

CHAPTER 15

EDUCATION

The highest education is that which does not merely give information but brings our life in harmony with all existence."

Rabindranath Tagore

The future of a country is shaped in its classrooms. Implementing a sound education system based on a holistic approach to learning i.e. to provide equal educational opportunities to everyone, to emphasize a wholesome curriculum as well as incorporate educational technologies to make learning a fun and interactive process. Thus, an education system must aim to penetrate creativity, decisiveness, communication, collaboration and leadership and the spirit of teamwork.

- 1.2 New Education policy 2020 emphasizes systemic and institutional improvement in regulation, governance and promotion of multi disciplinary academics and research in Indian Higher Educational Institutions. Further, the policy promotes accessibility, equality, quality, affordability and accountability. Govt. of NCT of Delhi has already been working to ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and to promote lifelong opportunity for all by 2030 (as reflected in the sustainable development goal (SDG-04) of 2030 agenda).
- 1.3 Government of NCT of Delhi, through huge public investment in Education has continuously been thriving to bring transformation of human being, to make the children compassionate, value-oriented and responsible citizen of the country. Almost a quarter of the total annual budget of the Government is meant for school education and higher education in Delhi for improving infrastructure facility, quality of learning outcomes, creating highly skilled teaching faculty, innovative methods of learning, promotion of talent in sports etc.
- 1.4 The Directorate of Education, Government of NCT of Delhi manages a total of 1053 Govt. schools including School of Specialized Excellence (SoSEs) and 204 Govt. Aided Schools. With an enrolment of about 18 Lakh students and 70,111 teachers, the Directorate functions to ensure that equitable access to education is available to all. Schools run by the Directorate of Education have been classified into Senior Secondary schools, Sarvodaya Bal Vidyalayas (SBV)/ Kanya Vidyalayas (SKV), Rajkiya Pratibha Vikas Vidyalaya and Schools of Specialised Excellence (SoSE). With the vision to ensure that every child in Delhi has access to high quality education and that

Government schools' function at par with private schools in the city, the Directorate of Education has undertaken several innovative schemes and initiatives.

- 1.5 Directorate of Education (DoE) aims at imparting qualitative, continuous and inclusive education to the children of Delhi. To achieve this target, many new initiatives have been taken in the recent past by focussing on improving of infrastructure & ambience of government schools, improving pedagogies, involving parents/community through continuous engagement, intensive and ongoing teacher training and above all addressing students with learning deficits by targeted teaching methods, redesigned learning materials and redesigned assessment tools.
- 1.6 "Education model of Delhi" has now become widely appreciated not only in the country but across the world. Highly innovative teaching strategies in school education system make Delhi's education Model unique, which constantly improved the learning experience of children by making it more interesting and enjoyable. The Happiness Curriculum in school helped the children in developing skills like empathy, critical thinking, problem solving, communication and collaboration to build meaningful relationships in the society. Many quality improvement programmes in schools like Chunnauti, Mission Buniyad, Pragati learning materials, Spoken English classes etc. have started yielding quality learning outcomes.
- 1.7 On the infra front, construction of about 8000 additional class rooms was completed and made them functional. Construction of another 12000 additional classrooms is in full swing and these are likely to be completed by March, 2022. Further construction of about 20 new school buildings was completed with state of art facilities and proposals for launching of construction of about 23 more school buildings are in the pipeline. Out of 728 buildings, CCTVs have been installed in 577 school buildings, 146 school buildings are proposed to demolish or under major repairs and remaining 5 school buildings are being revisited to start the work. Up-gradation of infrastructure in the existing schools has also been taken up in phased manner.
- 1.8 During COVID 19 pandemic DOE reached out to the students through online classes. Besides academic duties Teachers played exceptional role to be Coronawarriors.
- 1.9 Continuous engagement of parents with teachers and students through Mega Parent Teacher Meetings, restructuring of School Management Committees establishes cordial relationship and conducive environment for improving

children's learning levels. The teachers and school leaders of Government schools were given opportunities to learn from some of the most prestigious universities across the world- including University of Cambridge, University of Harvard, NIE Singapore, among others. The relentless and sustained efforts of the government in the education sector shows high pass percentage in the examination results of government schools so that secondary (98%) and higher secondary (100%) level during 2020-2021.

- 1.10 Some of the strategies of the Government in Education sector are ensuring access to quality and affordable education, prevent school dropouts; improve student and teacher attendance; conduct periodic assessments of learning outcomes: to undertake State Achievement Survey on the pattern of National Achievement Survey; continuous research and improvement of pedagogy and curricula; creating highly skilled and quality teaching faculties, supply of trained teachers; increase enrolment at secondary /senior secondary levels; and allocating highest share of annual budget to education every year.
- 1.11 (i) Prime focus of the Government may be discerned from the trend of investment in education sector depicted in the statement 15.1:

STATEMENT 15.1

EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION AS PERCENTAGE OF GSDP OF DELHI

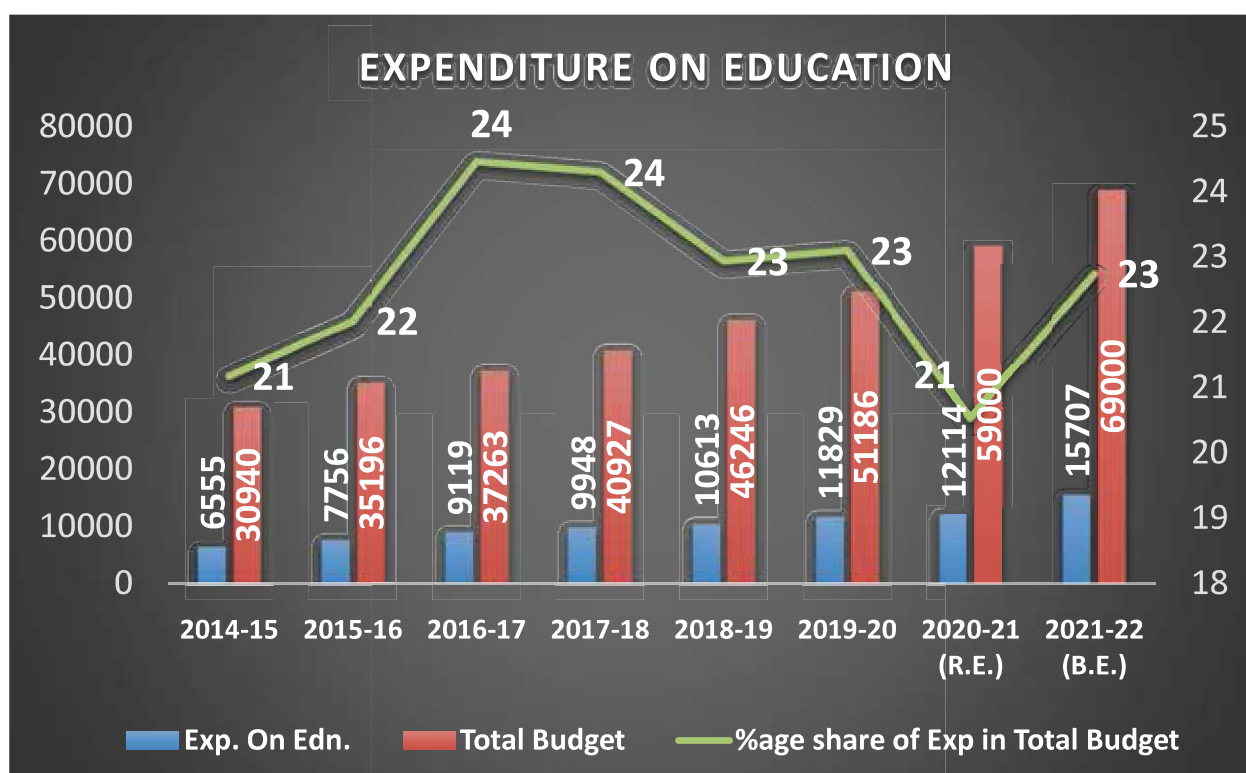
(₹ in Crore)

