



PRESS INFORMATION BUREAU
(Research Unit)
Ministry of Information and Broadcasting
Government of India



Budget Series #3

Impetus to Education Sector in Union Budget 2022-2023

Slew of measures to benefit students; boost employment opportunities

Allocation for Education Sector up 12 per cent

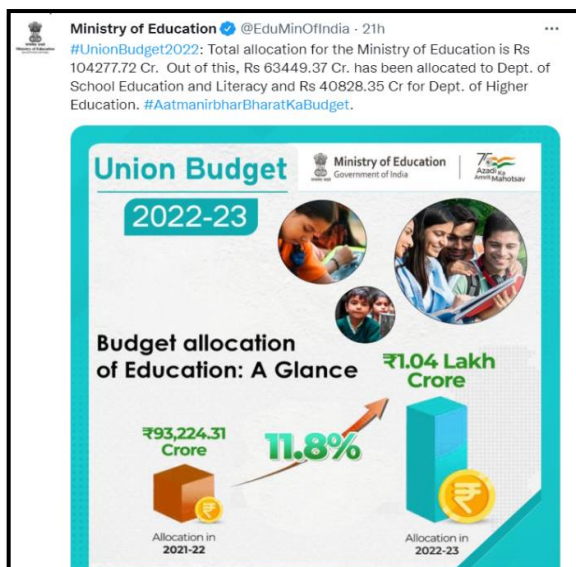
Total Expenditure on Education nearly doubles in last 7 years to Rs. 6.97 lakh crore

February 08, 2022

“For the progress of any country, education should not only be inclusive but should also be equitable.”

-Prime Minister Narendra Modi¹

The Union Budget 2022-23 has given a major push to the education sector with a total allocation of **Rs 1,04,278 crore**, which is an increase of nearly 12 per cent over the previous year.



¹<https://pib.gov.in/PressReleasePage.aspx?PRID=1752750>

The key proposals in the Budget are as follows:²

Digital University

- **Digital University** to be set-up to provide access to students across the country for world-class quality universal education with personalised learning experience at their doorsteps
- To be made available in different Indian languages and **Information and Communications Technology (ICT)** formats
- To be built on a networked hub-spoke model, with the hub building cutting edge **ICT expertise**
- The best public universities and institutions in the country to collaborate as a network of hub-spokes

AVGC Promotion Task Force

- **AVGC promotion task force** to be set up to help realise the potential of the **Animation, Visual effects, Gaming and Comic (AVGC) sector** to employ youth
- Task force to help build domestic capacity for serving our markets as well as meet global demand
- To help in experimental learning for the students and professionals

National Skill Qualification Framework

- Skilling sector poised for major transformation.
- Budget 2022-23 to give fillip to this process by improving employability of the students
- Skill sector to be reoriented to promote continuous skilling avenues, sustainability and employability
- **National Skill Qualification Framework (NSQF)** to be aligned with dynamic industry needs

Virtual Labs & Skilling e-Labs

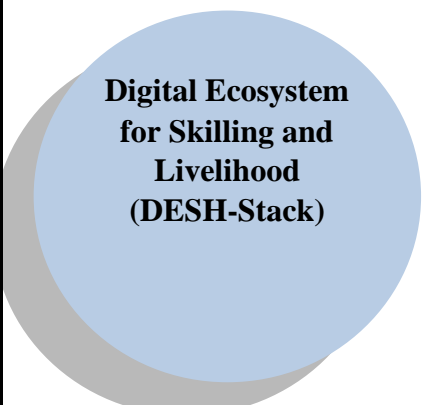
- **750 virtual labs** in Science and Mathematics to be established for promotion of crucial critical thinking skills and creativity
- **75 skilling e-labs** for simulated learning environment to be set-up in 2022-23
- High-quality e-content in all spoken languages to be developed for delivery via internet, mobile phones, TV and radio through **Digital Teachers**
- A competitive mechanism for development of quality e-content to be established to equip digital teachers with tools of teaching and facilitate better learning outcomes

²https://www.indiabudget.gov.in/doc/budget_speech.pdf



PM eVIDYA

- **PM eVIDYA** unifies all efforts related to digital/online/on-air education to enable multi-mode access to education
- To impart supplementary teaching and to build a resilient mechanism for education delivery, **‘One Class-One TV Channel’ Programme to be expanded 12 to 200 Television Channels**
- This step will enable all states to provide supplementary education in regional languages for classes 1-12 and help to compensate the loss of two years of formal education due to the pandemic
- It will particularly benefit children in the rural areas and those from Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes and other weaker sections.



