

CHAPTER 15

EDUCATION

“EDUCATION TRANSFORMS A HUMAN INTO HUMAN BEING”

Delhi is getting transformed into a knowledge-based society where innovation and technology become the drivers of growth. Providing free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education is the prime focus of the Government of NCT of Delhi. Augmentation of School infrastructure, improvement of learning outcomes, high quality teachers training & capacity building programme, improvement in school pedagogy are some of the key areas where Delhi Govt. has been relentlessly working to improve. Sole aim of the government is to provide the underprivileged, resources and opportunities for upward social mobility and social inclusion. Delhi Government is persistently thriving to develop a “knowledge economy” and making Delhi an educational hub. It has enhanced budgetary allocation significantly for improving the infrastructure, quality of education, reform in governance of school education system, promotion of research activities, encouraging entrepreneurship through setting up of Incubation Centres in premier Colleges/ Universities.

- 1.2 Govt. of Delhi has significantly increased the investment in Education Sector and the budget has been increased almost by 50% from ₹ 4799 crore in 2011-12 to ₹ 10690 Crore in 2016-17. This is the most priority sector for the Govt. which got the highest share of allocation i.e 23% in 2016-17

Statement 15.1

EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION AS PERCENTAGE OF GSDP OF DELHI

(in Crore)

S. No.	Years	Expenditure on Education	Total Budget of Delhi	% age share of Expenditure In total budget	GSDP of Delhi @ Current Prices	% Expenditure on Education to GSDP of Delhi
1.	2011-12	4798.76	26402.43	18.18	343767	1.40
2.	2012-13	5490.74	29858.80	18.39	391238	1.40
3.	2013-14	6169.11	34051.60	18.11	443783	1.39
4.	2014-15	6554.82	30940.10	21.19	492424	1.33
5.	2015-16 (R.E.)	8138.28	37965.00	21.44	551963	1.47
6.	2016-17 (B.E)	10689.95	46600.00	22.94	622385	1.72

Source: - Budget Documents and DES

- 1.3 As per statement 15.1, the total expenditure (plan and non-plan) on education including sports, arts and culture increased from ` 4799 crore in 2011-12 to ` 10690 crore in 2016-17. The share of expenditure of Education in the total budget of Delhi Govt. has increased from 18% in 2011-12 to 23% in 2016-17. The Education expenditure to the Gross State Domestic Product of Delhi was the highest at 1.72 per cent in 2016-17.

2. Expenditure on Education by States as a ratio to Aggregate total Expenditure

- 2.1 A comparison of State-wise expenditure on Education as a ratio to total expenditure reveals that Govt. of NCT of Delhi has the highest share of investment among all states. During 2015-16, Delhi was at the top allocating 23.8 % of its budget estimates earmarked for the education sector followed by Assam (20.5%), Maharashtra (19.1%), and Himachal Pradesh (18.7%).
- 2.2 The statement below depicts the share of expenditure on education by few states to the total aggregate expenditure by the states during last six years.

Statement 15.2

INVESTMENT ON EDUCATION AS RATIO TO AGGREGATE EXPENDITURE

(In percent)

S. No	States	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
1.	Gujarat	15.9	15.8	14.3	15.0	14.7	15.0
2.	Haryana	17.3	16.0	15.4	15.4	17.2	17.4
3.	Karnataka	15.6	14.7	15.5	15.0	15.8	14.4
4.	Kerala	17.0	17.7	17.2	17.2	16.2	16.6
5.	Maharashtra	20.8	20.2	20.7	20.5	18.3	19.1
6.	Assam	22.0	20.3	20.6	22.6	20.2	20.5
7.	Himachal Pradesh	17.9	17.8	17.3	17.8	18.8	18.7
8.	Tamil Nadu	15.2	14.3	14.7	16.0	14.9	14.4
9.	Uttar Pradesh	16.1	17.1	17.3	16.0	14.6	16.9
10.	Delhi	16.3	18.0	18.3	18.1	19.7	23.8
	All States	16.6	16.3	16.4	16.5	15.9	16.4