S. No.	Years	Exp. on Education	Total Budget	%age share of Exp. in total Budget	GSDP of Delhi at current prices	%age exp. On Education to GSDP of Delhi
1	2014-15	6554.82	30940.10	21.19	494803	1.32
2	2015-16	7755.89	35195.52	22.03	550804	1.41
3	2016-17	9119.24	37263.36	24.47	616085	1.48
4	2017-18	9947.54	40926.85	24.31	677900	1.47
5	2018-19	10613.32	46245.89	22.95	738389	1.44
6	2019-20	11829.23	51186.26	23.11	794030	1.49
7	2020-21 (R.E.)	12113.79	59000	20.53	785341	1.54
8	2021-22 (B.E.)	15707.35	69000	22.76	923967	1.70

Source: - Budget Documents and DES

- (ii) The total expenditure on Education including Sports, Arts and Culture increased from ₹ 6555 crore in 2014-15 to ₹ 15707 crore in 2021-22. The share of expenditure on Education to the total budget of the Delhi Govt. has increased from 21% in 2014-15 to 23% in 2021-22. The expenditure on education as a percentage to the Gross State Domestic Product of Delhi is 1.70 per cent in 2021-22. The year wise increase in expenditure on Education is shown in chart 15.1.

CHART 15.1



Expenditure on Education by States- As per RBI State Budget Analysis

- 2.1 As per the State Budget Analysis Report of RBI, it may be observed that Govt. of NCT of Delhi has continuously been investing the highest share of its budget in the education sector among all states. During 2021-22, Delhi was at the top with 22.8 % of its budget estimates earmarked for the education sector followed by Assam (18.6%) and Chhatisgarh (18.1%). The National Average was 13.9% in 2021-22.
- 2.2 As per RBI Report on Budget Analyses of States, Delhi has highest budgetary allocation in education sector. Table below gives the share of expenditure on education by a few states total aggregate expenditure during the last seven years:

STATEMENT 15.2
INVESTMENT ON EDUCATION AS RATIO TO AGGREGATE EXPENDITURE

(Percent)

S. No	State	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21 (RE)	2021-22 (BE)
1.	Gujarat	15.2	15.2	14.5	14.1	14.0	13.7	14.3	12.8
2.	Haryana	16.9	12.3	13.7	13.4	13.2	13.5	13.2	13.5
3.	Karnataka	14.3	13.6	12.5	12.0	11.4	12.4	12.0	11.8
4.	Kerala	16.4	16.0	16.2	16.3	15.1	15.2	12.0	13.5
5.	Maharashtra	19.2	19.2	17.7	17.0	15.6	17.2	15.0	15.5
6.	Assam	24.7	25.5	22.0	21.6	21.8	19.4	17.2	18.6
7.	Himachal Pradesh	17.7	16.3	15.2	17.6	16.5	16.2	16.4	17.2
8.	Chhattisgarh	20.2	18.6	19.6	18.5	17.4	18	18.5	18.1
9.	Tamil Nadu	15.8	15.5	13.0	14.4	13.9	15	13.3	12.2
10.	Uttar Pradesh	15.0	15.5	16.7	14.8	12.4	14.6	12.8	12.5
11.	Delhi	21.2	21.8	24.2	24.2	22.8	23.1	20.5	22.8
	All India	16.0	15.3	14.7	15.0	14.4	15.2	14.3	13.9

Source: - State Budget Analysis Report (November 2021) from RBI site.

3. Literacy

- 3.1 The Literacy rate is defined as the percentage of literate persons among persons of 07 years and above. A person who can read and write simple message in any language with understanding is considered literate.
- 3.2 As per Census 2011, Delhi's literacy rate at 86.2 per cent comprising male literacy rate of 90.9% and Female literacy rate of 80.8% is higher than All India average of 73 per cent with male literacy rate of 80.9% and Female literacy rate of 64.6%. In Delhi, the gender gap in literacy has declined moderately over the years from 12.62 per cent in 2001 to 10.1 per cent in 2011.
- 3.3 National Statistical Office (NSO), GOI has published 75th round of NSS report on "Household Social Consumption: Education" surveying 1.13 lakh households spread over 8000 villages and 6000 urban blocks. The report is based on the data collected between July 2017 to June 2018 and is for the age group 7 or above.
- 3.4 As per 75th NSS report, Delhi stands at number two after Kerala with 88.7% literacy rate. In Delhi, Male literacy rate is 93.7% and Female literacy rate is 82.4%. Both are higher than the All India literacy rate. Average literacy rate of

the country is 77.7% comprising male literacy rate at 84.7% and female literacy rate 70.3%.

- 3.5 The literacy in Delhi has continuously been improving and also the literacy gap has been decreasing. This is the outcome of the concerted efforts made in the Education Sector for improvement through various 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 increased to 86.2% in the 2011 Census and further to 88.7% in 2017-18. The cause of worry is still the gender gap of 11% between the male and female literacy which is to be addressed.

4. The network of Educational Institution and Enrolment in schools 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 are elucidated in statement 15.3:

STATEMENT 15.3

S.N.	Indicators	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
1.	Educational Institutions							
	Pre Primary+ Primary	2806	2779	2735	2745	2718	2682	2653
	Middle	933	940	933	905	872	867	855
	Secondary	385	393	400	374	367	359	357
	Senior Secondary	1674	1684	1704	1736	1769	1783	1801
	Total	5798	5796	5772	5760	5726	5691	5666
2.	Enrolment in Schools (in Lakh)							
	Pre Primary+ Primary	20.83	21.02	20.83	20.63	20.79	21.08	20.01
	Middle	11.16	11.20	11.27	11.21	11.23	11.39	11.53
	Secondary	6.52	6.92	7.41	7.00	7.31	7.27	7.62
	Senior Secondary	5.62	5.16	4.92	5.09	4.86	5.02	5.63
	Total	44.13	44.30	44.43	43.93	44.19	44.76	44.79
3.	Teachers							
	Pre Primary+ Primary	29708	29577	28989	28048	27662	27040	26244
	Middle	11741	12315	12657	12392	12431	12905	11665
	Secondary	9370	10292	9401	9512	9805	9829	9202
	Senior Secondary	88661	93909	97224	97291	105848	107944	104893
	Total	139480	146093	148271	147243	155746	157718	152004
4.	Student-Teacher Ratio	32	30	30	30	28	28	29

Source: Directorate of Education, GNCTD

5. The network of Educational Institutions and Enrolment of Delhi Govt.

- 5.1 Delhi Govt. has a total of 1231 government and government-aided schools in Delhi, which is 21.73% of the total schools running in Delhi, whereas, the share of enrollment in government and government-aided schools is 39.36% of total enrollment of all schools in Delhi during 2020-21.
- 5.2 The status with respect to number of schools and enrolment functioning under the aegis of Govt. of Delhi is given in statement 15.4.

STATEMENT 15.4

S.N	Indicator	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
A	No. of Delhi Govt. Schools	1007	1011	1017	1019	1022	1026	1027
	Total Enrolment (in lakh)	15.42	15.09	15.28	14.81	14.98	15.19	16.20
	Boys	7.40	7.14	7.18	6.91	7.01	7.13	7.74
	Girls	8.02	7.95	8.10	7.90	7.97	8.00	8.46
B	No. of Govt. Aided Schools	211	211	211	208	207	204	204
	Total Enrolment (in lakh)	1.63	1.68	1.57	1.55	1.49	1.45	1.43
	Boys	0.87	0.85	0.83	0.82	0.78	0.75	0.74
	Girls	0.76	0.83	0.74	0.73	0.71	0.70	0.69

Source: Directorate of Education, GNCTD

- 5.3 The State Government has focused on improving cleanliness, security, Electricity, toilets and drinking facilities in Government schools. All schools have drinking water facilities, toilets, boundary wall and electricity connection. The table given below indicates that there is a scope for improving in some facilities like playgrounds and computer facilities.

