

## CHAPTER 15

### EDUCATION

The role of education as an instrument for development of human resources and economic growth is accepted by all development and growth models and systems. Education has high economic value and hence, a considerable part of the community's wealth must be invested for the same. Investment in education leads to the formation of human capital and that makes a significant contribution to the economic growth. Education in India and Delhi comprises of government, government aided and private institutions of which nearly 40 per cent are government. There is tremendous pressure on the education system to provide quality education at affordable price and improve the literacy rate. As per census 2011, the literacy rate in Delhi was 86 per cent. The information regarding number of literate population in Delhi during 1951 to 2011 is presented in Statement 15.1.

**Statement 15.1**  
**LITERACY IN DELHI: 1951-2011**

Sl. No	Years	Population and Literate Population (Number)						Literacy Rate (%)
		Population		Absolute Increase		Annual Growth Rate (%)		
		Total *	Literates	Total *	Literates	Total *	Literates	
1.	1951	1744072	669073	826133	439470	9.00	19.14	38.36
2.	1961	2658612	1402298	914540	733225	5.24	10.96	52.75
3.	1971	4065698	2301605	1407086	899307	5.29	6.41	56.61
4.	1981	6220406	3828326	2154708	1526721	5.30	6.63	61.54
5.	1991	7813248	5882297	1592842	2053971	2.56	5.37	75.29
6.	2001	11833658	9664764	4020410	3782467	5.15	6.43	81.67
7.	2011	14782725	12763352	2949067	3098588	2.49	3.21	86.34

Source: - 1. Delhi Statistical Handbook, 2011.

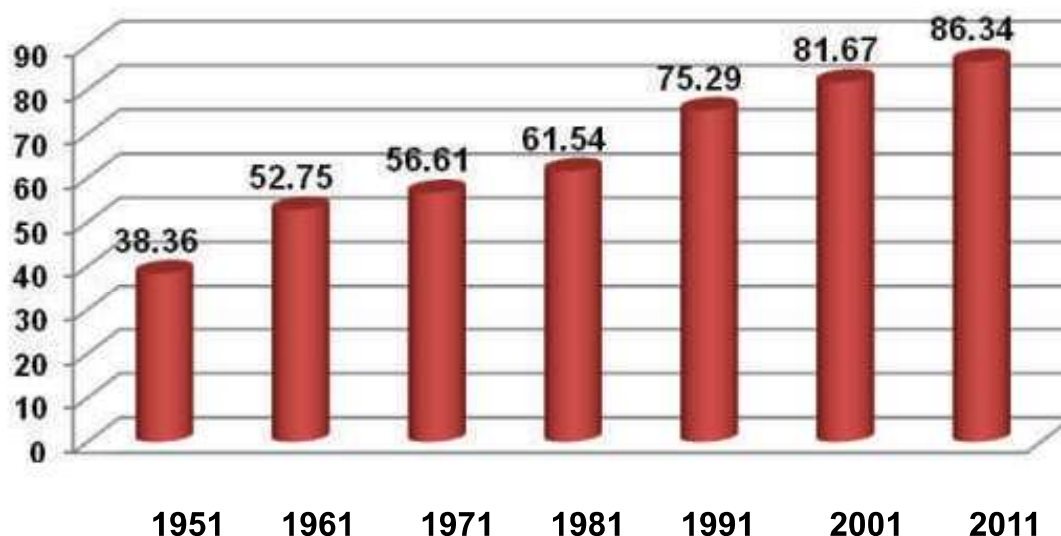
2. provisional Population Totals- NCT Delhi, Census of India

Note: - \* means excluding the population of 0-6 age group.

- Literacy rates in Delhi increased from 38 per cent in 1951 to 86 per cent in 2011. The highest percentage change in literacy rate was observed during 1951-61 at 14.39 per cent. During the last census decade it was observed at 3.21 per cent. The state-wise literacy rate in India is presented in Table 15.1. The information regarding the literacy rate in Delhi during 1951-2011 is depicted in Chart 15.1.

**Chart 15.1**  
**LITERACY RATE IN DELHI-1951-2011**

(Per cent)



3. The literacy rate of Delhi during (64<sup>th</sup> NSS July 2007- June 2008)2007-08 was at 87.06 per cent. As compared to national literacy rate (percentage of persons of all ages), the literacy rate of males in Delhi in 2007-08 was higher at 10.7 per cent. This was the same in the case of females at 18.7 per cent. The details regarding literacy rate (percentage of persons of all ages) of states and India is presented in Table 15.1. The district-wise literacy rate of Delhi during 2001 and 2011 is presented in Statement 15.2.