Digital Ecosystem for Skilling and Livelihood (DESH-Stack)

- **DESH-Stack e-portal** will be launched, which aims to empower citizens to skill, reskill or upskill through on-line training
- The portal will also provide API-based trusted skill credentials, payment and discovery layers to find relevant jobs and entrepreneurial opportunitiesⁱ

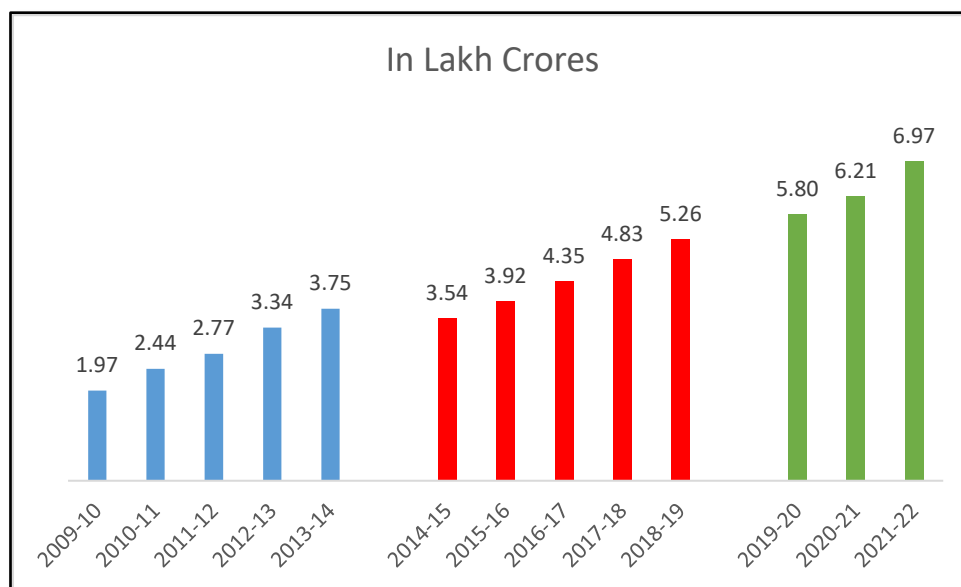


GIFT City

- To facilitate availability of high-end human resources for financial services and technology, **world-class foreign universities and institutions to be allowed in the GIFT City**
- These Universities will offer courses in **Financial Management, FinTech, Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics** free from domestic regulations, except those by IFSCA

Expenditure in Education Sector sees Significant Rise: Nearly doubles in last 7 years

In the last seven years, the total expenditure by the Central & State governments on the education sector has almost doubled, from **Rs. 3.75 lakh crore in 2013-14** to **Rs. 6.97 lakh crore in 2021-22**.



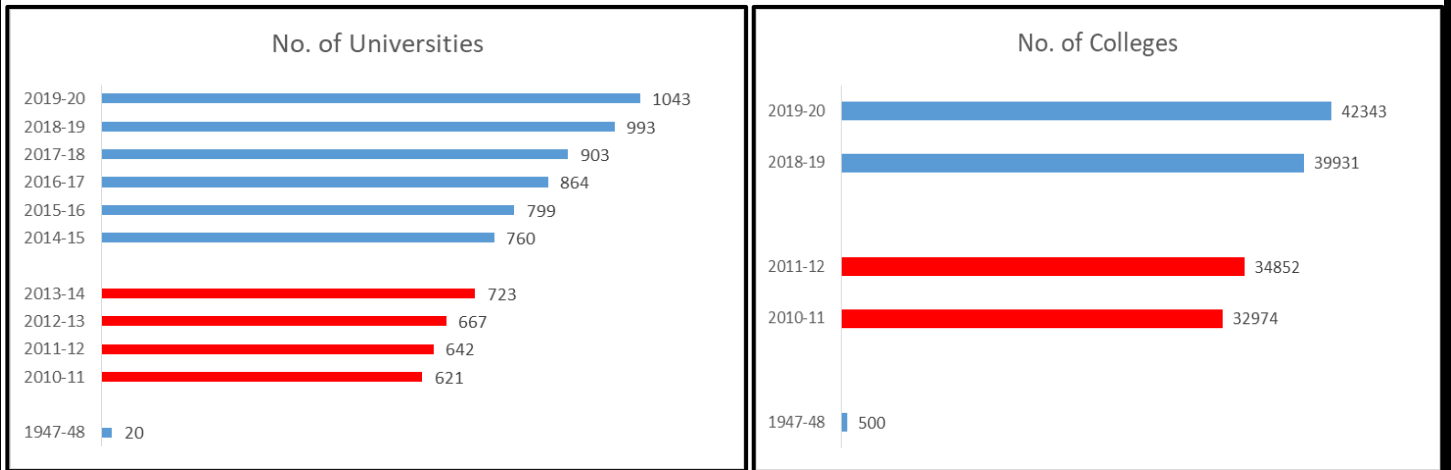
(Figure 1: Combined expenditure on Education by Central and state Governments)³