Source: - State Budget Analysis Report by RBI

3. Literacy

- 3.1 Delhi has a variety of good quality schools, colleges and universities as well as centres for research and higher education. Its literacy rate at 86.3 per cent is substantially higher than the all India average of 74 per cent. Although there is gender gap in literacy, it has declined moderately over the years from 12.62 per cent in 2001 to 10.1 per cent in 2011. The literacy rate in Delhi is, however, still lower than that in the other mega cities such as Mumbai (90.8 per cent), Chennai (90.2 per cent) and Kolkatta (88.3 per cent) and also in some other states such as Kerala, Mizoram, Goa and Tripura.

	Literacy Rate in Delhi (In %age)		
Census	Male	Female	Total
1991	82.01	66.99	75.29
2001	87.33	74.71	81.67
2011	90.9	80.8	86.2

Source: Delhi Statistical Handbook, 2016

- 3.2 The literacy in Delhi is continuously improving which is the outcome of Education Sector Improvement Programmes of the Government. There is an upward trend in the Literacy Rate for both male and female. The Literacy Rate of 75.29% in 1991 increase to 86.20 in 2011 Census. The cause of worry is still the gender gap of 10% between the male and female literacy which is to be addressed.

3.3 Youth Literacy

Youth Literacy is defined as the percentage of population between 15-24 years who are capable of both reading and writing with understanding of a short simple statement in everyday life. Out of the total population, the share of youth population aged between 15-24 years is 20.61% in total population as per 2011 census. Youth literacy was 90.17 in 2001-02 which has gradually increased to 96.46 in 2011-12 as per the 68th National Survey Report (July 2011-June 2012).

3.4 Youth Literacy as per NSSO Survey:

Higher literacy among youth is of great importance because they form the future of the nation and a good literate ratio of literate female points to gender parity and equal prospects for women.

Statement 15.3

Round	Period	Literacy Rate(in %age)			Ratio
		Male	Female	Total	
57th	July 2001-June 2002	94.64	85.07	90.17	0.90
58th	July 2002-Dec 2002	95.60	86.65	91.81	0.91
59th	Jan 2003-Dec 2003	95.19	90.05	92.78	0.95
60th	Jan 2004-June 2004	91.37	92.60	91.89	1.01
61st	July 2004-June 2005	93.48	91.28	92.53	0.98
62nd	July 2005-June 2006	95.76	85.59	91.17	0.89
63rd	July 2006-June 2007	95.88	95.93	95.91	1.00
64th	July 2007-June 2008	92.22	91.26	91.81	0.99
66th	July 2009-June 2010	95.41	96.42	95.80	1.01
68th	July 2011-June 2012	98.26	94.31	96.46	0.96

Source: Millennium Development Goals, Delhi State Report 2014

- 3.5 As shown in statement 15.3 that in 2001-02, the literacy rate in Delhi among males (15-24 years) was 94.64 percent against 85.07 percent for females in the same age group and the ratio of literate women to men was 0.90. The literacy rate of youth male and female varied from 91.37 percent to 98.26 percent and from 85.07 percent to 96.42 percent respectively during the period 2001-02 to 2011-12.

Chart 15.1

RATIO OF LITERATE WOMEN TO MEN (15-24 YEARS)



- 3.6 The above chart 15.1 shows that the ratio of literate females to males in Delhi during July 2011 to June 2012 was 0.96. It varied between 0.89 to 1.01 during year 2001-02 to 2011-12. Ratio of female literacy rate to male literacy rate exceeding 1 signifies higher literacy rate among females than males. Delhi is very close in attaining the universal literacy rate among youth with a gender parity of 1, but yet to achieve it. A little concerted push will help it in achieving the target but more important is to sustain the achieved target.