**Statement 15.2**  
**DISTRICT-WISE LITERACY RATE IN DELHI- 2001 & 2011**

Sl. No.	Districts	Literacy Rate (Per cent)					
		Male		Female		Total	
		2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011
1.	North West	86.67	89.74	73.08	78.76	80.57	84.66
2.	North	84.64	91.06	74.54	81.92	80.10	86.81
3.	North East	84.78	88.39	69.94	76.51	77.53	82.80
4.	East	89.65	92.47	79.26	84.55	84.91	88.75
5.	New Delhi	88.62	93.04	76.33	84.83	83.24	89.38
6.	Central	82.73	87.60	76.05	82.60	79.69	85.25
7.	West	87.85	91.17	77.99	82.50	83.39	87.12

Sl. No.	Districts	Literacy Rate (Per cent)					
		Male		Female		Total	
		2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011
8.	South- West	89.86	93.62	75.55	83.07	83.61	88.81
9.	South	88.26	92.20	73.94	80.99	81.96	87.03
	<b>NCT Delhi</b>	<b>87.33</b>	<b>91.03</b>	<b>74.71</b>	<b>80.99</b>	<b>81.67</b>	<b>86.34</b>

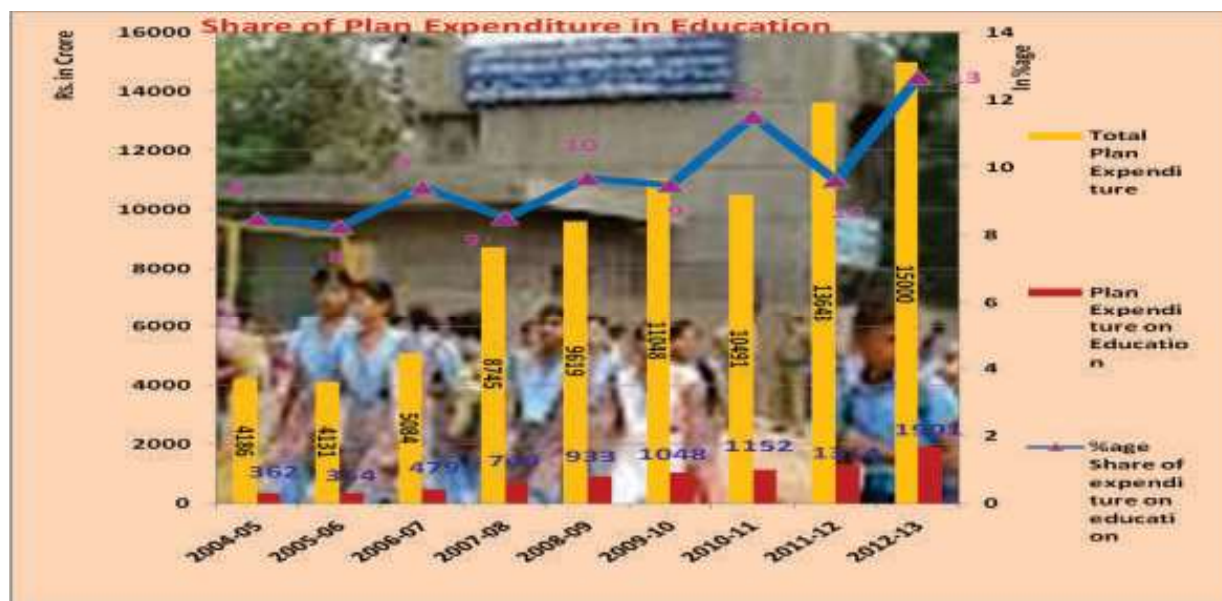
Source: - Census of India, 2001 & 2011.

4. During the last decade the increase in percentage of literacy rate in Delhi was worked out at 0.64 per cent per annum. The growth of literacy rate of female outweighs the male during the last decade.

## 5. Investment in Education Sector

- 5.1 Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi has given more importance to promotion of education particularly female children and spending more than 10 per cent of plan funds to this sector. The Information regarding share of education (including general education, technical education, arts and culture and sports and youth services) in the plan expenditure of Delhi during the last nine years is presented in Chart 15.2

**Chart 15.2**  
**SHARE OF PLAN EXPENDITURE IN EDUCATION**



Source: Dte. of Education

- 5.2 The plan expenditure on education sector in Delhi increased from 8.53% in 2007-08 to 9.63% in 2011-12. An amount of ₹ 1901 crore is approved for Education sector in 2012-13 against the total approved plan outlay of ₹ 15000 crore (**12.67 per cent of total outlay**) which clearly indicates the concern of Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi to this sector.
- 5.3 The total expenditure (plan and non-plan) on education including sports, arts and culture has increased from ₹ 2154.24 crore in 2007-08 to ₹ 4878.95 crore in 2011-12. For arriving the expenditure of education as a percentage of Gross State Domestic Product, used GSDP at current prices and expenditure of education in Delhi. The information regarding the same is presented in Statement 15.3.