Statement 15.5

STATUS OF BASIC FACILITIES IN DELHI SCHOOLS

% of Schools having Access to	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
Playgrounds	85.8	87.4	87.37	88.06	85.89	88.28	93.27
Boundary wall	99.4	99.5	99.90	99.88	100	100	100.00
Girls Toilets	100	100	100	100	100	100	100.00
Boys Toilets	100	100	100	100	100	100	100.00
Drinking Water Facility	100	100	100	100	100	100	100.00
Electricity Connection	99.9	99.9	99.90	100	100	100	100.00
Computer Facility	81	83.9	87.18	88.82	89.26	97.56	100.00

Source: UDISE 2020-21

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 As per UDISE+ Reports, during 2019-20, the Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) at all levels of education in Delhi is higher as compared to all India level. The GER at various levels is given as under:

STATEMENT 15.6

GROSS ENROLMENT RATIO FOR ACADEMIC YEAR 2019-20

Education Level	Delhi			All India		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
Primary	118.36	122.80	120.38	101.87	103.69	102.74
Upper Primary	120.53	125.18	122.74	88.93	90.46	89.67
Elementary	119.19	123.71	121.28	96.99	98.65	97.78
Secondary	108.09	112.92	110.31	77.97	77.83	77.90
Higher Secondary	68.98	77.50	72.82	50.52	52.40	51.42

Source: UDISE+ Reports

- 6.3 **NET ENROLMENT RATIO (NER)** - It may be seen from the table below that Delhi's position in NER during 2019-20 at various levels is also much higher than the National Average. Thus, Statements 15.6 & 15.7 show that Delhi is far ahead in terms of GER and NER with All India figures.

STATEMENT 15.7

NET ENROLMENT RATIO ACADEMIC YEAR 2019-20

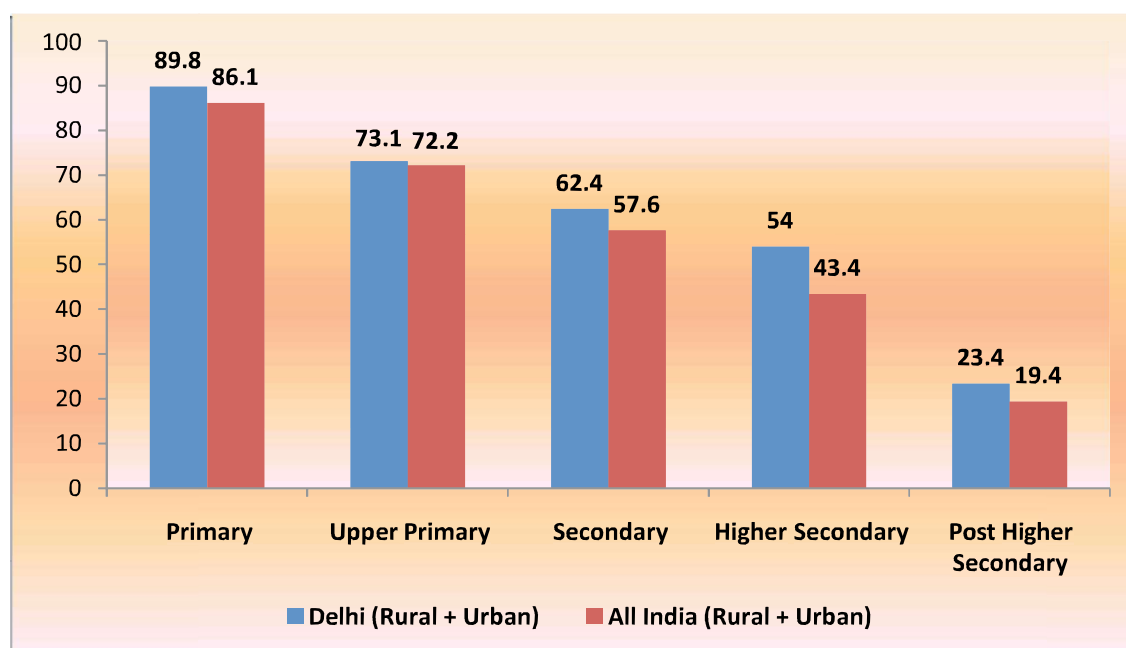
Education Level	Delhi			All India		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
Primary	100	100	100	90.52	92.37	91.40
Upper Primary	93.28	98.26	95.68	70.44	71.89	71.14
Elementary	100.00	100.00	100.00	89.66	91.28	90.44
Secondary	69.71	75.38	72.32	50.17	50.30	50.23
Higher Secondary	44.41	51.09	47.43	31.42	33.26	32.30

- 6.4 As per the 75th NSS Survey (July 2017-June 2018), the Net Attendance ratio of Delhi and all India is depicted in Statement 15.8

STATEMENT 15.8

Level of Education	Delhi (Rural + Urban)			All India (Rural + Urban)		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
Primary	92.8	85.5	89.8	86.8	85.1	86.1
Upper Primary	80.3	65.8	73.1	72.5	71.8	72.2
Secondary	57.9	71.0	62.4	57.9	57.3	57.6
Higher Secondary	56.0	50.9	54.0	43.9	42.7	43.4
Post Higher Secondary	20.3	27.5	23.4	21.1	17.6	19.4

The statement 15.8 and chart 15.2 shows that Net Attendance Ratio (NAR) of Delhi at all levels is higher than the NAR at All India level

CHART 15.2

7. Learning Outcomes of Students

National Achievement Survey (NAS) is conducted to assess the learning outcomes at different stages of school education accurately for improving the elementary school education system. As per the NAS Report 2017, the performance of students of Class-3 and Class-5, in Delhi, was below the national average in mathematics, environmental studies, as well as in language. Girls performed better than boys in all three areas in Delhi Govt. Schools which is shown in a statement 15.9:

STATEMENT 15.9**SUBJECT-WISE SHARE (%) OF CORRECT RESPONSES OF STUDENTS
IN GOVERNMENT AND GOVERNMENT AIDED SCHOOLS IN DELHI**

Proficiency in	Delhi			National Average		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Class 3						
Mathematics	54	54	54	64	64	64
Environmental Sciences	55	56	55	64	65	65
Language	57	59	58	67	68	68
Class 5						
Mathematics	43	45	44	54	54	54
Environmental Sciences	48	50	49	57	57	57
Language	50	54	52	58	59	58
Class 8						
Language	53	56	55	56	57	57
Mathematics	32	32	32	42	42	42
Science	34	34	34	44	44	44
Social Science	34	36	36	44	44	44

Source: Delhi State Learning Report, National Achievement Survey, 2017

8. Share of Private Sector in Gross Enrolment

The share of the private sector in school education in Delhi during 2014-15 to 2020-21 is given in statement 15.10:

STATEMENT 15.10**SHARE OF PRIVATE SECTOR IN SCHOOL EDUCATION**

Year	Schools (Enrollment in lakh)	Primary and Middle	Secondary and Sr. Secondary	Total
2014-15	Private Schools	9.94	3.53	13.47
	Total Enrollment	31.99	12.14	44.13
	Share of Pvt. To total (%age)	31.07	29.08	30.52
2015-16	Private Schools	10.34	3.62	13.96
	Total Enrollment	32.22	12.08	44.30
	Share of Pvt. To total (%age)	32.09	29.96	31.51
2016-17	Private Schools	14.06	3.69	17.75
	Total Enrollment	32.10	12.33	44.43
	Share of Pvt. To total (%age)	43.80	29.93	39.95

Year	Schools (Enrollment in lakh)	Primary and Middle	Secondary and Sr. Secondary	Total
2017-18	Private Schools	14.51	3.81	18.32
	Total Enrollment	31.85	12.08	43.93
	Share of Pvt. To total (%age)	45.56	31.54	41.70
2018-19	Private Schools	14.94	3.87	18.81
	Total Enrollment	32.03	12.17	44.20
	Share of Pvt. To total (%age)	46.64	31.80	42.56
2019-20	Private Schools	15.17	3.92	19.09
	Total Enrollment	32.47	12.29	44.76
	Share of Pvt. To total (%age)	46.72	31.90	42.65
2020-21	Private Schools	13.85	3.97	17.82
	Total Enrollment	31.54	13.26	44.80
	Share of Pvt. To total (%age)	43.91	29.94	39.78

Source: - Directorate of Education, GNCTD.