4. Network of Educational Institutions and Enrollment run by all Management

The network of educational Institutions being run by all Management i.e. Local Bodies, Central Govt., Govt. of Delhi and that of private sector agencies is elucidated in statement 15.4:

Statement 15.4

S. No.	Items	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
1	No. of Recognized Schools in Delhi (Government+ aided+ Unaided Schools)						
	Pre Primary+ Primary	2613	2632	2629	2709	2806	2779
	Middle	588	600	564	728	933	940
	Secondary	480	463	458	389	385	393
	Senior Secondary	1392	1427	1504	1627	1674	1684
	Total Schools	5073	5122	5155	5453	5798	5796
2	Enrollment of Students (in lakh)						
	Pre Primary+ Primary	18.80	19.73	19.81	20.22	20.83	21.02
	Middle	9.83	10.10	10.63	11.16	11.16	11.20
	Secondary	6.34	6.79	6.44	6.44	6.52	6.92
	Senior Secondary	4.24	4.90	5.80	6.03	5.62	5.16
	Total Enrollment	39.21	41.52	42.68	43.85	44.13	44.30
3	No. of Teachers						
	Pre Primary+ Primary	28876	28140	28466	28499	29708	29577
	Middle	7482	8029	7230	9316	11741	12315
	Secondary	10859	10867	10755	9782	9370	10292
	Senior Secondary	68255	71506	79275	89975	88661	93909
	Total Teachers	115472	118542	125726	137572	139480	146093
4	Student Teacher Ratio	34	35	34	32	32	30

Source: Directorate of Education, GNCTD

5. Network of Educational Institutions & Enrollment of Delhi Govt.

- 5.1 Delhi Govt. has total of 1222 government and government aided schools in Delhi, which is 21% of the total schools running in Delhi, whereas, the share of enrollment in government and government aided schools is 37.86% of total enrollment of all schools in Delhi during 2015-16.

The status with respect to secondary and Senior Secondary schools functioning under the aegis of Govt. of Delhi is as under:

Statement 15.5

S. No.	Indicator	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
A.1	No. of Delhi Govt. schools	969	992	1007	1011
A.2	Total Enrollment (in lakh)	15.75	16.10	15.42	15.09
	Boys	7.84	7.87	7.40	7.14
	Girls	7.91	8.23	8.02	7.95
B.1	No. of Govt. Aided schools	216	211	211	211
B.2	Total Enrollment (in lakh)	1.65	1.65	1.63	1.68
	Boys	0.90	0.90	0.87	0.85
	Girls	0.75	0.75	0.76	0.83
C.1	No. of Un-Aided schools	2076	2277	2277	2113
C.2	Total Enrollment (in lakh)	13.80	13.57	14.71	15.26
	Boys	8.33	8.19	8.86	9.16
	Girls	5.47	5.38	5.84	6.10

Source: Directorate of Education, GNCTD

Statement 15.6

Status of Basic facilities in Delhi Schools

Percentage of Schools having access to	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
Playgrounds	80.4	80.1	73.9	81.7	85.8	87.4
Boundary wall	98.1	98.3	97.8	98.7	99.4	99.5
Girls Toilets	80.3	99.3	100	100	100	100
Boys Toilets	79.9	100	100	100	100	100
Drinking Water Facility	100	100	100	100	100	100
Electricity Connection	99	99.8	99.7	100	99.9	99.9
Computer Facility	83.2	93.4	77.9	81.6	81	83.9

Source: Elementary Education in India, DISE Publications, NUPEA

6. Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) / Net Enrolment Ratio (NER)

