

Role of Government in Educational Resources

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- Sources of Financial Resources in India –
External Resources -
Internal / Domestic Resources -
 Public/Governmental Sources - Central, State, Local
 Private/ Non Governmental Sources –
- Levels of control in education sector-
 Central, State, Local

Role of Central/ Federal Government -

- (1) Educational and cultural relations with other countries;
- (2) The clearing house function of collecting and broadcasting ideas and information;
- (3) The coordinating function of harmonizing the educational activities of the Centre and the States;
- (4) Education in the Union Territories;
- (5) Scientific research;
- (6) Technical education;
- (7) Propagation, development and enrichment of Hindi;
- (8) Preservation and promotion of national culture inclusive of patronage to national art;
- (9) Patronage to the study of ancient Indian culture in general and the study of Sanskrit in particular;
- (10) Education of the handicapped;
- (11) Promotion and coordination of educational research;

- (12) Special responsibility for the cultural interests of the minorities;
- (13) Responsibility for the weaker sections of the people i.e. the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes;
- (14) Responsibility for strengthening national unity through suitable programmes and particularly through those of emotional integration;
- (15) Grant of scholarships in an attempt to scout for talent, especially at the University stage;
- (16) Advanced professional and vocational training; and
- (17) Maintenance of Central Institutions or agencies for education; and
- (18) Provision of free and compulsory education up to the age of 14 years.

Following are the important Functions:

1. The Central Government must assist the backward states for providing better educational opportunities.
2. The Central Government must assist the state in realizing the constitutional provisions for providing compulsory primary education in the age group 6 to 14 years.
3. The Central Government has large resources for collecting finances.
4. Central funds must be utilized for providing equality of opportunity.

Central Governments Financial Assistance. The most significant federal **functions in education**, viz., the provision of financial assistance for programs of expansion and improvement of education. That the federal government must give such assistance is universally admitted; and the task is of special significance in India where the most elastic and productive sources of revenue are vested in the Centre.

1. The objectives of assistance and the form and conditions of grants-in-aid. With regard to the first of these issues, it is generally suggested that there should be **three types of grants**. **The first** is a transfer of additional revenues in order to enable the State Governments to plan their programs in all welfare services with greater confidence and self-reliance; **the second** is the institution of a general grant for educational purposes but not earmarked for any specific program; and **the third** is a specific purpose grant which is intended for a program organized and implemented with the approval of the Centre. It is obvious that if the autonomy and independence of the States is to be respected in the educational field, greater reliance will have to be placed on the first two of these grants.

2. In a Centrally-sponsored scheme, 'planning' should be a joint responsibility in which the fundamental principles are laid down by the Centre, but a large initiative and freedom is left to State Governments to make the Plan suit its local needs and conditions; 'implementation' would be through the State Government; and 'finance' would come from the Centre on a hundred per cent basis and outside the State Plan and ceiling. This will ensure that the program is most effectively implemented and also that such implementation does not interfere with any other schemes.

3. Centrally assisted sector – Active participation in state government's plan.

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

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

Role of State Governments in Educational Financing:

Education in India is a state responsibility and the bulk of educational expenditure.

The Finance Commission transfers adequate resources at the end of each Plan to each State under:

- (a) Share in Income-tax,
- (b) Share in excise, and
- (c) Lomb-sum grant-in-aid.

- The state recognizes schools and other institutions run by private bodies in accordance with set rules and regulations.
- It also provides them with suitable aids and grants to run efficiently and effectively.
- Financial aid is also given to Universities, functioning in the state.

Role of Local Bodies in Educational Financing:

Local Bodies like Municipalities, Boards, District bodies, Zilla Parisads and Panchayats run schools in their respective area. They appoint staff, provide equipment and finance to the these schools through local taxes and grants from the State Government. Such educational institutions are directly under the control of these Local Bodies.

The expenditure, the school committees should receive:

- (1) A certain proportion of the income of the local village panchayat and
- (2) A grant-in-aid fixed on the basis of equalization.

State grants to local bodies on account of primary education should be based on a combination of the proportional grants, a special grant for backward areas and specific purpose grants. It would be in the interest of education to make it obligatory on municipalities to earmark a specified proportion of their net revenue for primary education. All funds thus earmarked for Primary Education should be entitled to receive grant-in-aid according to rules.

Access on land revenue should be universally levied in all areas and that the legislation on the subject should provide for the minimum and maximum rates of such levy. In the village panchayats, as in the municipalities, a portion of the total revenue should be earmarked for Primary Education.

Thank You