The analysis of data depicted in the statement 15.10 shows that the share of enrollment at Primary and middle level in Private schools to total enrollment in Delhi at this level has increased significantly from 31.07% (in 2014-15) to 46.72% (in 2019-20) and it came down to 43.91% during 2020-21. On the same pattern, the said share of enrollment at secondary and Sr. secondary level has also increased from 29.08% (in 2014-15) to 31.90% (in 2019-20) and it came down to 29.94% during 2020-21.

9. Performance of Delhi Govt. Schools – Pass Percentage

The information regarding the pass percentage of students both in secondary and senior secondary level in Delhi during 2015-2021 is presented in the statement 15.11:

STATEMENT 15.11

PASS PERCENTAGE OF CBSE RESULTS IN DELHI & INDIA: 2015 to 2021

S. No.	Area / Class Level	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
1.								
Delhi	Secondary	95.81	89.25	92.44	68.90	71.58	82.61	97.52
	Sr. Secondary	88.11	88.91	88.27	90.64	94.24	97.92	99.84
2.								
All India	Secondary	97.32	96.21	93.06	86.70	91.10	91.46	99.04
	Sr. Secondary	82.00	83.05	82.02	83.01	83.40	88.78	99.37

Source: - Delhi Statistical Handbook, 2021 and DOE, GNCTD.

It may be inferred from the above statement that pass percentage at the senior secondary level in Delhi is higher than all India level during the last 7 years. At the secondary level, the pass percentage is less than the National level. The relatively poor results at the secondary level are due to quality deficit in the learning outcomes at the lower levels/classes. Govt. has introduced many quality improvement programmes in schools like Chunnauti, Mission Buniyad, Pragati learning materials, Spoken English classes, Happiness Curriculum etc. have started yielding quality learning outcomes

STATEMENT 15.12

INVESTMENT ON SCHOOL EDUCATION

(In crore)

S. No.	Years	Expenditure On School Education	Total Budget of Delhi	% share of Expenditure in Total Budget	GSDP of Delhi @ Current Prices	% Expenditure on School Education to GSDP of Delhi
1.	2014-15	6145.03	30940.10	19.86	494803	1.24
2.	2015-16	7178.57	35195.52	20.40	550804	1.30
3.	2016-17	8561.85	37263.36	22.98	616085	1.39
4.	2017-18	9208.77	40926.85	22.50	677900	1.36
5.	2018-19	9837.51	46245.89	21.27	738389	1.33
6.	2019-20	11081.09	51186.26	21.65	794030	1.40
7.	2020-21 (R.E.)	11205.00	59000	18.99	785342	1.43
8.	2021-22 (B.E.)	14346.49	69000	20.79	923968	1.55

Source: - Budget Documents and DES

The expenditure on School Education to the Gross State Domestic Product of Delhi is 1.55 in 2021-22.

10. Per Student Expenditure on Education

In Delhi, the per student per annum expenditure incurred by the government on education has increased to ₹ 63,556 in 2020-21 (R.E.) from ₹ 42,806 in 2015-16. The year-wise information regarding the per-student expenditure on education in Delhi is presented in Statement 15.13:

STATEMENT 15.13**PER STUDENT EXPENDITURE ON SCHOOL EDUCATION IN DELHI**

Year	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21 (R.E.)
Expenditure (Per Annum)	42806	50812	56288	59730	66593	63556

Note: Expenditure based on aggregate expenditure both Revenue & Capital

11.1 Achievements in respect of School Education during 2020-21**Results-**

- i) At 12th Level Delhi Govt. Schools recorded pass percentage of 99.84% during academic session 2020-21 as compared to 97.92% in 2019-20.
- ii) At the 10th level pass percentage of Delhi Govt. schools is 97.52% during academic session 2020-21 as compared to 82.61% in 2019-20.

Training-

Intensive training was given to teachers through SCERT under in house programs as well as SSA sponsored modules and their number taken together comes to 220351 during 2020-21. The initiatives of mentor teachers are also helping in improving the quality of instruction at school level.

All Teachers of DOE schools are being provided with learning material and to enable teachers to monitor attendance of students, track academic performance and learning disabilities.

11.2 Samagra Shiksha (SS) :

Samagra Shiksha is a flagship programme of Government of India under which assistance is provided for recruitment of teachers, infrastructure, trainings, text books etc. From the year 2018-19, 03 CSS schemes, namely, SSA, RMSA and Teacher Education have been subsumed under the scheme "Samagra Shiksha". The scheme focuses on achievement of Universalisation of Elementary Education (UEE) in a time bound manner, providing free and compulsory education to the children of 6-14 years age group.

- i) 834 Special Training Centres (STCs) have been set up for mainstreaming of Out of School children
- ii) 60154 teachers have been trained under SSA.
- iii) 24729 numbers of children enrolled at STCs.

EWS Admission:

During 2020-21, under RTE Act, 35275 students of EWS and DG category have taken admission in the private unaided schools on the basis of online lottery as compared to 35962 EWS admissions in 2019-20.

NEW INITIATIVES TAKEN

The following initiatives have been taken for providing the best quality education through active participation of all stakeholders viz students, parents, and Teachers: -

i) Delhi Board of School Education

Delhi Board of School Education (DBSE) was launched in March 2021 and the Board entered into partnership with International Baccalaureate (IB) to inculcate the cutting edge pedagogy and assessments in the schools of Delhi. The board started functioning with 30 schools of Delhi Government. In next few years, all schools of Delhi Government and willing private schools may be affiliated to DBSE.

The mandate of the DBSE is to effect paradigm shift in the area of learning assessment. Taking inspiration from the best practices across the world and leveraging expert partners in the field, DBSE will design and facilitate learning assessment from Nursery to grade 12.

ii) Schools of Specialized Excellence

Schools of Specialized Excellence (SoSE) are world-class schools that cater to students who possess deep interest and aptitude in specific domains of study. Inspired by the National Education Policy (NEP) 2020, the SoSEs seeks to nurture the students so that they realize their full potential. Presently, 20 SoSEs are in their pilot year of operations covering the domains of STEM, Humanities, Performing and Visual Arts and High-end 21st Century Skills with about 2300 students. These choice-based schools are from grades 9 to 12.

The SoSEs have new age curricula and assessment practices, high-tech infrastructure, and strong teaching faculty who are being trained by global and local education experts. The schools also feature partnerships with premier universities, domain experts and industry leaders to support experiential learning and enrichment through internships, apprenticeships, master classes, guest lectures, field visits among others. By facilitating specialization at an early age, the SoSEs seek to prepare students for their chosen higher education pathways and aspirational careers in their respective fields.

iii) Business Blasters

The Business Blasters project is a practical component of the Entrepreneurship Mindset Curriculum for classes XI and XII, where

participating students are given seed money of ₹ 2000 per student, to work in teams and come up with and implement a business idea to earn profit or solve a social problem by applying their entrepreneurial mindset in real life.

With a seed capital of ₹ 60 crore, approx. 3 lakh students participated across the 1000 Delhi govt. schools, coming up with innovations across domains. 24 teams also got the opportunity to participate on the business blasters TV show telecasted in December 2021, where they received investments from judges ranging from ₹ 50,000 to ₹ 2 lakhs.

iv) Deshbhakti Curriculum

On 28 September 2021, Deshbhakti Curriculum was launched across all Delhi Government schools with the aim of making students true patriots. It is a K-12 citizenship curriculum which seeks to inculcate a spirit of empathy, tolerance and brotherhood which are enshrined in the Constitution of India and a sense of collective belonging in students.