### Statement 15.3

#### EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION AS PERCENTAGE OF GSDP OF DELHI

(₹ Crore)

Sl. No.	Years	Expenditure on Education	GSDP of Delhi @ Current Prices	% Expenditure on Education to GSDP of Delhi
1.	2004-05	1682.00	100325	1.67
2.	2005-06	1662.00	115374	1.44
3.	2006-07	1952.00	135584	1.44
4.	2007-08	2154.24	157947	1.36
5.	2008-09	2964.46	189533	1.56
6.	2009-10	3585.97	219395	1.63
7.	2010-11	4193.02	261470	1.60
8.	2011-12	4974.27	310736	1.60

Source: - Dte. of Economies & Statistics, GNCTD

- 5.4 The education expenditure to the Gross State Domestic Product of Delhi was 1.36 per cent in 2007-08 which has been enhanced to 1.60% in 2011-12.

## 6. Per capita Expenditure on Education

- 6.1 In Delhi, the per capita expenditure incurred by the government on education is higher than the national level. The information regarding the per capita expenditure on education in Delhi is presented in Statement 15.4.

**Statement : 15.4**  
**PER CAPITA EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION\***

Sl. No	Year	Delhi	All India
1.	2005-06	1050	722
2.	2006-07	1198	820
3.	2007-08	1477	968
4.	2008-09	1753	1098
5.	2009-10	2023	1323
6.	2010-11	2522	----
7.	2011-12	2969	----

Note: - \* means inclusion of plan and non plan expenditure under education, higher education and technical education, sports and arts and culture sector.

6.2 As per 64<sup>th</sup> Round NSS on Participation and Expenditure on Education, the average annual expenditure per student in Delhi during 2007-08 was at ₹ 9377. The higher annual average cost per student was in technical education at ₹ 51845/-. The students engaged in vocational studies involved an annual cost at ₹ 28292/. Near about one half of the education cost was in tuition fees category. While private coaching charges and books and stationary occupies second and third position respectively. The details of item-wise average annual expenditure per student is presented in Statement 15.5.

**Statement 15.5**  
**ITEM-WISE AVERAGE ANNUAL EXPENDITURE PER STUDENT IN DELHI**  
**BY LEVEL OF EDUCATION-2007-08**

Sl. No	Items	Average Annual Expenditure Per Student ( ₹ )							
		General Education					Technical	Vocational	Total
		Primary	Middle	Secondary/ Hr. Secondary	Above Hr. Secondary	All			
1.	Tuition Fees	2902	2213	3797	3507	2959	37340	21284	4526
2.	Exam Fees, Other Fees and Payments	446	385	783	1262	583	3913	2209	735
3.	Books and Stationery	597	809	1380	2135	989	3133	3133	1089
4.	Uniform	471	526	698	140	510	215	215	495
5.	Transport Charges	828	670	852	1292	829	4089	4089	974
6.	Private Coaching Charges	398	830	2869	2044	1261	1022	1022	1251
7.	Other Expenses	161	163	333	394	223	2133	2133	308
	<b>Total</b>	<b>5802</b>	<b>5596</b>	<b>10712</b>	<b>10773</b>	<b>7355</b>	<b>51845</b>	<b>28292</b>	<b>9377</b>

Source: - Report on Participation and Expenditure on Education, 64<sup>th</sup> NSS Round, July 2007-June 2008 Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Government of Delhi

- 6.3 The average annual expenditure on education per student in Delhi was more than three times of national average. The annual average expenditure per student in India and Delhi is presented in Statement 15.6.

**Statement 15.6**  
**ITEM-WISE AVERAGE ANNUAL EXPENDITURE PER STUDENT**  
**IN DELHI AND INDIA-2007-08**

Sl. No	Items	Average Annual Expenditure Per Student (₹)	
		Delhi	India
1.	Tuition Fees	4526	1034
2.	Exam Fees, Other Fees and Payments	735	459
3.	Books and Stationery	1089	586
4.	Uniform	495	268
5.	Transport Charges	974	240
6.	Private Coaching Charges	1251	354
7.	Other Expenses	308	118
	<b>Total</b>	<b>9377</b>	<b>3058</b>

Source: - Report on Participation and Expenditure on Education, 64<sup>th</sup> NSS Round, July 2007-June 2008, Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Government of Delhi.

