

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF EDUCATION  
DEPARTMENT OF SCHOOL EDUCATION & LITERACY

**LOK SABHA**  
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO-36**  
ANSWERED ON 21.07.2025

**UNESCO Report on Private Schools**

†36. Shri Jugal Kishore:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that seven out of every ten new schools established in the country during the last eight years are private independent schools according to a UNESCO report, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether it is fact that there is a huge increase in the tuition fees of these schools;
- (c) if so, the manner in which the target of providing good quality education to all would be achieved; and
- (d) the steps taken by the Government to increase the ratio of Government schools equipped with qualitative basic infrastructure?

**ANSWER**

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

(a) and (b): The Department of School Education and Literacy (DoSEL), Ministry of Education has developed the Unified District Information System for Education Plus (UDISE+) system to record data on indicators of school education provided by all the States and Union Territories. As per UDISE+ 2023-24, number of Private Unaided schools established in the country from the year 2019-20 to 2023-24 are 24403 out of 33869. The government schools in the country are more than 69%.

Further, education is in the Concurrent list of the Constitution and the opening, closing and rationalisation of schools are within the purview of respective State Government and UT Administration. 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.

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.

(c) and (d): Central Government assist States and UTs through the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Samagra Shiksha. Financial assistance is also provided to the States and UTs for various activities to reduce dropout and increase enrolment in Government schools, which include opening/strengthening of new schools up to senior secondary level, strengthening school infrastructure, setting up, up gradation and running of Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas (KGBV) upto class 12, setting up of residential schools/hostel named Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose Avasiya Vidyalayas, transport allowance, undertaking enrolment drives, seasonal hostels/residential camps, provision of vocational education and ICT facilities in schools, providing free text books and free uniform, transport/escort facility, etc, financial assistance is also provided for aids and appliances for children with special needs.

Under the PM SHRI scheme, there is a provision of setting up of more than 14500 PM SHRI Schools by strengthening the existing schools from amongst schools managed by Central Government/State/UT Government/local bodies. Selection of PM SHRI schools is through Challenge Mode wherein Schools compete for support to become exemplar schools.

The PM SHRI scheme aims to enhance educational quality, infrastructure, and student outcomes in PM SHRI schools. Activities such as Learning Enrichment Programs (LEP) focus on remedial teaching for students in classes 6-12, ensuring that all learners meet the required competency levels. Regular teacher capacity-building programs, including training of Principals, teachers, and special educators, are to be conducted to enhance pedagogical skills. Competency-based assessments and the introduction of holistic report cards ensure a well-rounded evaluation of students. Programs like the Rashtriya Aavishkar Abhiyan encourage innovative teaching through science and math circles, mentoring by eminent experts, and exposure visits to inspire interest in STEM education.

To enhance infrastructure, PM SHRI Schools has a provision of science labs, ICT-enabled smart classrooms, library, furniture and playground. Further, Atal Tinkering Labs, and digital learning tools like smart boards supporting modern, technology-driven education. Efforts like the introduction of LED lighting, composting facilities, and medicinal gardens create eco-friendly "green schools."

To improve the quality of curriculum, infrastructure and assessment, CBSE has developed School Quality Assessment and Assurance Framework (SQAAF). SQAAF is a set of standards and best practices as paradigms for attaining individual and institutional excellence

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