Deshbhakti curriculum is a facilitator driven curriculum where within the classroom, students have discussion on the themes of love and respect for the country, identifying strengths and challenges of the country and reflecting on what one can do to contribute to India's progress. It aims to inspire children to think and share, without any inhibitions, their thoughts, opinions, and experiences vis-a-vis themselves, their home, the society and country.

v) Students Mentor Programme (Youth for Education Programme)

This programme has been launched on 11th October 2021 with the objective to build a community of youth who are part of a culture of volunteering working to create spaces for students to have an open dialogue about their careers, opinions and everyday choices. The program aims at the participation of active youth in shaping the future of our country by providing guidance to students of classes 9th to 12th of Delhi government schools for their overall development. In this regard, Programme Management Unit has been setup.

vi) Parents Outreach Programme

To minimize the gap between SMCs, Parents, Children and ensure quality education with the help of community and parental involvement, a Parent Outreach Programme has been launched on 28th October 2021. For effective communication between SMC Mitra/Members with the parents of the mapped students @ approx. 50 student's parents with one SMC Mitra/Member, Programme Management Unit (PMU) has been setup.

vii) Inclusive Education

During 2020-21, home based education was provided to 251 Out of School Children with Disabilities (OoSCwDs). In the year 2021-22 around 2200 OoSCwDs have been identified. Four Resource centers started during 2021-22 for catering to the therapeutic needs of CWSN studying in Govt. schools under districts South, South East, and South West A.

Achievements during 2021-22 (upto December 2021)

- 1 Schools are organizing online classes for the benefit of students of Govt. schools. Many creative initiatives were taken to reach out to the students remained unconnected.
- 2 During 2021-22 Science stream is introduced in 21 schools & Commerce in 05 schools for the benefit of students.
- 3 Additional new subjects are introduced in 90 schools to give wide choice to the students at the Senior Secondary level.
- 4 DoE conducted centralized online draw of lots for admission of EWS & DG category students and about 40336 students took admission in recognized Pvt. unaided schools.
- 5 By December 2021, 4022 new classrooms have been constructed and handed over to DOE by PWD during 2021-22.
- 6 As the schools were closed due to Covid 19, Delhi Government has provided dry ration kits to students of classes Nursery to class 10 enrolled in all government, government-aided, and MCD schools.
- 7 Deshbhakti curriculum was launched across all Delhi Government schools on 28th Sept. 2021.
- 8 Desh ka Mentor programme has been launched by Delhi Govt. to provide guidance to students of class 9th to class 12th of Delhi Govt. for their overall development.
- 9 Under Business Blaster Project, approx. 3 lakh students have been provided the seed money of ₹ 2000/- per student to come up with and implement a business idea.
- 10 Delhi Board of Secondary Education (DBSE) has been setup and the Board has started functioning with 30 Delhi Govt. schools.
- 11 During 2021-22, 20 School of Specialized Excellence (SoSE) Schools have been started covering the domains of STEM, Humanities, Performing and Visual Arts and High-end 21st Century Skills with about 2300 students. These choice-based schools are from grades 9 to 12.
- 12 A new scheme of providing Grants to Academicians/Academic Administrators for purchase of books/Journals and E-books etc has been initiated during 2021-22 for enriching/updating the knowledge of Academicians for improving the educational standard in school in Delhi to its best.

13. HIGHER EDUCATION

- 13.1 Providing quality higher education to our youth and to make them employable is a major thrust of the State Government. Higher Education system in the State has witnessed impressive growth in recent years and this trend is expected to continue during the next financial years to come. Government has been focusing on quality higher education by improving the access to affordable tertiary education, technical education and skill development programmes. Recently many innovative programmes have been launched for promotion of research & development in higher educational Institute, setting up of incubation centres and inculcating entrepreneurial talents among students. Promotion of skill development is the priority area of the Government by upgrading institutes to attain global standards.

The budget allocation for the Higher Education has been increased from ₹ 415.50 crore in financial year 2020-21 to ₹ 594.43 crore in financial year 2021-22.

- 13.2 There are total 222 higher educational institutions in Delhi in the year 2020-21, the details of which are given as under:

STATEMENT 15.14
HIGHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS IN DELHI

S. No.	Institutions	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
1.	Universities	11	12	12	12	13	13	14
2.	Institutions as Deemed as Universities	12	12	11	11	11	11	9
3.	Institutions of National Importance	3	3	4	4	4	4	5
4.	Colleges for General Education	81	84	84	85	90	90	91
5.	Colleges for Professional Education	100	100	102	107	100	100	103
	Total	207	211	213	219	218	218	222

Source: DHE - All India Survey on Higher Education (AISHE) portal 2019-20 and universities website.

Note: Increase/decrease in number of colleges is due to affiliation given to colleges in a particular year in Delhi.

- 13.3 It may be observed from the statement 15.14 that approx. 46% of the total higher educational institutions in Delhi are under the category of professional educational institutions followed by approx. 41% under the category of colleges for general education and 13% remaining are Universities/ Deemed Universities/ Institute of National Importance.

STATEMENT 15.15

TOTAL ENROLMENT IN HIGHER EDUCATION (2017-18 to 2019-20)

(In lakh)

	Total enrolment in Higher Education		Women enrolment		%age of women enrolment	
	Delhi	All India	Delhi	All India	Delhi	All India
2017-18	10.64	366.42	4.99	174.37	46.89	47.58
2018-19	10.77	373.99	5.28	181.89	49.02	48.63
2019-20	11.33	385.36	5.54	188.93	48.89	49.02

Source: All India Survey on Higher Education (AISHE) portal 2019-20

- 13.4 From the Statement 15.15, it may be observed that women enrolment of higher Education is increasing year after year.

STATEMENT 15.16

GENDER PARITY INDEX AT VARIOUS LEVELS OF COURSES IN HIGHER EDUCATION

LEVEL	2019-20	
	DELHI	ALL INDIA
Under Graduate	0.90	0.97
Post Graduate	1.45	1.32
PG Diploma	0.79	0.87
M. Phil	1.03	1.65
Ph. D.	0.85	0.82
Diploma	0.79	0.54
Certificate	0.68	1.16
Integrated	0.50	0.78

Source: Calculated on the basis of data of enrolment in Report for AISHE 2019-20.

- 13.5 Gender Parity Index (GPI) is the ratio of the female enrolment to male enrolment in higher education and it reflects the status regarding gender equity at different levels of education which is a significant indicator of the empowerment of women in society. It is evident from the above table that the GPI in Delhi at the educational level of Post Graduate, Ph.D. and Diploma are far better than at National level.

13.6 Major Highlight in respect of Higher Education for 2021-22:

Capital Project:

- **New East campus of Guru Gobind Singh Indraprastha University (GGSIPU)** at Surajmal Vihar - 95% work has been completed in the project. The project is likely to be completed in 2022.
- **New campuses of Ambedkar University** - The AUD has planned to develop two new university campus at allotted plot at Dheerpur and Rohini measuring 20 Hectare and 7.3 Hectare respectively. The Consultant has been appointed and preparation of master plan, scheme, design and drawing of new proposed structures and services on the campus is underway as per guidelines of the Master Plan of Delhi (MPD) -2021. After completion of Dheerpur Campus, it is estimated to cater to 16040 students and the Rohini campus shall cater to 9900 students.
- **Delhi Sports University:** - GNCTD in pursuance of its declared objective has established a Delhi Sports University for producing qualified human resources needed for imparting training and teaching of sports, physical activity, recreation and ensuring physical fitness to young aspiring students. The main objective of the university is dedicated to promotion of sports, academic and research in various aspects of sports and the allied disciplines like health and exercise sciences. The Sports University Act has been notified in the official Gazette.