## 7. Educational Institutions

- 7.1 The number of educational institutions in Delhi during 2004-11 is presented in statement 15.7.

**Statement 15.7**  
**EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS IN DELHI**

Sl. No.	Years	Schools (Numbers)				
		Primary*	Middle	Secondary	Sr. Secondary	Total
1.	2004-05	2515	635	504	1208	4862
2.	2005-06	2668	645	483	1267	5063
3.	2006-07	2646	640	471	1279	5036
4.	2007-08	2620	640	465	1303	5028
5.	2008-09	2644	659	503	1256	5062
6.	2009-10	2636	583	474	1350	5043
7.	2010-11	2613	588	480	1392	5073

Source: - Delhi Statistical Handbook, 2011 & Directorate of Education, GNCTD.

Note: - \* includes pre-primary schools.

- 7.2 It may be inferred from above Statement that the number of educational institutions in Delhi during the last seven years was more than five thousand. Of this more than one half of them are in the category of primary, more than one fourth of them in senior secondary schools.

## 8. Students in Educational Institutions

- 8.1 The information regarding students in educational institutions in Delhi during 2005-11 is presented in Statement 15.8.

**Statement 15.8**  
**ENROLLMENT OF STUDENTS IN SCHOOLS**

Sl. No.	Years	Schools (Numbers)				
		Primary *	Middle	Secondary	Sr. Secondary	Total
1.	2005-06	18.52	8.86	4.09	2.82	34.29
2.	2006-07	17.49	8.88	4.37	3.19	33.93
3.	2007-08	17.71	9.55	4.49	3.25	35.00
4.	2008-09	18.06	9.68	4.78	3.61	36.13
5.	2009-10	18.36	9.97	5.17	3.89	37.39
6.	2010-11	18.79	9.83	6.34	4.24	39.20

Source: - Delhi Statistical Handbook, 2011 & Directorate of Education, GNCTD.

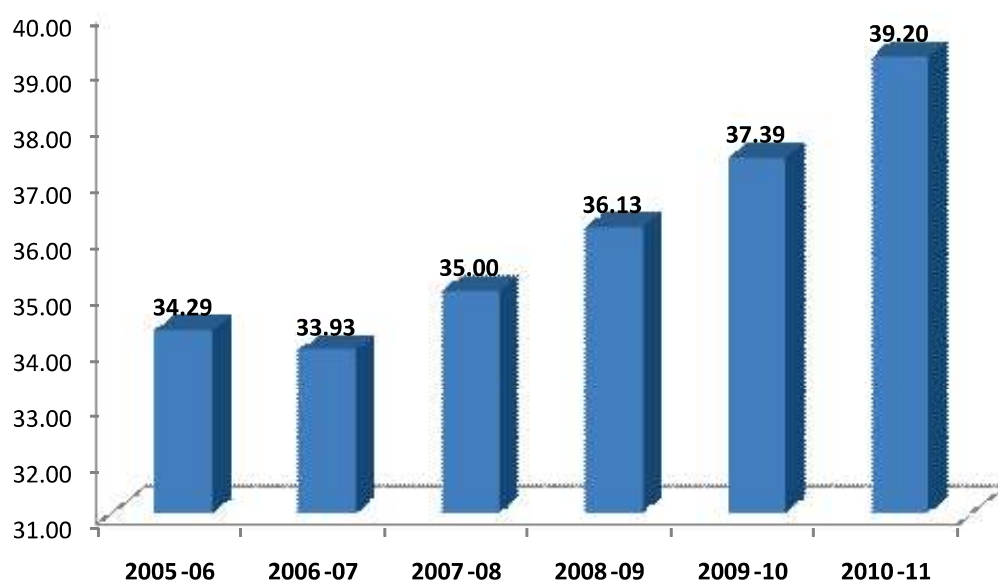
Note: - \* includes pre-primary.

- 8.2 The number of students including pre-primary students in educational institutions in Delhi increased from 34.29 lakh in 2005-06 to 39.20 lakh in 2010-11. All the period covered under the study showed a positive growth except during 2006-07. The information regarding students in Delhi is depicted in Chart 15.3



**Chart 15.3**  
**STUDENTS IN SCHOOLS OF DELHI: 2005-06 TO 2010-11**

(Lakh)



## 9. Share of Private Sector

9.1 The share of private sector schooling in Delhi during 2009-10 and 2010-11 is presented in Statement 15.9.

**Statement 15.9**  
**SHARE OF PRIVATE SECTOR IN SCHOOLING OF DELHI: 2009-11**

Sl. No	Schools	Enrolment in (Lakh)					
		2009-10			2010-11		
		Private Schools	Total	Per cent	Private Schools	Total	Per cent
1.	Primary and Middle	3.66	13.52	27.07	3.81	13.49	28.24
2.	Secondary and Sr. Secondary	10.25	23.87	42.94	10.98	25.71	42.71
	<b>Total</b>	<b>13.91</b>	<b>37.39</b>	<b>37.20</b>	<b>14.79</b>	<b>39.20</b>	<b>37.73</b>

Source: - Directorate of Education, GNCTD.

