

CHAPTER 15

EDUCATION

Delhi Government is persistently trying to improve the quality of education at various levels i.e. School Education, Higher Education, Technical and Professional Education. Education is the most priority sector of Government of Delhi. Various developmental programmes were implemented to improve the quality and accessibility of education. Government has put concerted efforts in recent times for skilling of the youth in a large scale by way of introduction of various skilling courses and vocationalisation of school education, augmentation of School infrastructure, improvement of learning outcomes, high quality teachers training & capacity building programme, improvement in school pedagogy are some of the focused areas where Delhi Govt. has been relentlessly working to improve.

- 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 ₹ 11,300 crore in 2017-18. This is the most priority sector for the Govt. which got the highest share of allocation i.e. 24% in 2017-18.

Statement 15.1

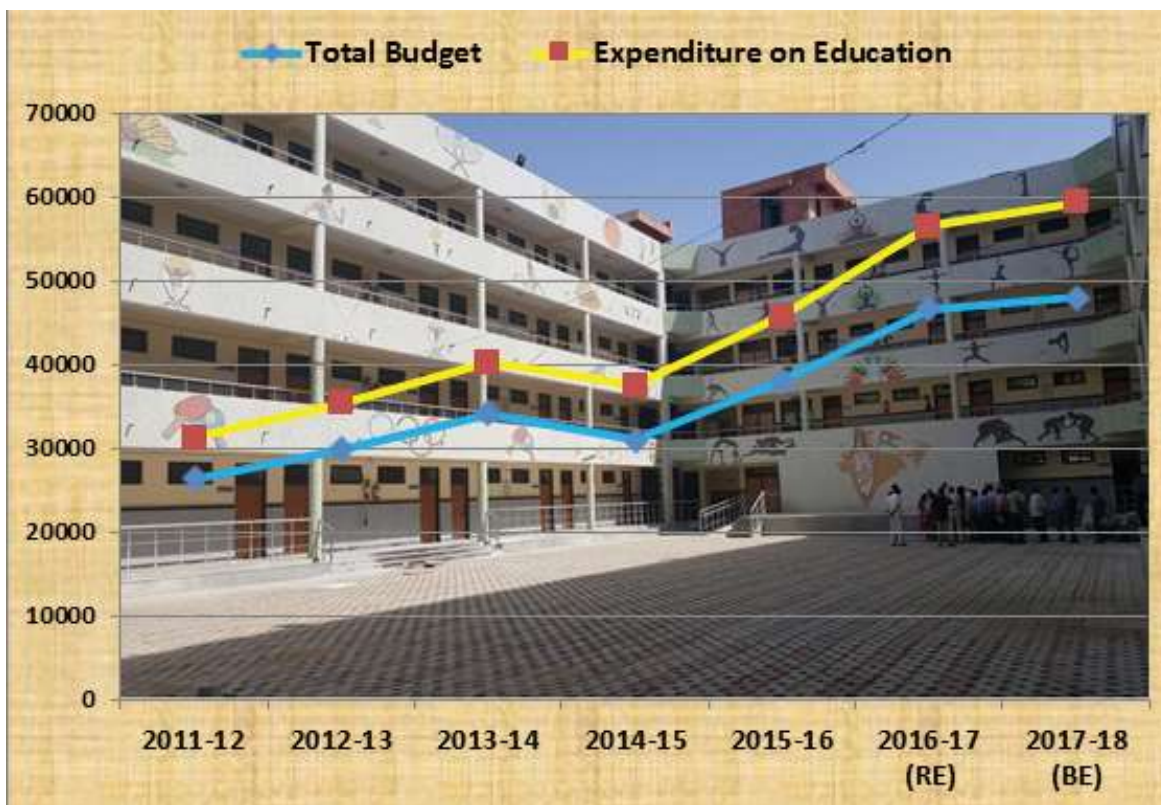
EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION AS PERCENTAGE OF GSDP OF DELHI (₹ in Crore)

| 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 | 343797 | 1.40 |
| 2. | 2012-13 | 5490.74 | 29858.80 | 18.39 | 391266 | 1.40 |
| 3. | 2013-14 | 6169.11 | 34051.60 | 18.11 | 443803 | 1.39 |
| 4. | 2014-15 | 6554.82 | 30940.10 | 21.19 | 494555 | 1.33 |
| 5. | 2015-16 | 7755.89 | 37965.00 | 21.44 | 547784 | 1.42 |
| 6. | 2016-17 (R.E) | 9884.08 | 46600.00 | 22.94 | 616887 | 1.60 |
| 7. | 2017-18 (B.E.) | 11300.46 | 48000.00 | 23.54 | 686287 | 1.65 |

