

CHAPTER 15

EDUCATION

1. Delhi had 2,301 primary schools, 590 middle schools and 1,412 secondary/senior secondary schools in 1998-99. (Table 15.1). There are 85 colleges for general education, 4 medical colleges, 5 engineering colleges, 2 homoeopathic colleges, one ayurvedic and unani college and one nursing college. Delhi also has four universities, seven deemed universities and one open university.

2. Delhi's literacy rate is higher than the national average. The literacy rate in Delhi rose from 38.4% in 1951 to 75.3% in 1991, while the literacy rate at the national level for the corresponding period rose from 18.3% to 52.2%. According to the 53rd Round of the National Sample Survey, the literacy rate in Delhi was 85% compared to 62% at the national level in 1997. The target of 100% literacy has remained elusive because of the continuous migration into Delhi. The overall picture regarding literacy is indicated in Table 15.2.

Investment in Education Sector

3. The share of Education Sector in total Plan expenditure of Delhi Government since the Sixth Five-Year Plan is indicated below :

STATEMENT 15.1

outlay under Education Sector

Plan	Period	Total Plan Expenditure (Rs. in crores)	expenditure on Education Sector (Rs. in crores)	% of total Plan expenditure
Sixth Five-Year Plan	1980-85	1042.07	135.44	12.99
Seventh Five-Year Plan	1985-90	2631.47	222.89	8.47
Eighth Five-Year Plan	1992-97	6208.32	609.18	9.81
Ninth Five-Year Plan	1997-2002	15541.28	1080.75	6.95 (Outlay)
Annual Plan	1997-98	1978.31	188.06	9.51
Annual Plan	1998-99	2052.95	228.97	11.15
Annual Plan	1999-2000	3000.00	332.00	11.07 (Outlay)

Elementary Education

4. Two major goals of the Ninth Five-Year Plan are free and compulsory elementary education and the eradication of illiteracy. Universalisation of elementary education (UEE) has three aspects: (i) universal access and enrolment (ii) universal education for children up to the age of 14 and (iii) a substantial improvement in the quality of education to allow all children to achieve essential levels of learning. Universalisation of primary education has been included in the Basic Minimum Services Programme.

a) Primary Education

In Delhi, primary education is mainly the responsibility of local bodies — the MCD, NDMC and Delhi Cantonment Board. The Directorate of Education has also introduced primary classes in some existing secondary/senior secondary schools and converted them into composite schools.

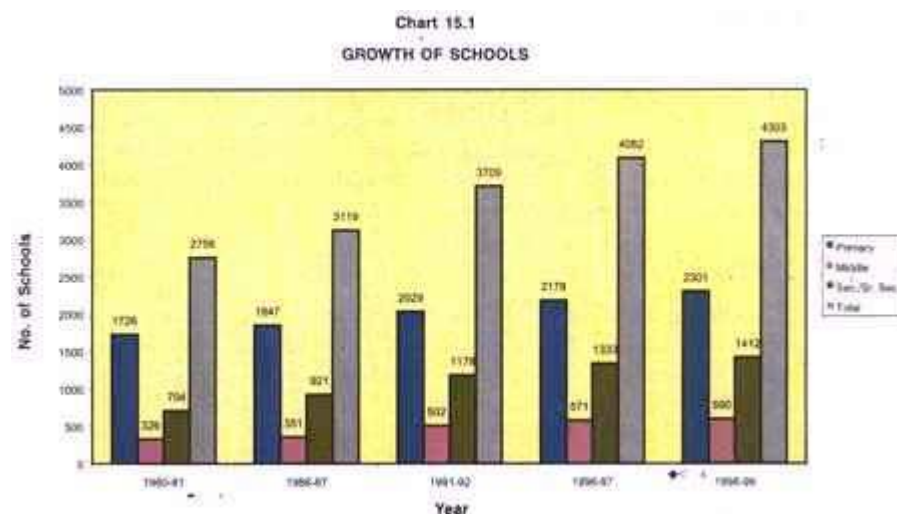
The number of primary schools has increased from 1,726 in 1980-81 to 2,301 in 1998-99. Primary school enrolment has increased more than two-fold from 6.68 lakh in 1980-81 to 14.67 lakh in 1998-99. The teacher-pupil ratio in the MCD primary schools is 1:45, while in the schools run by the Directorate of Education, Delhi Government it is 1:47. The dropout rate in MCD primary schools has decreased from 8.33% in 1996-97 to 7.20% in 1997-98. MCD accounts for about 80% of total primary schools and 90% of primary school enrolment.

b) Middle School Education

Education at the middle-school level (class 6-8) comes under elementary education. The number of middle schools in Delhi has increased from 326 in 1980-81 to 590 in 1998-99. Student enrolment has also increased substantially from 3.23 lakh in 1980-81 to 6.23 lakh in 1998-99. The teacher-pupil ratio in Delhi Government middle schools is 1:48.