9.2 It is evident from Statement 15.9 that the 28 per cent of primary and middle students attend private schools. On the contrary the secondary and senior secondary level the percentage increased to 43 per cent.



## 10. Gross Enrolment ratio

- 10.1 Gross enrolment ratio is the total enrolment in a specific level of education, regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the eligible official school-age population corresponding to the same level of education in a given school year. The Gross Enrolment Ratio gives a rough indication of the level of education.
- 10.2 As per the 64<sup>th</sup> Round of NSS on Participation and Expenditure on Education conducted during 2007-08, the gross and net attendance ratio by broad class group in Delhi. The information regarding the same is presented in Statement 15.10.
- 10.3 The gross attendance ratio, the denominator consists of all persons in the official age group whether attending or not while the numerator includes both over aged and under aged students as long as they are studying in the particular class. Consequently it can work out more than 100 as well. Here gross attendance ratio of Class VI-VIII and Class I-VIII were higher than 100. Net attendance ratio of Class VI-VIII recorded highest at 87.0 per cent. The net attendance ratio of Class I-VIII and class I-V recorded at 86.4 per cent and 86 per cent respectively.

### Statement 15.10

#### SEX-WISE GROSS AND NET ATTENDANCE RATIO BY BROAD CLASS GROUP-2007-08

Sl. No	Broad Class Group	Age (years)	Gross Attendance Ratio (%)			Net Attendance Ratio (%)		
			Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1.	Class I-V	6-10	93.8	92.1	93.1	86.0	86.0	86.0
2.	Class VI-VIII	11-13	116.0	113.9	115.1	89.0	84.2	87.0
3.	Class I-VIII	6-13	103.0	100.4	101.8	87.2	85.3	86.4
4.	Class IX-X	14-15	81.6	79.9	80.8	42.4	48.0	45.1
5.	XI- XII	16-17	68.2	60.5	65.0	38.3	38.5	38.4
6.	Post Higher Secondary	--	14.3	14.8	14.5	13.8	14.6	14.2

Source: - Report on Participation and Expenditure on Education, 64<sup>th</sup> NSS Round, July 2007- June 2008, Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Government of Delhi.

Note: Gross Attendance Ratio is the number of students attending in particular class including over aged and under aged students to the estimated students in the particular age group in percentage. While Net Attendance Ratio is the number of official age group students currently attending in particular class to the estimated students in the particular age group in percentage.

## 11. Pass Percentage

- 11.1 Pass percentage of students both in secondary and senior secondary level examination clearly depicts the improvement in education. The information regarding pass percentage of students both in secondary and senior secondary level in Delhi during 2005-12 is presented in Statement 15.11.

**Statement 15.11**  
**PASS PERCENTAGE OF CBSE RESULTS IN DELHI & INDIA: 2005-2012**

Sl. No	Area / Class Level	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
1	<b>Delhi</b>								
	a. Secondary	60.84	68.11	77.18	82.87	87.70	89.04	95.85	97.92
	b. Senior Secondary	77.61	79.16	81.93	83.69	84.25	84.97	85.45	85.40
2.	<b>India</b>								
	a. Secondary	74.60	77.16	84.44	87.08	88.84	89.28	96.61	98.19
	b. Senior Secondary	77.80	79.55	80.64	80.91	81.00	79.87	80.88	80.19

Source: - Delhi Statistical Handbook, 2012.

- 11.2 It may be inferred from Statement 15.11 that pass percentage both in the secondary and senior secondary level in Delhi showed an increasing trend during the period covered under the study. At the secondary level the pass percentage increased from 60.84 in 2005 to 97.92 in 2012. Like-wise, senior secondary level, enhanced from 77.61 in 2005 to 85.40 in 2012. The national level also showed the same trend.

## 12. Student Teacher Ratio

It is one of the indicators used to describe the quality of education received in any education unit, be it a school, schools in a city or all schools in a nation. The information regarding the student teacher ratio in Delhi during 2005-11 is presented in Statement 15.12.