- 6.1 Gross Enrolment Ratio, is calculated as the ratio of the number of students in a given class or set of classes to the number of children in the given age group. Net Enrolment Ratio, on the other hand, is the enrolment of the official age group for a given level of education expressed as a percentage of the corresponding population of that age group.
- 6.2 The enrolment of students at all levels of schooling has continually gone up in Delhi during the period 2005-06 and 2010-11. During 2005-06, the total enrolment of students in schools (primary to senior secondary level) was 3.4 million, which increased to 3.9 million during 2010-11. The gross enrolment ratio (GER) in classes I-V was 93.1 percent (NSS 2007-08). For classes VI-VIII the GER was 115.1 percent. Over all the GER for classes I-VIII is 101.08 percent. The increase in enrolment has been higher for secondary and senior secondary schools than at the primary and middle level school. The net attendance ratio (NER) during the year 2007-08 for classes I-VIII was 86 percent (NSS, 2007-08) indicating gaps that still need to be bridged in school attendance. Therefore, it is imperative for the state to devise strategies to tackle the issue of attendance and retention for achieving better human development outcomes.
- 6.3 As per DISE Repot-2014, during 2012-13, the Gross Enrolment Ratio in Primary Education in Delhi was 117.8 % as compared to 106% at all India level.

Statement 15.7

Net Enrolment Ratio in Primary Education

Year	NER	
	Delhi	All India
2004-05	57.9	81.9
2005-06	65.8	84.5
2006-07	72.4	92.8
2007-08	77.8	95.9
2008-09	90.6	98.6
2009-10	93.6	98.3
2010-11	96.3	99.9
2011-12	96.3	-
2012-13	97.6	90.8

(Source: DISE (District Information System on Education) as quoted in State Reports 2014, Page-35)

6.4 Share of Private Sector in Gross Enrolment

The share of private sector in school education in Delhi during 2013-14 to 2015-16 is given in the statement 15.8:

Statement 15.8

SHARE OF PRIVATE SECTOR IN SCHOOL EDUCATION

Year	Schools	Primary and Middle	Secondary and Sr. Secondary	Total
2013-14	Private Schools	12.04	3.40	15.44
	Total Enrollment (in lakh)	31.40	12.45	43.85
	Share of Pvt. To total (%age)	38.34	27.30	35.21
2014-15	Private Schools	9.94	3.53	13.47
	Total Enrollment (in lakh)	31.99	12.14	44.13
	Share of Pvt. To total (%age)	31.07	29.07	30.52
2015-16	Private Schools	10.34	3.62	13.96
	Total Enrollment (in lakh)	32.22	12.08	44.30
	Share of Pvt. To total (%age)	32.09	29.96	31.51

Source: - Directorate of Education (UDISE) GNCTD.

It is evident from above Statement that enrollment in primary and middle in private schools increased from 31.40 lakh in 2013-14 to 32.22 lakh in 2015-16. The share of Private schools in total enrollment has gone down from 38.34 % in 2013-14 to 32.09% in 2015-16, whereas, the share of enrollment for secondary and senior secondary level in private schools marginally increased from 27.30 % to 29.96% during the same period.

7. Performance of Delhi Govt. schools- Pass percentage

- 7.1 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 2010-2016 is presented in the statement 15.9:

Statement 15.9

PASS PERCENTAGE OF CBSE RESULTS IN DELHI & INDIA: 2010- 2016

S. No	Area / Class Level	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
1.	Delhi							
	Secondary	89.04	95.85	97.92	98.4	98.31	96.29	91.76
	Sr.Secondary	84.97	85.45	85.4	86.78	86.78	86.13	87.01
2.	India							
	Secondary	89.28	96.61	98.19	98.76	98.87	97.32	96.21
	Sr. Secondary	79.87	80.88	80.19	82.1	82.66	82.00	83.05

Source: - Delhi Statistical Handbook, 2016.

- 7.2 It may be inferred from above Statement that pass percentage both in the secondary and senior secondary level in Delhi has been improving during seven years. At the secondary level the pass percentage increased from 89.04 in 2010 to 91.76 in 2016. Like-wise, senior secondary level, enhanced from 84.97 in 2010 to 87.01 in 2016. The national level also showed the increasing trend.