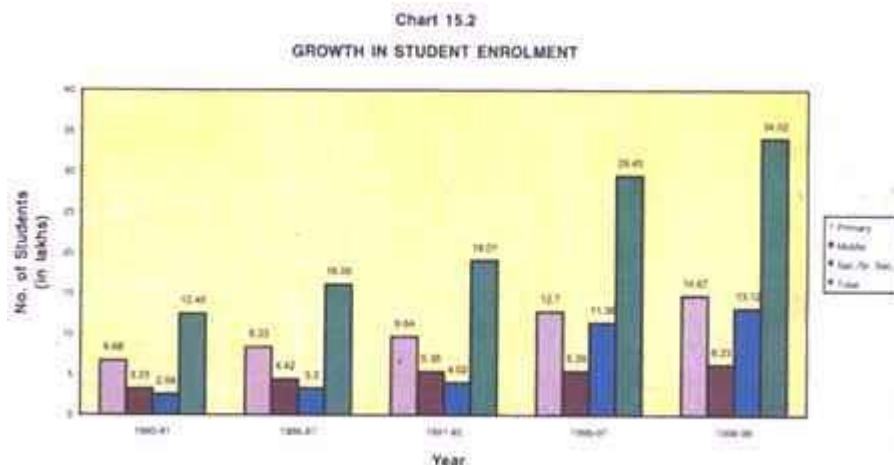
Secondary and Senior Secondary Education

5. Secondary/senior secondary education in Delhi is mainly provided by the Delhi Government. In 1980-81, Delhi had 704 secondary/senior secondary schools, which increased to 1,412 in 1998-99. Student enrolment also increased from 2.54 lakh in 1980-81 to 13.13 lakh in 1998-99. Because of the space constraint, the majority of these schools run a double shift. (Note: The enrolment figures under this category include enrolment at primary and middle stage in secondary schools).



Source : Dte. of Education, Government of NCT of Delhi.

6. The student enrolment figures and number of school teachers are indicated in Table 15.3 and 15.4.



Source : Dte. of Education, Government of NCT of Delhi.

7. The table below summarises the picture regarding school education over the last two decades :

STATEMENT 15.2

SCHOOL EDUCATION, 1980-81 TILL 1998-99

	Enrolment (In lakhs)		Number of schools	
	1980-81	1998-99	1980-81	1998-99
Primary	6.68	14.67	1726	2301
Middle	3.23	6.23	326	590
Secondary	2.54	13.13	704	1412
Total	12.54	34.03	2756	4303

Source : Dte. of Education, Government of NCT of Delhi.

Gross Enrolment Ratio

8. The position regarding Gross Enrolment Ratio is indicated below

STATEMENT 15.3

GROSS ENROLMENT RATIO IN 1998

Classes	Projected Population* (In Lakhs)	Enrolment (In lakhs)	G.E.R. (%)
Primary (6 – 11 Years)	18.15	14.67	80.83
Middle (12 – 14 years)	8.03	6.23	77.58
Senior Secondary (15 – 18 years)	15.82	13.13	82.99
Overall	42.00	34.03	81.02

Source : *Based on 1991 Census Data and projections by Registrar General of India.

Female Enrolment

9. 17.35 lakh girls were enrolled in schools in 1998-99 accounting for 51% of total enrolment, as indicated below :

Statement 15.4

Student Enrolment in Delhi during 1998-99

Classes	Boys	Girls	Total
Pre-Primary	0.69	0.74	1.43
Primary	6.94	6.30	13.24
Middle	2.93	3.30	6.23
Secondary	3.70	4.11	7.81
Senior Secondary	2.42	2.90	5.32
Total	16.68	17.35	34.03

Source : Dte. of Education, Govt. of NCT of Delhi

Vocational Education

10. Under the National Policy on Education, 1986 (revised in 1992), priority has been assigned to vocational education. The target is to enrol 25% of students at the senior secondary level in the vocational stream by 2000. Vocational courses such as engineering and technology, commerce and secretarial practices, home science, health and paramedical services have been introduced at the senior secondary level. The vocational education programme is being implemented in almost 200 government schools and 9,000 students are enrolled. Under the Ninth Five-Year Plan, vocational education programmes have been proposed for 100 more schools.

Computer Awareness Programme

11. The CLASS Project funded by the Government of India is being implemented in 110 schools to increase computer awareness. From 1997-98, a similar programme is being implemented in 70 more schools from State Plan Funds. These programmes are being continued in the current year.

Construction of School Buildings

12. Providing infrastructure facilities, particularly school buildings, has been accorded the highest priority under school education. A massive programme has been undertaken in Delhi to replace tented accommodation with pucca school buildings. At present, only 22 Delhi Government schools and 37 MCD schools function in tents mainly due to land disputes.