Key Takeaways from Economic Survey 2021-22

Establishment of Universities and Colleges: Nearly 320 Universities added over last six years

Establishment of new institutions for higher education has been a major focus area of the Central government. The steady increase in the number of universities, and the discernible rise in the number of colleges between 2014-15 and 2019-20 is a testimony to the Government's priority.

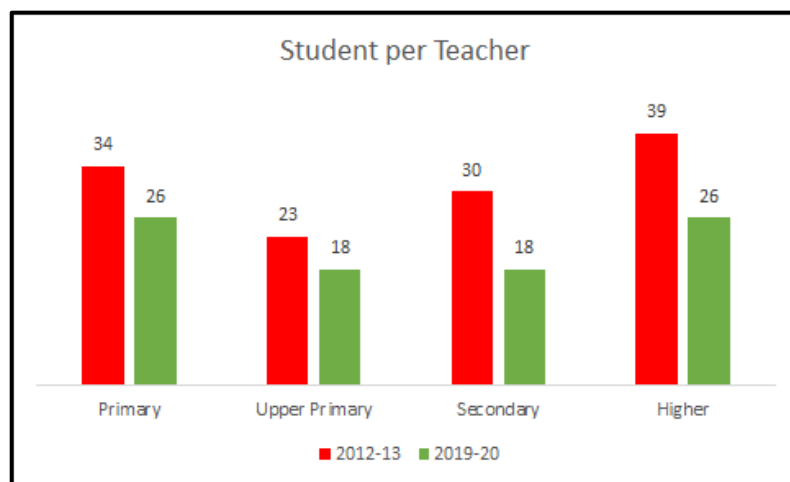
³<https://www.indiabudget.gov.in/economicsurvey/doc/eschapter/echap10.pdf>



(Figure 2: No. of Universities & Colleges in India)^{4,5}

Marked Improvement in Student-Teacher Ratio in last 7 years:

One of the major achievements in the last seven years has been a **substantial reduction** in number of students per teacher and that indicates **better attention and improved satisfaction** among students. In the primary classes while there used to be one teacher for 34 students in the year 2012-13, by 2019-20 the figure improved to one teacher per 26 students. Similarly, the ratio improved from 1:23 to 1:18 for Upper Primary; from 1:30 to 1:18 for Secondary and 1:39 to 1:26 for higher classes.



(Figure 3: No. of Students per Teacher)⁶

⁴https://www.education.gov.in/sites/upload_files/mhrd/files/statistics/AISHE2015-16.pdf

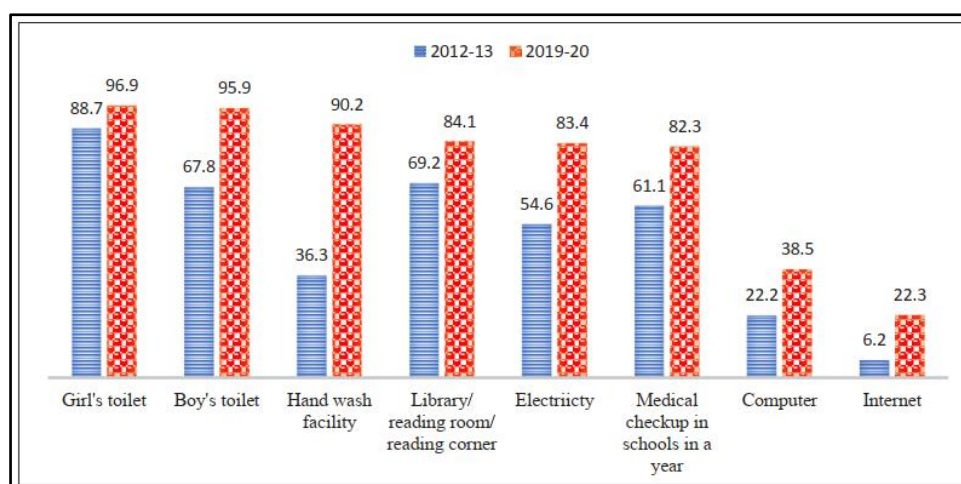
⁵<https://aishe.gov.in/aishe/viewDocument.action?documentId=277>