8. Major Welfare Schemes to promote school Education

To ensure implementation of Right to Education Act and to provide free and compulsory education to all children, various schemes are being implemented in GNCT of Delhi. Some of the major schemes implemented through Directorate of Education in Delhi are listed in statement 15.10:

Statement 15.10

S. No	Scheme	2014-15		2015-16	
		Number of Beneficiaries	Expenditure (₹ in crore)	Number of Beneficiaries	Tentative Expenditure (₹ in crore)
1	Free supply of Text Books in Govt. / Govt. Aided Schools	17.5 lakh	124.80	17.70 lakh	125.80
2	Free supply of Uniform in Govt. / Govt. Aided Schools	17.05 lakh	124.43	17.70 lakh	126.54
3	Scholarship to Educationally Backward/ Minority Students	2.32 lakh	10.03	2.50 lakh	10.73
4	Reimbursement of Tuition Fee for EWS admission under Right to Information Act	24330 students	23.04	25000 EWS students	34.47
5	Lal bahadur Shastri Scholarship to meritorious students	13,336 students	2.37	15000 students	1.71
6	KISHORI Yojna in Govt./ Govt. Aided Schools (providing sanitary napkins to girl students of class 6th to 12th)	8.00 lakh Approx.	14.80	7.60 lakh Approx.	14.21

Source: Directorate of Education (UDISE), GNCTD

Statement 15.11

INVESTMENT ON EDUCATION SECTOR

(In crore)

S. No.	Years	Expenditure on Education	Total Budget of Delhi	% share of Expenditure In total budget	GSDP of Delhi @ Current Prices	% Expenditure on Education to GSDP of Delhi
1.	2012-13	5157.60	29858.80	18	391071	1.40
2.	2013-14	5733.26	34051.60	18	446807	1.38
3.	2014-15	6073.59	30940.10	21	494460	1.33
4.	2015-16 (R.E.)	7486.12	37965.00	21	558745	1.46
5.	2016-17	10689.95	46600.00	23	N.A.	-

Source: - Budget Documents and DES

- 8.1 The Education expenditure to the Gross State Domestic Product of Delhi was the highest at 1.46 per cent in 2015-16.

9. Per Student Expenditure on Education

In Delhi, the per student per annum expenditure incurred by the government on education has been increased from ₹ 29641 in 2012-13 to ₹ 44640 in 2015-16. The year-wise information regarding the per student expenditure on education in Delhi is presented in Statement 15.12:

Statement 15.12

PER STUDENT EXPENDITURE FOR SCHOOL EDUCATION IN DELHI GOVT. SCHOOLS

Year	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
Expenditure (per annum) (in ₹)	29641	32465	36088	44640

Note: - Based on aggregate expenditure both Revenue & Capital.

10. Govt. Interventions in Education Sector

- Keeping in view the objective of providing Pucca School building for all schools, Construction of 16 Pucca school buildings has been completed by PWD. PWD is constructing approx. 7200 classrooms in existing schools and DTTDC is Constructing 800 classrooms in Pilot schools which are likely to be completed by March'2017 & June'2017 respectively.
- 54 schools have been taken up on pilot basis to be developed as Model Schools. MOU has been signed with DTTDC for up gradation of infrastructure in Govt. schools.
- TCIL has established computer labs in 1000 Govt. schools.
- All Govt. sports stadia/ Sports complexes have been opened for public w.e.f.01.07.2015 at nominal rates.
- Professional sports academies/ coaches to train students in 10 identified sports like Football, Basket Ball, Table Tennis, Volley Ball Etc. in Govt. schools.
- 1700 students of Delhi Govt. schools received training in adventure sports at Indian Mountaineering Foundation (Dhaulta Kuan).
- Sanctions have been conveyed to Delhi Jal Board for new water connection in 205 schools where there were no water connections.
- In the Budget speech of 2016-17, Hon,ble Dy. C.M/ F.M. has stressed the need to

make government school better than private schools. For achieving this goal, the major focus for this year is on the training and capacity building of teachers and Principals.