At present, Delhi Sports University is functioning at Ludlow Castle Sports Complex. The Vice-Chancellor and Registrar of Delhi Sports University have been appointed in 2021-22. For the purpose, the land measuring approx 80 acres at village Hirankudna (near Mundka), Delhi has already been transferred to the Directorate of Higher Education after approval of the Hon'ble L.G., Delhi.

- **Delhi Teachers University:** - The Council of Ministers had approved the Draft Cabinet Note on Delhi Teachers University Bill and the same is passed by the Delhi Assembly in January 2022. Accordingly, Delhi Teachers University Act 2022 has already been notified on 10.01.2022. The permanent campus of the University is to be set up at about 12 acre land at village Bakkarwala, Delhi. The process of appointment of Vice-Chancellor, Pro-Vice Chancellor, Registrar etc. is being initiated by the Higher Education Department.

Academics:➤ **AUD**

- The university has launched 4 new programmes this year: (i) Master of Business Administration in Innovation, Entrepreneurship and Venture Development (MBA-IEVD) with intake capacity of 53 seats, (ii) Master of Arts in Hindi with intake capacity of 53 seats, (iii) Bachelor of Business Administration (BBA) with intake capacity of 44 seats, and (iv) B. Voc. Programme in Accounting and Finance with intake capacity of 40 seats.
- The University has created a “Student Grievance Cell” in the wake of the spread of COVID-19 pandemic for handling grievances of the students related to examinations and other academic activities arising due to this pandemic.
- During the pandemic, to support online learning, the University has distributed tablets to the EWS students.

➤ **National Law University:**

- National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC) has accredited National Law University, Delhi “A Grade” on a four point scale. NLU, Delhi has been ranked 2nd in the Law Category in the NIRF ranking 2020 by MHRD, GOI.

➤ **GGSIPU-**

- The 5th State Fee Regulatory Committee has submitted the draft report regarding determining fee for various courses in privately managed institutions offering different courses under Guru Gobind Singh Indraprastha University, GNCT of Delhi for approval of the competent authority.

Schemes under DHE Trust:

- **“Merit-cum-Means Linked Financial Assistance Scheme”** funded from the funds of ‘Delhi Higher Education Aid Trust’ under DHE- Under this scheme, financial assistance is provided to the students enrolled in under graduate courses in 9 State Universities of Delhi and their affiliated colleges. Students having National Food Security Card may avail financial assistance equivalent to 100% of tuition fee. Students not covered under food security scheme and having annual family income less than ₹ 2.50 lakh may avail benefit upto 50% of tuition fee and students having annual family income between ₹ 2.50 lakh to ₹ 6.00 lakh may avail benefit equal to 25% of tuition fee. During the academic session 2020-21, financial assistance amounting to ₹ 48.14 Cr. was provided to 6820 students under this scheme as compared to the financial Assistance of ₹ 24.01 Cr. provided to 3760 students during 2019-20.

- **“Delhi Higher Education & Skill Development Guarantee Scheme” of Higher Education and Skill Development Credit Guarantee Fund Trust:** Under this scheme, education loan upto ₹ 10 Lakh is provided to economically weaker students for pursuing higher education in Delhi and higher education institutes located outside Delhi (within India). An amount of approx. ₹ 66.9 Lakh has been sanctioned as financial assistance to 13 students during 2020-21 and ₹ 10.37 lakh has been sanctioned to 02 students during 2021-22 (upto Dec 2021) under this scheme.

14. TECHNICAL EDUCATION

- 14.1 Government of NCT of Delhi has endeavored to empower youth by providing them good opportunities for Skill Development and knowledge enhancement. For this purpose, number of seats has been augmented to the full potential of Govt. Institutes. In this direction Bachelor Programme in Vocational Courses (B. Voc.) were introduced in all Government Polytechnics (renamed as Institute of Technology) in 2015. To provide vertical pathways to B. Voc. Students, Delhi Government further expended the technical education by way of introducing Master Programme in Vocational Courses in 03 Institute of Technology in 2019-20 with intake capacity of 25 in each institute.
- 14.2 Delhi Government has 06 state Universities in Technical Education namely Delhi Technological University (DTU), Indira Gandhi Delhi Technical University for Women (IGDTUW), Indraprastha Institute of Information Technology Delhi (IIIT-D), Delhi Pharmaceutical Sciences and Research University (DPSRU), Netaji Subhas University of Technology (NSUT) and Delhi Skill Entrepreneurship University (DSEU). Besides, there is 01 degree level institute (College of Art) under Department of Training and Technical Education. The intake capacity in various technical and professional courses has significantly been increased in the last five years as depicted in Statement 15.14.
- 14.3 Technical Education has emerged as a priority in policy making by the Delhi Government. The government has focused to increase the access of youth to Government affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, addressed skill development etc. in order to promote decent employment and entrepreneurship.
- 14.4 Delhi has 06 state technical universities (details given below) and 77 technical institutes imparting technical education. Seat availability in technical education with respect to the number of aspirants is limited. Delhi Government has been constantly working to address this issue by augmenting the available infrastructure for accommodating increased intake capacity. A number of initiatives taken by the Govt. of NCT of Delhi in recent

years are Incubation Policy, setting up of 25 World Class Skill Development Centers, increasing intake capacity, faculty development programmes etc.

- 1) **Delhi Technological University (DTU)**, formerly known as Delhi College of Engineering (DCE) is a state university in Delhi. It was established in 1941 as Delhi Polytechnic. In 1952, it started giving degrees after being affiliated with the University of Delhi. In 2009, the college was given university status, thus changing its name to Delhi Technological University. The vision of the University is to establish centers of excellence in emerging areas of science, engineering, technology, management and allied areas and to foster an ecosystem for incubation, product development and transfer of technology and entrepreneurship. The intake capacity of the university in various technical and professional courses during 2021-22 is 5100.
- 2) **Netaji Subhas University of Technology (NSUT)** formerly Netaji Subhas Institute of Technology (NSIT) is a state university located in Dwarka, Delhi. In 2018, the institute was given university status, changing its name to Netaji Subhas University of Technology (NSUT). The vision of the university is to become a premier University of global recognition that provides Excellence in Education, Research and Development, to create potential innovators and leaders to serve Society and Nation. The primary mission of the University is to promote academic growth by offering state of the art Undergraduate, Postgraduate and Doctoral Programmes and to impart emerging and new knowledge in Research & Development. During the academic year 2021-22 the intake capacity of the university is 2788.
- 3) **Delhi Pharmaceutical Sciences and Research University (DIPSRU)** is the first Pharmacy University of India established by the Act 7 of 2008 of State Legislature of Delhi as a State University. The vision of the university is to be the ultimate destination for education, training and research in pharmaceutical sciences and allied areas and thereby, cater the health needs of the people at large. Its mission is to produce able leaders, administrators and personnel who can take up responsibilities as pharmaceutical sciences professionals, suitable for community, industries and institutions related to health. The intake capacity of the university during 2021-22 is 1097.
- 4) **Indira Gandhi Delhi Technical University for Women (IGDTUW)** was founded as the Indira Gandhi Institute of Technology in 1998. It was established by Department of Training and Technical Education, Govt. of Delhi. From May, 2013 Indira Gandhi Institute of Technology (IGIT) has acquired the status of the first Women's technical University under Govt. of Delhi and rechristened as Indira Gandhi Delhi Technical University for Women (IGDTUW). The University offers undergraduate Bachelor of

Technology courses in four different fields i.e. Computer Science and Engineering (CSE), Electronics and Communication Engineering (ECE), Information Technology (IT), Mechanical and Automation Engineering (MAE). It also offers undergraduate Bachelor of Architecture course and various postgraduate courses as well as PhD. The intake capacity of the university during 2021-22 is 1275.

- 5) **Indraprastha Institute of Information Technology Delhi (IIIT-D)** was established in 2008, under Delhi Act, 2007 empowering it to do research and development and grant degrees. The institute has grown to be recognized as one of the most promising young institutions for education and research in India. The Institute has, in a short span of time, established a strong research culture, focused research groups, and innovative education programs.