**Statement 15.12**  
**STUDENT TEACHER RATIO IN SCHOOLS**

Sl. No	Details	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
1	Number of Students	3364178	3295968	3404828	3493246	3603576*	3920465
2	Number of Teachers	94331	97785	99811	105303	110051**	115472
3	Student Teacher Ratio	35.66	33.71	34.11	33.17	32.74	33.95

Source:- Directorate of Education, GNCTD.

\* Excludes Pre-primary students.

\*\* Excludes Pre-primary Teachers

### 13. Higher Education

- 13.1 The number of higher educational institutions in Delhi during 2009-10 was at 207. The information regarding the number of higher educational institutions in Delhi is presented in Statement 15.13.

**Statement 15.13**  
**HIGHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS IN DELHI- 2009-11**

Sl. No.	Institutions	2009-10	2010-11
1.	Universities	8	8
2.	Institutions as Deemed as Universities	12	12
3.	Institutions of National Importance	2	3
4.	Colleges for General Education	78	78
5.	Colleges for Professional Education	107	106
	<b>Total</b>	<b>207</b>	<b>207</b>

Source: - Directorate of Higher Education

- 13.2 It may be observed from Statement 15.13 that more than one half of the higher educational institutions in Delhi are under the category of professional educational institutions. 39 per cent of the higher educational institutions are under the category of general colleges. In Delhi there were eight universities during 2010-11.

## 14. Technical Education

14.1 Technical education plays a vital role in human resource development of the state by creating skilled manpower, enhancing industrial productivity and improving the quality of life. Technical education contributes a major share to the overall education system and plays a vital role in the social and economic development of our nation. Technical Education covers various courses and programmes in engineering, technology, management, architecture, town planning, pharmacy and applied arts & crafts, hotel management and catering technology. Government has two premier Technical Engineering Institutes: Delhi Technological University and Netaji Subhash Institute of Technology having a total seats of around 2900 in 2011. The average expenditure per student incurred by GNCTD in 2011-12 is ₹ 1.26 lakh in DTU and ₹ 1.72 lakh in NSIT. The information regarding number of technical institutes in Delhi during 2006-12 is presented in Statement 15.14.

**Statement 15.14**  
**TECHNICAL INSTITUTES IN DELHI DURING 2006-12**

No.	Technical Institutes	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1.	Industrial Training Institutes	16	16	16	16	16	17
2.	Industrial Training Centers	55	55	57	58	61	56
3.	Basic Training Centers	1	1	1	1	1	1
4.	Commercial Sector Institutes	1	1	1	1	1	1
5.	Polytechnic	18	19	21	21	20	20
	<b>Total</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>95</b>

Source: - .Directorate of Technical education, GNCTD.

14.2 The number of students in technical institutes during 2006-12 is presented in Statement 15.15.

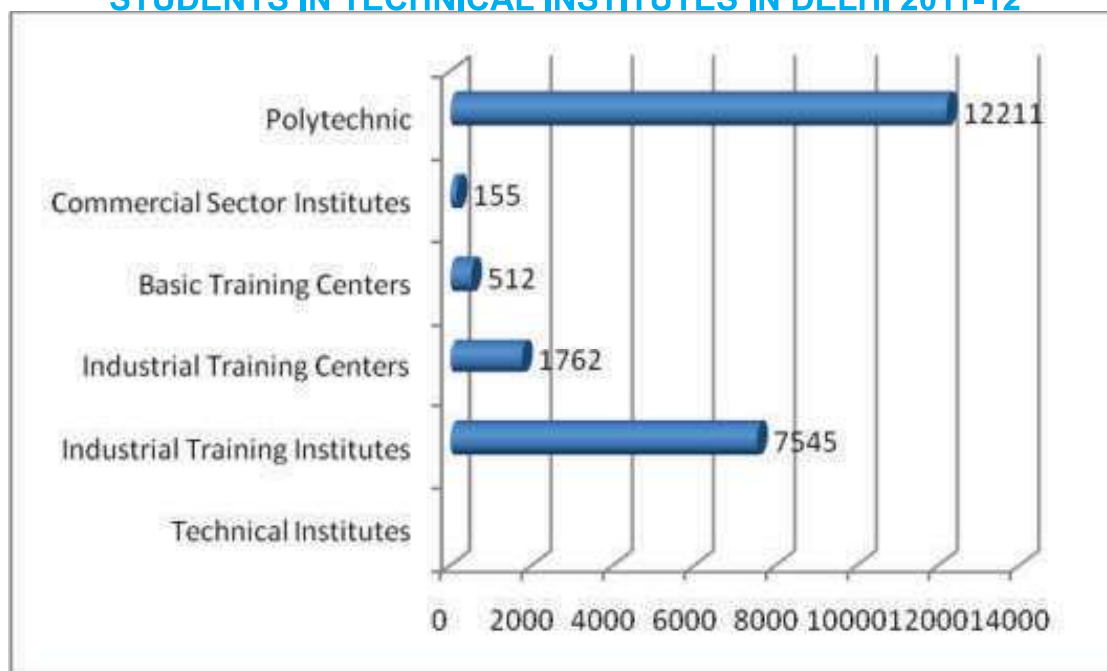
**Statement 15.15**  
**STUDENTS IN TECHNICAL INSTITUTES OF DELHI: 2006-12**