- To achieve this goal, various residential training programme/ workshops have been conducted / organised for HOS and teachers on “leadership improvement” and “Human Values” for improvement in the teaching. 30 HOSs attended advanced training programme at Cambridge University.
- Estate managers have been appointed in almost all the Govt. schools to upkeep and maintenance of the school building and premises.
- CHUNAUTI- Chuanuti programme has been started which aims at converting non reader students of class VI to VIII into readers.
- Vocational classes started in 205 Govt. schools in 9th Class covering approx.45000 students.

11. Higher Education

- 11.1 Development of Higher Education by way of establishing more Degree colleges / States universities has been envisaged. Plan outlay has been increased from ` 225 crore in 2015-16 to ` 300 crore in 2016-17 which was 33 percent more than the previous year. The increase in outlay was mainly due to increase in capital outlay for creation of additional infrastructure of college buildings. The Govt. had proposed for construction of 05 new college buildings which are 100% Delhi Govt. funded colleges like DDU College at Dwarka (completed), Shaheed Sukhdev College of Business Studies (under progress), Maharishi Valmiki College of Education at Rohini, Bhagini Nivedita at Kair and Acharya Narendra Dev College, Rohini. Besides these colleges, it is also proposed to construct East Delhi Campus for Guru Gind Singh Indraprastha University at Surajmal Vihar and New campus of Dr. B.Rambedkar University at Dheerpur, Delhi.
- 11.2 The number of higher educational institutions in Delhi is presently 208. Details status higher educational institutions is presented in statement 15.13

Statement 15.13

HIGHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONAL IN DELHI

S. No.	Institutions	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
1.	No. of Universities	10	10	11	11	12
2.	Institutions as Deemed Universities	12	12	12	12	12
3.	Institutions of National Importance	3	3	3	3	3
4.	Colleges for General Education	81	81	81	81	81
5.	Colleges for Professional Education	103	103	100	100	100
	Total	209	209	207	207	208

Source: - Directorate of Higher Education, GNCTD

- 11.3 It may be observed from the statement 15.11 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 the number of Universities increased from 10 to 12 upto 2015-16 since the year 2011-12

Total Enrolment in Higher Education (2012-13)

(In lakh)

	Delhi	All India
Total enrolment in Higher Education	8.27	296.29
Women enrolment	3.80	133.01
%age of women enrolment	45.95	44.89

Source: All India Survey on Higher Education, MHRD

GPI at various Levels of Courses in Higher Education in 2012-13

Level	Delhi	All India
Ph. D	0.84	0.71
M. Phil	1.15	1.29
Post Graduate	1.05	0.96
Under Graduate	0.88	0.86
PG Diploma	0.54	0.36
Diploma	0.45	0.39
Certificate	0.56	1.17
Integrated	0.39	0.59

Source: <https://data.gov.in>

- 11.4 Gender Parity Index (GPI) in higher education is calculated for 18-23 years of age group. The ratio of the female to male in higher education measures progress towards gender equity and the level of learning opportunities available for women in relation to those available to men. It serves also as a significant indicator of the empowerment of women in society. The Gender Parity Index in Delhi for higher education is better than the National Average for all level of courses of higher education except for M.Phil, Certificate & Integrated courses.

12. Technical Education

- 12.1 Delhi Government has expanded the technical education by way of introducing Bachelor Programme in Vocational Courses in all government polytechnics (Renamed as Institute of Technology). Expansion of the Netaji Subhash Institute of Technology has been planned to be expanded by converting it to an Autonomous University. The infrastructure of Technical Institutes is being augmented and 2nd phase expansion of the Campus of Indraprastha Institute of Information Technology already started.
- 12.2 Delhi Government has 04 State Universities in Technical Education namely Delhi Technological University (DTU), Indira Gandhi Delhi Technical University for Women (IGDTUW), Indraprastha Institute of Information Technology (IIIT) and Delhi Pharmaceutical Sciences and Research University. Besides, there is 07 degree level Institutions under Department of Training & Technical Education including premier institute "Netaji Subhash Institute of Technology". There are 101 Diploma/ Certificate level technical Institutions having an intake capacity of 32,250, details of which are as under.