IIIT-Delhi currently has six departments viz; Computer Science, Electronics and Communication, Computational Biology, Human Centered design, Social Science and Humanities, and Mathematics. The Institute is moving forward as a community and is firmly on the path to sustainability and transformation, and thus becoming a globally respected and recognized institution. During 2021-22, it has intake capacity of 878.

- 6) **Delhi skill & Entrepreneurship University (DSEU)** has been setup and made functional w.e.f. 15th August 2020. The main objective of DSEU is to consolidate the skill education programmes under umbrella of DSEU. As initial step all WCSCs and Government Institute of Technology (formerly Polytechnics) are merged with DSEU. Beside these two colleges namely GBPGECE & DITE also merged with the University, re-structuring the institutes as per requirement of NEP-2020. The DSEU is working on addition of industry demand courses and strengthening industry activity with the institutions. During 2021-22 it has intake capacity of 6258.

The intake capacity in Technical and Professional courses in colleges and universities under Directorate of Training and Technical Education has been reflected in Statement 15.17. The intake capacity has increased from 6026 in 2015-16 to 17396 in 2021-22 i.e. 188%.

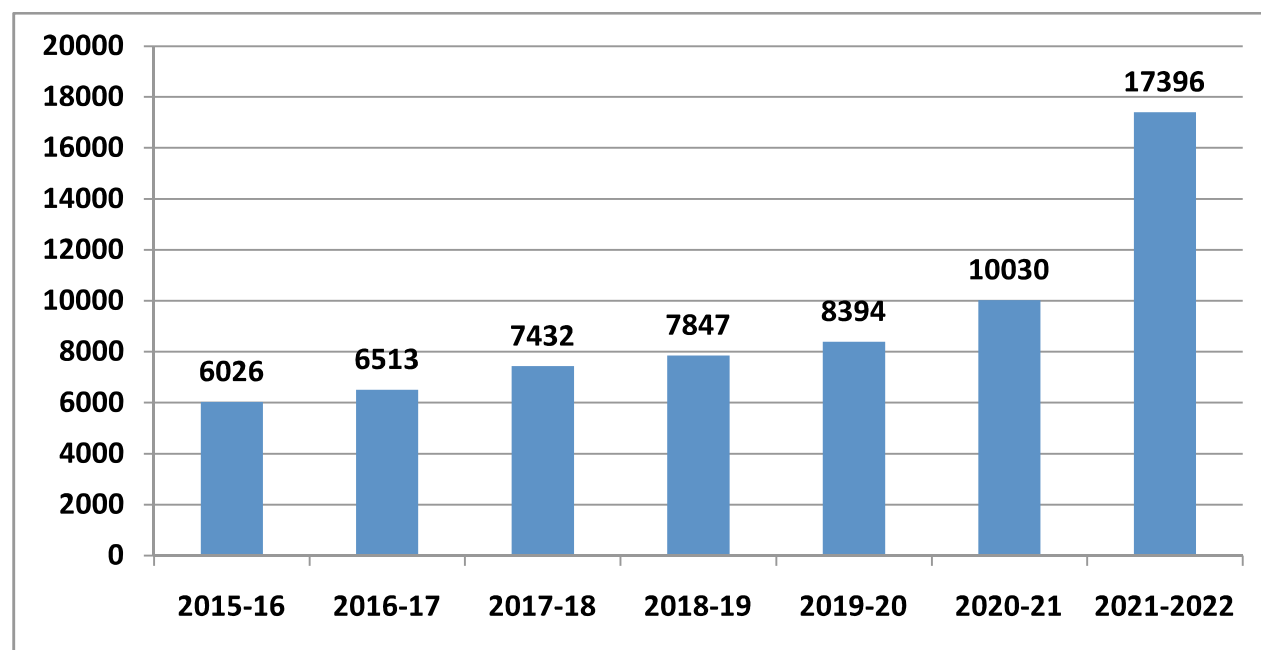
STATEMENT 15.17
INTAKE CAPACITY IN TECHNICAL AND PROFESSIONAL COURSES IN
COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

S.No.	Institute	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
1	Delhi Technological University (DTU) [Including East Campus]	2534	2843	3689	3814	3790	5000	5100
2	Netaji Subhas University of Technology (NSUT)	1005	1033	1051	1175	1521	1696	2788
3	Indira Gandhi Delhi Technical University for Women (IGDTU-W)	564	689	689	618	710	1113	1275
4	Indraprastha Institute of Information and Technology (IIIT-Delhi)	337	444	546	612	660	859	878
5	G.B. Pant Govt. Engineering College (BPGEC)	225	225	180	210	220	NIL	--
6	Ambedkar Institute of Advanced Communication Technology & Research (AICT&R)	252	252	252	252	270	--	--
7	Ch. Brahm Prakash Govt. Engineering College (Ch. BPGEC)	185	148	120	134	180	250	--
8	Delhi Institute of Tool Engineering (DITE)	258	258	258	138	140	180	--
9	Delhi Institute of Pharmaceutical Science & Research (DIPSAR)	227	215	235	241	150	--	--
10	Delhi Pharmaceutical Science & Research University (DPSRU)	156	175	173	310	410	530	1097
11	College of Art (COA)	283	231	239	343	343	402	Nil
12	Delhi skill & Entrepreneurship University	-	-	-	-	-	-	6258
TOTAL		6026	6513	7432	7847	8394	10030	17396

Note :

1. AICT&R and Ch. BPGEC has been merged with NSUT and data has been shown in NSUT
2. DIPSAR has been merged with DPSRU and data has been shown in DPSRU.
3. DITE & GBPEC has been merged with DSEU and data has been shown in DSEU.

CHART: 15.3
INTAKE CAPACITY IN TECHNICAL AND PROFESSIONAL COURSES IN COLLEGES & UNIVERSITIES



STATEMENT 15.18
TECHNICAL INSTITUTES IN DELHI DURING 2015-16 TO 2021-22

S.No.	Technical Institutes	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
1	Industrial Training Institutes	17	19	19	19	19	19	19
2	Industrial Training Centers	61	63	63	63	40	33	33
3	Basic Training Centers	1	1	1	1	1	NA	NA
4	Commercial Section Institutes	1	1	1	1	1	--	--
5	Institute of Technology (Polytechnics)	20	19	19	19	19	18	10 (merged in DSEU) 08 (Private)
6	World Class Skill Up gradation Centre	1	1	1	7	7	7	7
TOTAL		101	104	104	110	87	77	77

Source: - Directorate of Technical Education, Govt. of NCT of Delhi.

