

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF EDUCATION  
DEPARTMENT OF SCHOOL EDUCATION AND LITERACY**

**RAJYA SABHA  
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2926**

**ANSWERED ON 26/03/2025**

**Fees Regulation Mechanism**

**2926 Dr. Vikramjit Singh Sahney:**

Will the Minister of *Education* be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is any mechanism/policy in place which regulates the fees of private schools and colleges including tuition fees and all other allied fees charged by the private education institution;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, if not, the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether Government is aware that NEP endorses Kothari Commission's recommendation for public spending on education to be 6 per cent of the GDP;
- (d) if so, steps take by Government for that; and
- (e) the details of the public spending on education as per cent to the GDP, State-wise?

**ANSWER**

**MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION  
(SHRI JAYANT CHAUDHARY)**

(a) & (b): Education is a subject in the Concurrent List of the Constitution. Schools, other than those owned/funded by the Central Government, are under the jurisdiction of the respective State Governments. Therefore, matters relating to fees charged by private schools and related issues are regulated in terms of Rules and Instructions of the respective State Government concerned. So far as Private Universities are concerned, Private Universities are established by an Act of concerned State Legislature and are governed by the provisions of their respective Act and norms/rules/regulations made by the respective State Government, for the purpose including fee related matters. Private Colleges are affiliated to Universities and their fees are determined as per the extant policy of their affiliating University.

However, under the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009, every child, of the age of six to fourteen years, has a right to free and compulsory elementary education in a neighbourhood school. Section 12(1) (c) of the RTE Act, 2009 mandates reservation in private unaided schools for children belonging to weaker sections and disadvantaged groups to the extent of at least 25% seats at entry level and provision of free and compulsory elementary education to such children till its completion. Also, Section 13 of the RTE Act, 2009 clearly prohibits the collection of any capitation fee.

The following steps have been taken to resolve the complaints related to fee related irregularities by UGC and AICTE:

- i. UGC has developed a dedicated portal, "UGC e-Samadhan: A step forward: Service to Stake Holders" which is a single window system for all the stakeholders for registering their complaints/grievances on the portal, available 24x7. It offers a structured and efficient mechanism for resolving issues related to admissions, examinations, scholarships, refund of fees, and other aspects of academic life. The AICTE also has a portal mechanism to address fee related complaints.
- ii. UGC has a dedicated Fee Nivaran Cell to resolve the fee refund grievances received from the students through several channels, i.e. E-samadhan Portal, Fee Nivaran Cell's Email - Feenivaran-ugc@gov.in. Speed Post, etc. After receiving the grievances, these are forwarded to the concerned Higher Education Institutions (HEIs) for resolving the grievances as per UGC guidelines and refund the fee to the students accordingly.
- iii. UGC issued notifications and advisories for adoption of standard operating procedures to prohibit coercive and profiteering institutional practices in the matters related to refund of fees in case of withdrawal from the programmes and retention of original certificates at the time of and/ or after admission (Notification on Refund of Fee and Non-Retention of Original Certificates, 2018).
- iv. UGC has notified the "Redressal of Grievances of Students, Regulations, 2023" wherein delay in, or denial of, the refund of fees due to a student who withdraws admission within the time mentioned in the prospectus, subject to guidelines, if any, issued by the Commission, from time to time", has been defined as one of the grievances.
- v. UGC has also been circulating Fee Refund Policy from time to time on the commencement of academic session.
- vi. AICTE has framed Regulation namely, "All India Council for Technical Education (Redressal of Grievance of Students) Regulation 2019". Non-compliance of the above Regulation may lead to punitive action against the institute as per Approval Process Handbook.
- vii. AICTE also conducts meeting of Ombudsperson for PGDM course and other courses through SGRC functioning in AICTE approved Institutes and Ombudsperson of the affiliated university, to resolve such grievances.