Statement 15.14

TECHNICAL INSTITUTES IN DELHI DURING 2010-2016

S. No.	Technical Institutes	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
1.	Industrial Training Institutes	16	16	16	16	17	17
2.	Industrial Training Centers	61	56	61	61	61	61
3.	Basic Training Centers	1	1	1	1	1	1
4.	Commercial Sector Institutes	1	1	1	1	1	1
5.	Polytechnic	20	20	20	21	20	20
6.	World Class Skill Upgradation Centre	0	0	0	1	1	1
	Total	99	94	99	101	101	101

Source: - Delhi Statistical Hand Book, 2016.

- 12.3 The number of students in technical institutes during 2010-2016 is presented in Statement 15.15.

Statement 15.15

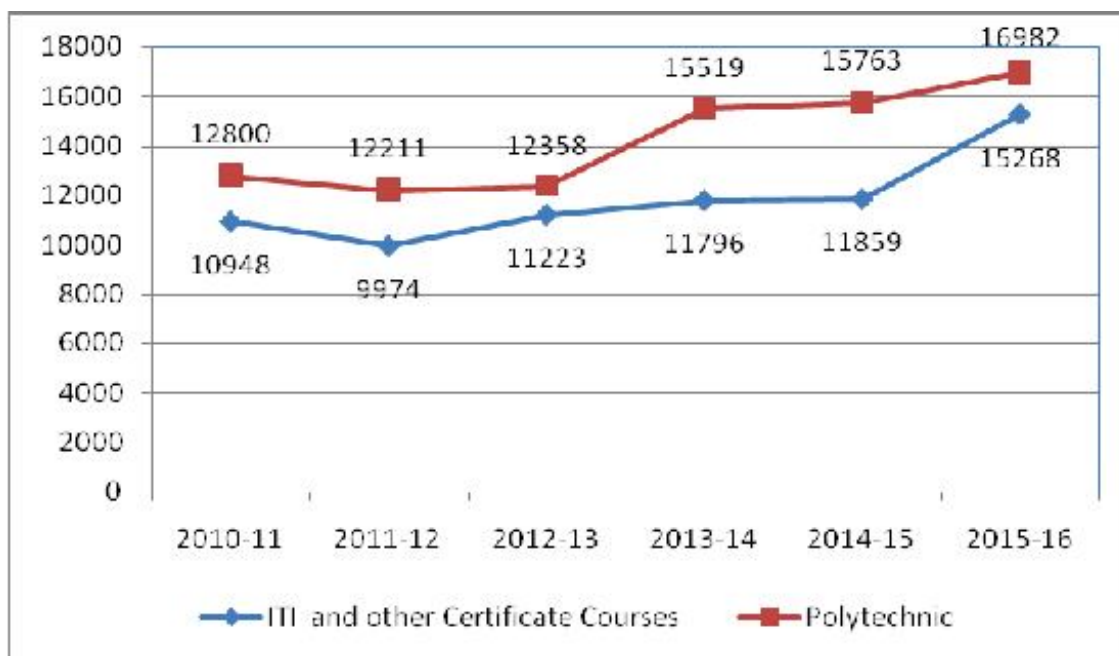
STUDENTS IN TECHNICAL INSTITUTES OF DELHI: 2010-2016

S. No	Technical Institutes	Students in Technical Institutions					
		2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
1.	Industrial Training Institutes	8445	7545	8531	8541	8304	11675
2.	Industrial Training Centers	1836	1762	2135	2292	2464	2610
3.	Basic Training Centers	512	512	447	685	748	530
4.	Commercial Sector Institutes	155	155	110	104	88	90
5.	Polytechnic	12800	12211	12358	15519	15763	16982
6.	World Class Skills Development Centre				174	255	363
	Total	23748	22185	23581	27315	27622	32250

Source: - Delhi Statistical Hand Book, 2016.