⁶<https://www.indiabudget.gov.in/economicsurvey/doc/eschapter/echap10.pdf>

Basic Amenities – Across the board improvement in last 7 years

With a vision to improve overall experience of education, the Central Government has been committed to increasing the number of facilities available in educational institutions. The total number of government schools having basic facilities has also increased. The proportion of Government schools with girls' toilet has gone up from 88.7% in 2012-13 to 96.9% in 2019-20, while the proportion of schools with boys' toilet has increased from 67.8% to 95.9% in the same period. There is a significant rise of 54% in the number of Government schools with handwashing facilities. Share of schools with supply of electricity and with the provision for medical checkups has also seen a substantial rise, as evident from Figure 4.

Priority to drinking water and sanitation in schools under **JalJeevan Mission and Swachh Bharat Mission** as well as under SamagraShiksha Scheme have been instrumental in providing required resources and creating these assets in schools. As on **19.01.2022**, under JalJeevan Mission 8,39,443 schools were provided tap water supply. Under the Information & Communication Technology (ICT) component of the SamagraShiksha Scheme, Government supports the establishment of smart classrooms, and ICT labs in schools, including support for **hardware, educational software and e-content for teaching**. 38.5% of Government schools were equipped with computers and 22.3% with internet connections in 2019-20, up from 22.2% and 6.2% respectively in the year 2012-13.



(Figure 4: Percentage of Government school with various basic facilities)⁷

⁷<https://www.indiabudget.gov.in/economicsurvey/doc/eschapter/echap10.pdf>

Comprehensive Investment in Medical Education

The Government of India has given a nod to as many as **157 new medical colleges in India since 2014 and has invested a total of Rs. 17,691.08 crore on these projects.**

On completion, nearly 16000 undergraduate medical seats would be added. Of these, 6500 seats have already been created with the functioning of 64 new Medical Colleges.

Under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS), the Central Government has also provided about Rs. 2,451.1 crore for upgradation of existing state government or central government medical colleges to increase MBBS seats in the country.

Government of India has relentlessly pursued the aim of cultivating more human resources through Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS) that seek to address not only the issues of equity in medical education and but also geographic disparity in availability of medical care.

Under the **Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Establishment of new Medical Colleges attached with existing district/referral hospitals**, medical colleges are established in Districts which do not have either a Government or private medical college. Preference is given to underserved / backward / Aspirational Districts.

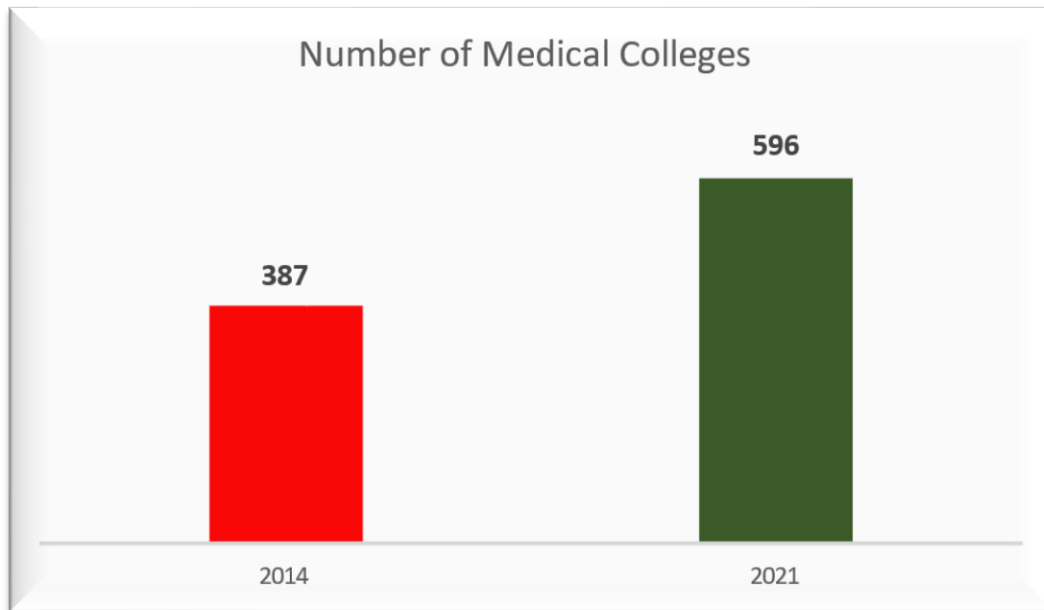
Under three phases of the scheme, 157 new medical colleges have been approved, out of which 63 medical colleges are already functional. Of the 157 new colleges that are being established under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme, 39 are being set up in Aspirational Districts.