Sl. No.	Technical Institutes	Students in Technical Institutions					2011-12
		2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	
1.	Industrial Training Institutes	6753	8399	9385	7828	8445	7545
2.	Industrial Training Centers	2391	2297	2329	1666	1836	1762
3.	Basic Training Centers	239	553	566	604	512	512
4.	Commercial Sector Institutes	88	221	195	220	155	155
5.	Polytechnic	9824	10491	11671	11752	12800	12211
	<b>Total</b>	<b>19295</b>	<b>21961</b>	<b>24146</b>	<b>22070</b>	<b>23748</b>	<b>22185</b>

Source: - Directorate of Technical education, GNCTD.

- 14.3 It may be observed from Statement 15.15 that the number of students in technical institutes in Delhi increased from 19295 in 2006-07 to 22185 in 2011-12 recorded a growth of 14.98 per cent. During 2008-09 the number of students in the technical institutes of Delhi was highest i.e. 24146. The information regarding students in technical institutions in Delhi during 2011-12 is depicted in Chart 15.4.

**Chart 15.4**  
**STUDENTS IN TECHNICAL INSTITUTES IN DELHI 2011-12**



## 14.4 Delhi Skill Development Mission

- 14.4.1 Skill up-gradation is essential to meet the requirement of trained and skilled manpower of the industrial and service sectors. Accordingly it was decided to set up a State Level Skill Development Mission to provide intersectoral co-ordination at the state level by Government of Delhi under the Chairmanship of Hon'ble Chief Minister. Delhi Skill Development Mission was registered on 12<sup>th</sup> June 2009 under the Societies Act, 1860.
- 14.4.2 The Mission is to provide skill development training to the students passing out from schools, unemployed youth and drop-outs, informal sector workers. At present various schemes/ activities are simultaneously running under the aegis of Delhi Skill Mission in the field of imparting training, granting certification, quality improvement and introduction of new scheme, courses and institutes. Delhi Skill Development Mission, aims to train about one lakh person per year.

## 15. Vocational Education in Schools

- 15.1 The Directorate of Education, Delhi started Vocational Education Programme in 1977-78. At present, 17 Vocational courses based on Engineering and Technology, Business and Commerce, Home-science, Health and Para-medical, Agriculture, Computer and other miscellaneous streams are taught at the +2 stage. At present 761 Vocational Part Time Teachers are teaching around 16615 student who are enrolled in 17 different vocational courses in 209 Govt Senior Secondary schools under Directorate of Education, Govt. of NCT of Delhi.
- 15.2 Keeping in view the acute shortage of trained professionals and the emphasis on development of employability skills, Vocational packages under "Hospitality & Tourism", 'Food Production' and 'Food & Beverage Services', has been started in three Govt. schools and Directorate of Education proposes to introduce vocational course in 10 new schools in 2012-13.

## 16. Computer Education Programme (ICT)

- 16.1 Under ICT scheme of the Ministry of HRD, GoI, it is proposed to set up new computer labs in all Delhi Govt. schools for computer Education at Sr. secondary level and computer literacy programme for other students. This Programme is being jointly funded by Govt. of India and Govt. of Delhi in the ratio of 75:25.
- 16.2 This programme provides two computers, furniture, broadband connectivity, peripherals and one IT assistant for each school as well as branches. Further, funds are provided for strengthening and maintenance of MIS (Management Information System) application.

- 16.3 All 1110 schools under GNCTD have been approved by MHRD under ICT scheme in 75:25 sharing basis for setting up of computer labs for providing computer education.

## **17. Construction of School buildings**

- 17.1 The objective of this of this scheme is to provide Pucca School building for all schools as far as possible. Where construction of pucca or SPS is not feasible and school is necessary, porta cabins are constructed with all basic amenities. Presently, 947 schools are housed in 648 buildings. As a result, around 300 schools run in double shifts. The effort of the Government is to house as many schools as possible in single shift in Pucca building or Semi-Pucca buildings.
- 17.2 Hundred sites have been identified for construction of new school buildings. Possession of 90 sites has already been taken. 33 school sites have been selected for construction on priority by Education & PWD Department.