- 12.4 It may be observed from Statement 15.15 that the number of students in technical institutes in Delhi has sharply increased to 32250 in 2015-16 from 27622 in 2014-15. The increase in the number of students in 5 year during 2010-11 to 2015-16 is around 36%. The growth of students during last 6 years in technical institutions in Delhi is depicted in the Chart 15.2:

Chart 15.2
Students ITI Courses and Polytechnics



Establishment of Incubation Centre – Framing of Incubation Policy

- 12.5 Incubation Policy launched by Hon'ble Deputy CM on 07.03.2016, distributed seed money amounting to ` 1.5 crore to each of the premier higher education institutes of Delhi namely Ambedkar University Delhi (AUD), Delhi Technological University (DTU), Indira Gandhi Delhi Technical University for Women (IGDTUW), Indraprastha Institute of Information Technology - Delhi (IIIT-D), Netaji Subhas Institute of Technology (NSIT), Shaheed Sukhdev College of Business Studies (SSCBS). The Incubation Centres are made functional from the current academic session 2016-17.

5 new Incubation Centres are going to be set up in following institutions:

1. Acharya Narendra Dev College (AND) – DHE
2. Delhi Institute of Pharmaceutical Sciences & Research (DIPSAR) /
Delhi Pharmaceutical Sciences & Research University (DPSRU) – DTTE

3. Ambedkar Institute of Advanced Communication Technologies and Research (AIACTR) – DTTE
4. College of Art (COA) – DTTE
5. Bhai Parmanand Institute of Business Studies (BPIBS) – DTTE

12.6 Delhi Skill Development Mission

- 12.6.1 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 inter-sectoral 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 12th June 2009 under the Societies Act, 1860.
- 12.6.2 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. The Skill Development Initiative Scheme based on modular employable skills a Centrally Sponsored Scheme is being implemented by Government of Delhi for imparting training to the semi-skilled, un-skilled persons in unorganized sectors.

13. World Class Skills Development Centre and Skill University

- 13.1 The Government of NCT of Delhi decided to set up a World Class Skill Development Centre at Jonapur, Delhi in collaboration with Institute of Technical Education, Singapore. The project was approved by Delhi Cabinet on 12-06-12 and MoU has already been signed with ITE, Singapore on 11th July 2012. The project, on completion, will train around 5000 trainees per annum. The main aim of setting up World Class Skill Centre is to enhance the training skills of aspirants in Delhi and create skilled manpower as per the requirement of Indian and global industries. Land measuring 37.01 acre has already been allotted for the project at Jonapur village south District, New Delhi. The Centre started functioning from the temporary campus at ITI Vivek Vihar with one year course in two subjects i.e. Hospitality and Retail Merchandising with an intake of 160 in each trade were started from academic session 2013-14. Trades of Information Technology & Account Banking Finance have been added with 40 intake in each trade from the academic session 2015-16.
- 13.2 Government has taken initiative to set up Delhi Skill University to regulate the standard of various technical courses. The project of World Class Skill Centre and Delhi Skill University at Joanpur is likely to start in 2017-18 at a project cost about ₹ 283.94 crore in

Phase-I.

14. Society for Self Employment (SSE)

- 14.1 Educated unemployed youth and school/ college dropouts constitute a sizeable percentage who are unable to contribute due to lack of technical knowledge and financial support. Society for Self Employment envisages conversion of energy of such youths, through skill formation / up-gradation, to enable them to take up jobs or self employment.
- 14.2 During the year 2012-13, 2013-14, 2014-15, and 2015-16, a total of 1520, 307, 437, and 519 respectively candidates have been trained by SSE in various vocational training programme. The society has planned to train about 1000 trainees during 2016-17.