Phase	Launched	No. of Medical Colleges planned	No. of Functional Medical Colleges	States/UTs covered	Outlay per college	Total Outlay	Central Share	Central Share released
I	January 2014	58	48	20	189 Cr	10,962 Cr	7541.1 Cr	7541.1 Cr
II	February 2018	24	8	8	250 Cr	6000 Cr	3675 Cr	3675 Cr
III	August 2019	75	8	18	325 Cr	24,37.41 Cr	15,499.74 Cr	6719.11 Cr

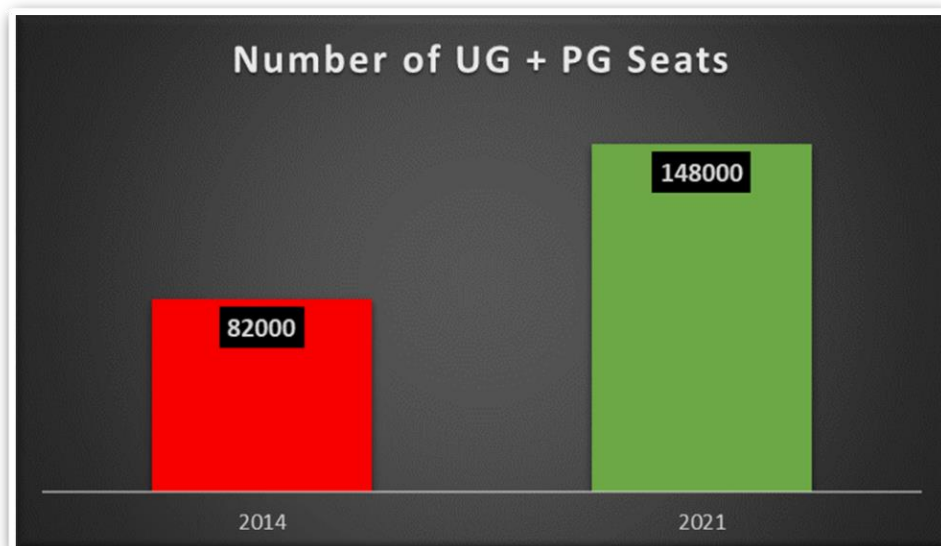
(Figure 5: Percentage of Government school with various basic facilities)⁸

⁸Ibid

In 2014, the country had 387 medical colleges. **In the last seven years, this number has gone up to 596. This is an increase of 54%**⁹