12.4. The number of students in technical institutes during 2015-16 to 2021-22 is presented in Statement 15.19.

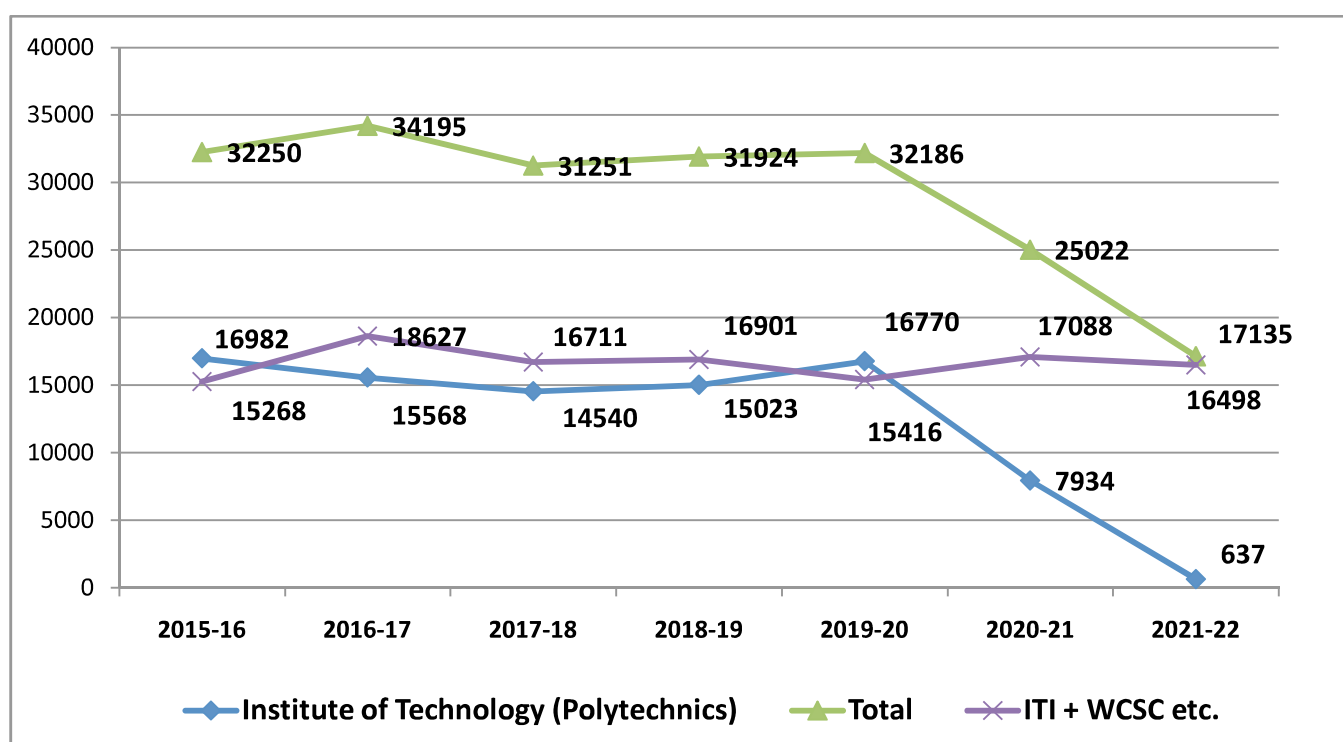
STATEMENT 15.19
STUDENTS IN TECHNICAL INSTITUTES OF DELHI: - 2015-16 TO 2021-22

S.No	Technical Institutes	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
1	Industrial Training Institutes	11675	12771	11672	11792	10241	10960	11020
2	Industrial Training Centers	2610	4427	3747	3672	3720	6128	5478
3	Basic Training Centers	530	681	680	754	765	NA	NA
4	Commercial Section Institutes	90	118	0	0	0	--	-
5	Institute of Technology (Polytechnics)	16982	15568	14540	15023	16770	7934	637
6	World Class Skill Up gradation Centre	363	630	612	683	690	NIL	-
TOTAL		32250	34195	31251	31924	32186	25022	17135

Source: Directorate of Technical Education, Govt. of NCT of Delhi.

Note: 1. Institute of Technology (Polytechnics) & WCSCs have been merged with DESU during the year 2021-22.
 2. Students shown in Polytechnics are Private Institutes under DTTE as on 22.12.2021

CHART: 15.4
STUDENTS IN TECHNICAL INSTITUTES OF DELHI 2015-16 TO 2021-22



➤ **Setting up of Incubation Centres**

Govt. of NCT of Delhi approved the State Incubation Policy for the promotion of entrepreneurship among youths for setting up of start-ups and creating abilities to make them job providers instead of job seekers. 11 Incubation Centres were already set up. Grant of ₹ 1.5 Crore was given by the Govt. of NCT of Delhi to each technical & higher educational institutions for setting up of requisite infrastructure, computing resources and for creating an environment for collaboration and innovation. As per the Incubation Policy Section 8, Companies have been created to act as Holding Company for Incubators and enter into MOU with participating institutes to facilitate setting up of Incubation Centres within the campus. There are 122 numbers of Incubatees working in Incubation Centres. The institutes' wise list is given below.

**UPDATED STATUS OF INCUBATION CENTERS / START-UPS
ESTABLISHED AT VARIOUS UNIVERSITIES / COLLEGES &
INSTITUTIONS UTILIZING GOVERNMENT SUPPORT / FUND**

S.No.	Name of the Incubation Center	Number of Start-ups	Seed money released
1.	AIACTR Incubation and Research Foundation	5	1.52 Crore
2.	ANDC in Start Foundation	13	1.71 Crore
3.	AUD Centre for Incubation Innovation & Entrepreneurship	14	3.13 Crore
4.	BPIBS Knowledge and Innovation Foundation	3	1.66 Crore
5.	DPSRU Innovation and Incubation Foundation (DIIF)	15	2.07 Crore
6.	DTU Innovation and incubation foundation	19	1.86 Crore
7.	IGDTUW- Anveshan Foundation	9	2.14 Crore
8.	IIIT-Delhi Innovation and Incubation Center	13	2.24 Crore
9.	NSUT Incubation and Innovation Foundation (NSUT - IIF)	12	1.68 Crore
10.	SSCBS Innovation and Incubation Foundation (SIIF)	19	2.18 Crore
11.	DITE		0.5 Crore
	TOTAL	122	20.69 Crore

Note:-

There is no seed money released during the year 2021-22. Hence there is no change in the above information in respect of Incubation Centers.

Major Highlights in respect of Technical Education in 2021-22:

- To promote quality education in skill education in various disciplines of education and to take advantage of demographic dividend; design and impart skill oriented programmes to address the challenge of developing trained and employable human resource for national growth Delhi Skill and Entrepreneur University (DSEU) has been established. All World Class Skill Centres (WCSC), 10 Institutes of Technology, Delhi Institute of Tool Engineering (DITE) & GB Pant Engineering College are merged with DSEU under New Education Policy (NEP)-2020 with total intake capacity of 6258 in the academic session 2021-22.
- Two new faculty blocks of 76 rooms which cost about ₹ 3.5 crore were inaugurated in Delhi Technological University (DTU) on 16 February, 2021 and handed over to the respective departments, Stage 1 of Phase-II construction in the University comprises of two 09 storey Academic Blocks and three 12 storey Hostel Blocks. It will enhance academic infrastructure for 3000 students and the hostels accommodation for additional 660 girls and 330 boys is likely to be completed in this year.
- The Ambedkar Institute of Advanced Communication Technologies & Research, Geeta Colony and CH. Braham Prakash Government Engineering College Jaffarpur have been merged with Netaji Subash University of Technology (NSUT). APJ Abdul Kalam Lecture Theatre Complex is constructed in NSUT, with 11 smart halls; out of which 10 lecture halls have a capacity of 125 students each and one lecture hall for 270 students.
- "Centre for Meditation and Yoga Sciences" an initiative of Govt. of NCT of Delhi has been started in Delhi Pharmaceutical Sciences and Research University (DPSRU). This Centre was inaugurated by Hon"ble Chief Minister Shri Arvind Kejriwal Ji on 20th June, 2021. The centre is offering one year Diploma in Meditation and Yoga Sciences with an option to exit after 3 months and get certificate in Meditation and Yoga Sciences. The online classes of 1st batch were started in June 2021. 450 instructors have been trained and certified and about 2000 citizens benefitted in various camps organized at different places in NCT of Delhi till December 31st, 2021.
- MoU with NBCC India Ltd. signed with TTE in the month of February 2021 for Industrial Training Institute, Jail Road & PUSA to provide the industrial exposure through Internship to the trainees of Electrician, Plumber, Welder & Carpenter trade.
- GB Pant Integrated complex is being constructed at the estimated cost of ₹ 526 Crore. The work is being awarded and it is expected that it will be completed by the year 2023. It will accommodate the courses and other activities of DSEU.
- Delhi Technological University Phase – II construction with estimated cost of ₹ 292 crore was started by PWD and now at the completion stage. It will add space to meet academic requirement of workshops, classrooms, labs, women hostels etc. and also add new courses and intake capacity.