Higher Education

13. There are 85 degree colleges in Delhi (Table 15.5). The Delhi Government sponsors 28 of these colleges out of which 12 are fully funded by Delhi Government. In 1998-99 the Delhi Government set up a new university, Indraprastha Vishwavidhyalaya, for the affiliation of new colleges. A new institute named Delhi Institute of Heritage, Research and Management set up in 1998-99 has started undergraduate and post-graduate diploma courses in Heritage Management, Conservation/Preservation of monuments etc. In the current financial year, Master Degree courses in Conservation, Preservation and Heritage Management have been started with intake capacity of 35 in each course.

Technical Education

14. Delhi has 5 Technical education institutions at the degree/post-graduation level. Nine diploma-level institutions (polytechnics) and 14 certificate-level institutions (ITIs) impart technical education

under the administrative control of the Delhi Government. Apart from these government institutions, 46 other institutes are affiliated to the Board of Technical Education (Table 15.6).

15. Delhi College of Engineering and Netaji Subhash Institute of Technology (NSIT) have moved to their new campuses. A new engineering college for women, the Mahila Institute of Technology, started functioning in 1998-99 at the old NSIT campus at Kashmere Gate. The total intake capacity of technical institutions is given below :

Statement 15.5

Intake Capacity of technical institutions

Institutions	Number	Total Student Intake
Degree level/post-graduate level	5	1,243
Diploma level	9	2,872
Certificate level (ITI)	14	7,520

16. Two state engineering colleges are proposed in the 9th Plan, of which one engineering college for women (MIT) has already been opened. Three new polytechnics and 3 ITIs are also proposed in the Ninth Plan.

Table 15.1
NUMBER OF SCHOOLS IN DELHI

Year	Primary	Middle	Secondary/ Sr. Secondary	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1971-72	1414	402	514	2330
1976-77	1610	362	604	2576
1980-81	1726	326	704	2756
1986-87	1847	351	921	3119
1991-92	2029	502	1178	3709
1996-97	2178	571	1333	4082
1997-98	2201	569	1387	4157
1998-99	2301	590	1412	4303

Source : Statistical Abstracts, Dte. of Eco. & Stat. and Dte. of Education, Government of NCT of Delhi.

Table 15.2
LITERACY PERCENTAGE - 1991 CENSUS

	Delhi	India
1	2	3
Overall Literacy		
Male	82.01	64.13
Female	66.99	39.29
Average	75.29	52.21

Rural		
Male	78.46	57.87
Female	52.15	30.62
Average	66.90	44.69
Urban		
Male	82.39	81.09
Female	68.54	64.05
Average	76.18	73.08
Scheduled Castes		
Male	66.77	49.91
Female	43.82	23.76
Average	57.68	37.41
Source : Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India.		

Table 15.3
STUDENT ENROLMENT IN DELHI SCHOOLS

Year	Primary	Middle	Secondary/ Sr. Secondary	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1971-72	4.89	2.26	1.59	8.74
1976-77	5.82	2.67	2.04	10.53
1980-81	6.68	3.23	2.54	12.45
1986-87	8.33	4.42	3.30	16.05
1991-92	9.64	5.35	4.02	19.01
1996-97	12.70	5.39	11.36	29.45
1997-98	13.97	5.93	12.49	32.39
1998-99	14.67	6.23	13.13	34.03

Source : Statistical Abstracts, Dte. of Education, Government of NCT of Delhi.

Table 15.4
NUMBER OF SCHOOL TEACHERS

Year	Primary Schools	Middle Schools	Secondary/ Senior Secondary Schools	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1971-72	14898	4597	21182	40677
1976-77	16590	4316	26432	47338
1981-82	18415	4861	34239	57515
1986-87	18925 6	4928	41983	6583

1991-92	24660	6855	49148	80663
1996-97	28305		38606	66911
1997-98	31135		39321	70456
1998-99	31135		39321	70456

Source : Statistical Abstracts, Dte. of Eco. & Stat. and Dte. of Education, Govt. of NCT of Delhi.

Table 15.5

INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION

Year	Universities	Deemed Universities	Institutions of National Importance	Colleges
1	2	3	4	5
1976-77	2	2	2	76
1981-82	2	3	2	77
1986-87	2	3	2	79
1991-92	4	5	2	81
1995-96	4	5	2	83
1996-97	4	5	2	83
1997-98	4	5	2	83
1998-99	5	5	2	85

Source : Statistical Abstracts, Dte. of Eco. & Stat., Government of NCT of Delhi.

Table 15.6

TECHNICAL EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS UNDER DELHI GOVERNMENT

	Year		
	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99
1	2	3	4
I. DEGREE LEVEL INSTITUTIONS			
1.No. of institutions	4	4	5
2. Intake capacity	921	933	1243
3. Out-turn	642	696	610
II. DIPLOMA LEVEL INSTITUTIONS			
1. No. of Institutions	9	9	9
2. Intake Capacity	2562	2872	2872
3. Out-turn	1641	1895	1873
III. CERTIFICATE LEVEL INSTITUTIONS (ITI's)			
1. No. of Institutions	14	14	14
2. Intake Capacity	7565	7356	7520
3. Out-turn	4053	5203	5604

Source : Dte. of Training & Technical Education, Government of NCT of Delhi.