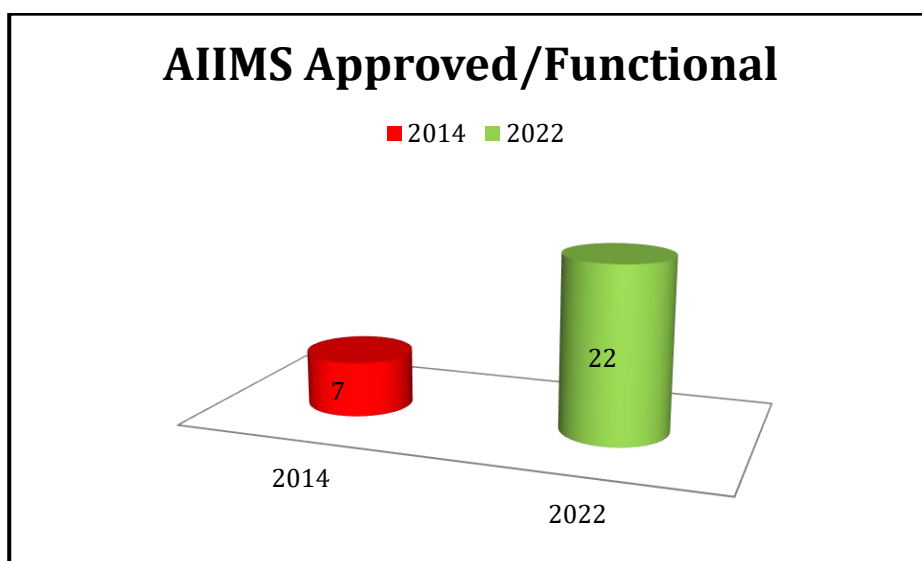
In 2014, India had around 82 thousand medical Undergraduate and Postgraduate seats. **In the last seven years, this number has gone up to around 1 lakh 48 thousand seats. This is an increase of about 80%.**¹⁰



⁹ <https://pib.gov.in/PressReleasePage.aspx?PRID=1789398>

¹⁰ <https://pib.gov.in/PressReleasePage.aspx?PRID=1789398>

The **Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojana (PMSSY)**, a Central Sector Scheme that seeks to address imbalances in availability of tertiary care hospitals and improve medical education in the country, received a fresh impetus to fulfil Prime Minister Narendra Modi’s vision of **quality medical education in the underserved States**. Many **new All India Institutes of Medical Sciences are being set up** under the Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojana. So far, **setting up of 22 new AIIMS** has been approved under the scheme.¹¹ This includes 10 AIIMS sanctioned during 2017-18 or thereafter. **Six of the approved AIIMS** i.e. Bhopal, Bhubaneswar, Jodhpur, Patna, Raipur and Rishikesh are **fully functional**. Remaining 16 new AIIMS are in various stages of construction.¹²



New AIIMS under construction under PMSSY¹³

S. No.	State/UT	Location of AIIMS to be set up under PMSSY	Approved cost (Rs. crore)	Date of Cabinet Approval
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Mangalagiri	1618	7.10.2015
2.	Assam	Guwahati	1123	24.05.2017
3.	Bihar	Darbhangha	1264	15.09.2020

¹¹<https://pib.gov.in/PressReleasePage.aspx?PRID=1719809>

¹²<https://pib.gov.in/Pressreleaseshare.aspx?PRID=1694435>

¹³<https://pib.gov.in/Pressreleaseshare.aspx?PRID=1694435>

4.	Gujarat	Rajkot	1195	10.01.2019
5.	Haryana	Rewari	1299	28.02.2019
6.	Himachal Pradesh	Bilaspur	1471.04	03.01.2018
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	Samba, Jammu	1661	10.01.2019
8.		Awantipora, Kashmir	1828	10.01.2019
9.	Jharkhand	Deoghar	1103	16.05.2018
10.	Maharashtra	Nagpur	1577	7.10.2015
11.	Punjab	Bathinda	925	27.07.2016
12.	Tamil Nadu	Madurai	1264	17.12.2018
13.	Telangana	Bibinagar	1028	17.12.2018
14.	Uttar Pradesh	Rae Bareli	823	5.2.2009 (Revised Cost Estimate approved on 10.7.2017)
15.		Gorakhpur	1011	20.07.2016
16.	West Bengal	Kalyani	1754	7.10.2015

References:

- <https://twitter.com/mygovindia/status/1488494297293148164?cxt=HHwWiMDSsharrmKgpAAAA>
- <https://twitter.com/dpradhanbjp/status/1488460279490904064/photo/1>
- <https://twitter.com/EduMinOfIndia/status/1488526267653980162>
- <https://aishe.gov.in/aishe/viewDocument.action?documentId=277>
- https://www.education.gov.in/sites/upload_files/mhrd/files/statistics/AISHE2015-16.pdf
- <https://www.indiabudget.gov.in/economicsurvey/doc/eschapter/echap10.pdf>

Further Reading:

- Finance Minister's Union Budget Speech 2022:
https://www.indiabudget.gov.in/doc/budget_speech.pdf

AG/RC/SA