(c) & (d): National Education Policy 2020 (NEP 2020) unequivocally endorses and envisions a substantial increase in public investment in education by both the Central Government and all State Governments to reach 6% of GDP. As far as Ministry of Education is concerned, there has been increase in budget allocation from Rs. 93,224 crore (2021-22) to Rs. 1,12,899 crore (2023-24), which is around 21.1% increase. As per latest "Analysis of Budgeted Expenditure on Education 2019-20 to 2021-22", total expenditure on education (including all Central Ministries and all States/UTs) as percentage of GDP stands at 4.12% (for the year 2021-22).

(e): The available information is annexed as Annexure-A.

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**ANNEXURE-A**

**ANNEXURE REFERED TO PART (E) OF THE REPLY OF RAJYA SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2926 ANSWERED ON 26.03.2025 ASKED BY SHRI VIKRAMJIT SINGH SAHNEY, HON'BLE MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT REGARDING 'FEES REGULATION MECHANISM'**

**STATE-WISE % OF EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION & TRAINING BY EDUCATION & OTHER DEPARTMENTS TO GSDP FOR FY 2021-22**

<b>S.NO.</b>	<b>STATES/UTs</b>	<b>GROSS STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT AT CURRENT PRICES, BASE YEAR 2011-12 (Rupees in Crores)</b>	<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION &amp; TRAINING BY EDUCATION &amp; OTHER DEPARTMENTS (Rupees in Crores)</b>	<b>% OF EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION &amp; TRAINING BY EDUCATION &amp; OTHER DEPARTMENTS TO GSDP</b>
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	1,148,471	26,934	2.35
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	32,705	1,725	5.27
3	ASSAM	410,724	18,601	4.53
4	BIHAR	647,394	24,781	3.83
5	CHHATTISGARH	410,525	16,063	3.91
6	GOA	81,226	3,563	4.39
7	GUJARAT	1,920,927	37,360	1.94
8	HARYANA	868,905	20,923	2.41
9	HIMACHAL PRADESH	172,162	8,510	4.94
10	JHARKHAND	376,127	13,330	3.54
11	KARNATAKA	1,978,094	34,833	1.76
12	KERALA	924,465	31,364	3.39
13	MADHYA PRADESH	1,092,964	35,573	3.25
14	MAHARAHSTRA	3,144,138	94,274	3.00
15	MANIPUR	35,027	2,875	8.21
16	MEGHALAYA	40,222	2,061	5.12
17	MIZORAM	26,695	1,508	5.65
18	NAGALAND	32,265	1,701	5.27
19	ODISHA	697,013	23,233	3.33

20	PUNJAB	627,717	15,559	2.48
21	RAJASTHAN	1,194,961	42,379	3.55
22	SIKKIM	37,650	1,448	3.84
23	TAMIL NADU	2,072,496	51,238	2.47
24	TELANGANA	1,124,086	21,139	1.88
25	TRIPURA	62,302	3,899	6.26
26	UTTARAKHAND	1,981,367	98,213	4.96
27	UTTAR PRADESH	267,143	10,412	3.90
28	WEST BENGAL	1,329,238	48,820	3.67
29	A & N ISLAND	10,392	698	6.72
30	CHANDIGARH	46,050	1,096	2.38
31	DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI & DAMAN & DIU	NA	299	NA
32	DELHI	881,336	14,352	1.63
33	JAMMU & KASHMIR UT	188,561	16,907	8.97
34	LADAKH UT	NA	618	NA
35	LAKSHADWEEP	NA	188	NA
36	PUDUCHERRY	40,903	2,231	5.46
	<b>ALL INDIA (2021-22)</b>	<b>23,471,012</b>	<b>9,67,177</b>	<b>4.12</b>

Note: (i) GSDP figures have been taken from, MOSPI website.

(ii) All India figures in column 3 is GDP have been taken from Press Note Released on 28-02-2023 by National Accounts Division, CSO, MOSPI.