2.83	1.03
Jharkhand	70.89	13.48	....	12.31	2.84	0.48
Karnataka	50.53	30.83	0.11	13.07	2.21	3.24
Kerala	39.09	40.28	0.13	14.92	4.57	1.01
Madhya Pradesh	63.95	25.01	0.01	7.9	2.22	0.91
Maharashtra	45.36	42.99	0.07	7.58	3.19	0.81
Manipur	44.59	34.79	1	16.71	0.87	2.04
Meghalaya	48.62	30.18	0.64	14.29	2.59	3.67
Mizoram	53.11	24.51	0.73	10.65	1.14	9.86
Nagaland	50.66	38.17	0.3	7.27	1.23	2.37
Odisha	55.01	26.57	0.1	16.13	1.48	0.71
Punjab	24.88	63.57	0.03	9.65	1.31	0.76
Rajasthan	57.5	34.81	0.42	5.5	0.63	1.13
Sikkim	45.34	39.34	0.02	1.78	0.08	13.45
Tamil Nadu	41.18	42.16	0.04	11.12	2.25	3.25
Tripura	28.55	5396	4.23	7.46	1.1	4.69
Uttarakhand	47.4	41.91	...	5.78	3.19	1.72
Uttar Pradesh	52.6	34.85	...	10.52	1.12	0.9
West Bengal	32.38	49.18	0.26	13.76	2.86	1.55
<b>Total States</b>	<b>49.45</b>	<b>35.34</b>	<b>0.28</b>	<b>10.93</b>	<b>2.54</b>	<b>1.46</b>
A & N Islands	54.05	33	0.34	5.73	3.72	3.16
Chandigarh	32.75	19.67	0.58	35.74	9.88	1.38
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	71.12	21.23	0.12	0.43	3.33	3.77
Daman & Diu	45.09	38.74	0.28	4.86	7.37	3.66
Delhi	23.58	64.6	2.38	2.6	4.26	2.59
Lakshadweep	48.76	40.25	NA	9.01	...	1.97
Puducherry	33	32.95	0.4	22.79	8.31	2.56

<b>Total UTs</b>	<b>27.64</b>	<b>56.25</b>	<b>1.91</b>	<b>6.75</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>2.56</b>
<b>Total (States UTs)</b>	<b>48.83</b>	<b>35.93</b>	<b>0.33</b>	<b>10.81</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>1.5</b>
<b>Total Centre</b>	<b>50.23</b>	<b>13.71</b>	<b>2.61</b>	<b>19.75</b>	<b>12.93</b>	<b>0.77</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>49.14</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>0.84</b>	<b>12.79</b>	<b>4.89</b>	<b>1.33</b>

**Source:** Ministry of Human Resource Development Report (2012)

Now as far as Table 7 is concerned it depicts the state wise expenditure of government at different levels of education. On elementary education the share of states' expenditure is disparate or unequal. The maximum share of expenditure at elementary level of education is provided by the state of Jharkhand (70.89 per cent) and after that Gujarat (65.22 per cent), Arunachal Pradesh (64.09 per cent) and Chattisgarh (63.92 per cent). The states having the lowest share of expenditure at elementary education are Goa (20.67 per cent), Punjab (24.88 per cent) and West Bengal (write the per cent share). At secondary level of education the states like Punjab (63.57 per cent), Tripura (53.96 per cent) and Goa (52.76 per cent) are spending a large amount. If we focus on the share of higher education the states like Goa (17.79 per cent) and Arunachal Pradesh (17.19 per cent) are spending a large share. On the other side the Rajasthan (5.5 per cent), Uttarakhand (5.78 per cent) and Madhya Pradesh (7.9 per cent) are spending lesser. Coming to the share of UTs expenditure at all levels of education, at elementary level the top position is occupied by Dadra and Nagar Haveli (71.12 per cent) and the share of Delhi (23.58 per cent) is lowest when compared to other UTs. At secondary level, the top position achieved by Delhi (64.6 per cent) and the lowest is Jharkhand (13.48 per cent) and Chandigarh (19.48 per cent). (Also write about the status of higher education in UTs) So above all we can conclude that share of states and UT's expenditure on all levels of education is partial or unequal.



**Table 8: Government Expenditure on education as a percentage of GDP (%)**

COUNTRIES	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
India	3.1	3.20	3.31	3.70	3.80	3.70
USA	5.0	5.0	5.03	4.82	-	-
UK	3.74	3.89	4.14	4.50	-	5.06
France	5.45	6.00	6.07	6.05	6.77	-
Russia	4.10	4.1	4.10	3.4	2.9	2.8
Germany	3.9	4.3	4.3	4.2	4.42	-

**Source:** World Health Organization Report, 2013

The Table 8 highlights India's expenditure on education as a percentage share of GDP in comparison to other nations. Above table shows that India's expenditure as percentage share of GDP in education is quite low as compared to other nations. If we see the per cent GDP expenditure levels of France, Germany and Russia, India lags behind all these nations. So, there is a need of more efforts from government's side to increase its GDP share in education sector.

### **Summary & Findings:**

The study found that maximum students are taking education only up to primary or secondary level, but after that only a few are getting higher education. In the post reform period the number of all colleges and universities reached a good proportion. Presently there are a total of 1191700 primary institutes and 36671 colleges. Universities also rising year after year and presently its number is 712. If we see the **highest educational institute** state wise the highest no of the universities is in Uttarakhand followed by Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Rajasthan and Karnataka and the least no recognized educational institutes are in the state of Goa. The study in **the sphere of primary schools** highlighted that the maximum number of primary schools are in Uttarakhand (106510) followed by Andhra Pradesh (66721) and the minimum number of primary educational institutions are in states like Mizoram (1855), Arunachal Pradesh (2098) and

Manipur (2420). The number of secondary educational institutions are ) in the state of Maharashtra where as Sikkim records the lowest. The above study also reveals plan wise expenditure on education in India. In the first plan 153 crore was spent by government on education. The expenditure has increased year after year. In third plan it reached to 589 crore and in seventh plan it stood at 7633 crore. In the eleventh plan the expenditure on education was 269873 crore which shows a rise over the years, but if we see the percentage share plan expenditure on education out of the total plan expenditure, it is falling from the first to sixth plan. Thereafter it started rising but its share remained very little. The study also focused on the share of government expenditure at different levels of education and revealed that government spending at different levels of education is unequal. Government is focusing mainly on elementary education and has become partial to other levels of education. On the other side if we see government's expenditure as a share of GDP, India stands behind countries like U.S.A., U.K., France, Germany and Russia. There is need of more efforts from government's side to increase its GDP share in education Sector. Above study concludes that number of educational institutions have increased tremendously overtime. It is encouraging that nearly 95% children are now receiving education, but in backdrop of statistics lies the bitter truth that the quality of education continues to be disappointed.

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