



## Education Sector, GOI 2009-10

**Background:** The Government of India (GOI) implements a number of programmes for the achievement of the *Education for All* goal. Elementary education is a key priority and Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) is the largest programme.

**Cost Share and Implementation:** 60% of the funds come from the centre and the rest from the states. In most states, Village Education Committees (VECs) have been set up to make plans and monitor school level expenditures.

Complete expenditure data is publicly available up to FY 2008-09.

### Highlights

GOI allocation for education in FY 2010-11 (in crore)	Rs. 49,904
GOI allocation for Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) in FY 2010-11 (in crore)	Rs. 15,000
Released funds in SSA in FY 2008-09*	78%
Unspent funds in SSA in FY 2008-09*	30%
Spent for SSA in second half in FY 2008-09*	63%

\*Complete data is available for FY 2008-09. Data includes centre and state releases. Unspent funds calculated on the basis of fund availability (centre+state+opening balance). Estimates for 2010-11 are budgeted estimates.

### Key Facts and Analysis

- ◆ In FY 2010-11, **50%** of total allocations went to Elementary Education, of which SSA was the largest programme receiving nearly **30%** of total allocations for education.
- ◆ **63%** of SSA funds came from Education cess.
- ◆ SSA has a history of under-spending. Unspent funds for FY 2007-08 amounted to Rs. **8,728** crore, which was the opening balance at the start of FY 2008-09.
- ◆ Expenditures are not aligned with fund availability. In FY 2008-09, **63%** of the funds were spent in the second half of the financial year.
- ◆ **66%** of SSA allocations in FY 2008-09 went towards teacher salaries and infrastructure.
- ◆ **80%** of the funds available for teacher salaries and **65%** of the funds for training were spent in FY 2007-08. This is an improvement from FY 2005-06 when **63%** of the teacher salary funds and **37%** of training funds were spent.
- ◆ Variation in states' ability to spend. In FY 2008-09, Rajasthan and Chhattisgarh spent over **90%** of the allocated funds. Madhya Pradesh and Bihar spent **57%** and **42%** respectively.