## **18. Right to Education Act**

- 18.1 The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 provides children in the 6-14 age group the legal entitlement to free and compulsory education. It lays down norms and standards for infrastructure, PTRs for the primary and upper primary stage of education and academic responsibilities of teachers.
- 18.2 It is obligatory under the Act for Private School to admit 25% of Students from poor families and Govt shall re-imburse expenditure so incurred by it to the extent of per-child-expenditure incurred by the State on education, or the actual amount charged from the child, whichever is less. Govt. of Delhi started reimbursing @ ₹ 1190/- per student per month since 2011-12 to the private schools for students admitted under EWS quota or RTE Act 2009.
- 18.3 Dte. of Education reported that during 2011-12 approximately 14000 students & 16000 students in 2012-13 got admitted under EWS category free ship quota in recognized unaided schools.

## **19. Menstrual Hygiene among adolescent girls in school (KISHORI).**

Under the scheme, one pack of sanitary napkin is provided every month to all girl students from classes VI to XII in Govt. and Aided School. Around 7.00 lakh girls students of Govt. and Govt. aides schools are benefitted under this plan scheme.



## 20. Management Information System (MIS)

Directorate of Education has developed computerized module for MIS for the following areas:

- Transfer/posting of teaching and non-teaching staff.
- Personal Information system.
- Enrolment of students.
- Financial budget control.
- School infrastructure.
- Attendance of employees on internet.
- Online admission in Government Schools of Directorate of Education

## 21. Vidyalaya Kalyan Samiti (V.K.S)

To encourage people's participation in Management of Govt. Schools, VKS has been constituted for each school. Besides, the head of schools, members have been nominated from PTA, RWA and NGO working in that area. In order to strengthen VKS, budgetary allocation has been enhanced to ₹ 4.00 lakh per year for each school.

## 22. Mid Day Meal

- 22.1 Mid-day Meal Programme is one of the successful programmes in Delhi. In November 2001, Supreme Court directed to the States to provide 'cooked food' to every child in government and government-aided primary schools with a minimum of 300 calories and 8-12 grams of protein each day of school for a minimum of 200 days in a year. Till 2004-05, cooked meal was served in schools run by Government and Local Bodies. The programme has been extended to Government aided schools from 2005-06. Provision of ₹ 2 per day per child spend on Mid-day Meal for students of Primary classes, was raised to ₹ 2.50 per day per child from 2008-09. The scheme has been extended to students of upper primary classes (upto VIII). Under revised guidelines issued by the Government of India, minimum calories are raised from 300 to 450 per day.
- 22.2 The prescribed norms of food, nutritional value, and rates of cooking cost and etc. for primary and upper primary children are presented in Statement 15.16.

### Statement 15.16

#### COMPONENT OF MID DAY MEAL : PRIMARY AND UPPER PRIMARY CLASSES

Sl. No	Component of Mid Day Meal	Primary	Upper Primary
1.	Free Food Grains Wheat: Rice	100 gm per child per day meal	150 gm per child per day meal
2.	Cooking Cost of Mid Day Meal	₹ 3.10 per child per day meal	₹ 4.33 during 2011-12 & ₹ 4.65 during 2012-13 per child per day meal.
3.	Rate of Transportation Cost	₹ 750 per MT	₹ 750 per MT
4.	Cook-cum Helper Honorarium	₹ 1000 each as per MHRD norms	₹ 1000 each as per MHRD norms
5.	Management Monitoring Evaluation Fund	1.8 per cent of total provision of the year	

Source: - Directorate of Education, Government of NCT of Delhi.

## 23. Yuva

### 23.1 Objectives:

- To make education joyful and interesting.
- To explore the creative potential of the students.
- To create awareness about adolescent reproductive health among students, teachers and parents and developing healthy attitude towards sex and members of the opposite sex.
- Sensitize students towards gender issues.

23.2 Expenditure on tours (local and outstation), organization of cultural activities at schools, zonal and district level, annual day, publication of school magazine etc, as per norms laid down by the Directorate of Education is met out of this scheme.

23.3 **Yuva Club** : Each school shall constitute Yuva Club. The club shall organize competitions within school on singing, debates, elocution, quizzes, dance, painting, drama etc. The club shall organize competitions for talent hunt within the schools for both students and teachers. One teacher, preferable vocational guidance counselor, shall be incharge of that club. ₹ 10,000/- per school is being allocated for holding competition, in pursuit of developing creative potential among the students. In addition, each school organizes an exhibition on gender sensitivity and population education.