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 ₹ 11300 crore in 2017-18. The share of expenditure of Education in the total budget of Delhi Govt. has increased from 18% in 2011-12 to 24% in 2017-18. The Education expenditure to the Gross State Domestic Product of Delhi was the highest at 1.65 per cent in 2017-18. The year wise increase in expenditure on Education is shown through a chart 15.1.

Chart 15.1



2. Expenditure on Education by States- State Budget Analysis by RBI

- 2.1 As per State Budget Analysis Report of RBI released in May 2017, Govt. of NCT of Delhi has the highest share of investment in education among all states. During 2016-17, Delhi was at the top allocating 22.8 % of its budget estimates earmarked for the education sector followed by Assam (21%), Himachal Pradesh (19.1%) and Maharashtra (18.2%). The National Average is 15.6% in 2016-17.
- 2.2 The statement below depicts the share of expenditure on education by few States to their respective total aggregate expenditure during last six years.

Statement 15.2

INVESTMENT ON EDUCATION AS RATIO TO AGGREGATE EXPENDITURE

(In percent)

| S.No | States | 2011-12 | 2012-13 | 2013-14 | 2014-15 | 2015-16 | 2016-17 |
|------|-------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1 | Gujarat | 15.8 | 14.3 | 15.0 | 15.2 | 15.5 | 14.1 |
| 2 | Haryana | 16.0 | 15.4 | 15.4 | 16.9 | 13.1 | 15.3 |
| 3 | Karnataka | 14.7 | 15.5 | 15.0 | 14.3 | 14.3 | 12.7 |
| 4 | Kerala | 17.7 | 17.2 | 17.2 | 16.4 | 15.3 | 15.3 |
| 5 | Maharashtra | 20.2 | 20.7 | 20.5 | 19.2 | 18.6 | 18.2 |
| 6 | Assam | 20.3 | 20.6 | 22.6 | 24.7 | 20.7 | 21.0 |

| S.No | States | 2011-12 | 2012-13 | 2013-14 | 2014-15 | 2015-16 | 2016-17 |
|------|------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| 7 | Himachal Pradesh | 17.8 | 17.3 | 17.8 | 17.7 | 18.5 | 19.1 |
| 8 | Tamil Nadu | 14.3 | 14.7 | 16.0 | 15.8 | 15.5 | 14.7 |
| 9 | Uttar Pradesh | 17.1 | 17.3 | 16.0 | 15.0 | 14.7 | 16.3 |
| 10 | Delhi | 18.0 | 18.3 | 18.1 | 21.2 | 21.2 | 22.8 |
| | All States | 16.3 | 16.4 | 16.5 | 16.0 | 15.4 | 15.6 |

Source: - State Budget Analysis Report from RBI site.

3. Literacy

- 3.1 Delhi has a variety of good quality schools, colleges and universities as well as centers for research and higher education. Its literacy rate at 86.2 per cent is substantially higher than the all India average of 73 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 the States like Kerala (94.0%), Mizoram (91.3%), Tripura (87.2%).

| | Literacy Rate in Delhi (In %age) | | | |
|--------|----------------------------------|--------|-------|--------------|
| Census | Male | Female | Total | Literacy Gap |
| 1991 | 82.01 | 66.99 | 75.29 | 15.02 |
| 2001 | 87.33 | 74.71 | 81.67 | 12.62 |
| 2011 | 90.90 | 80.8 | 86.20 | 10.10 |

Source: Delhi Statistical Handbook, 2017

- 3.2 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 86.20 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

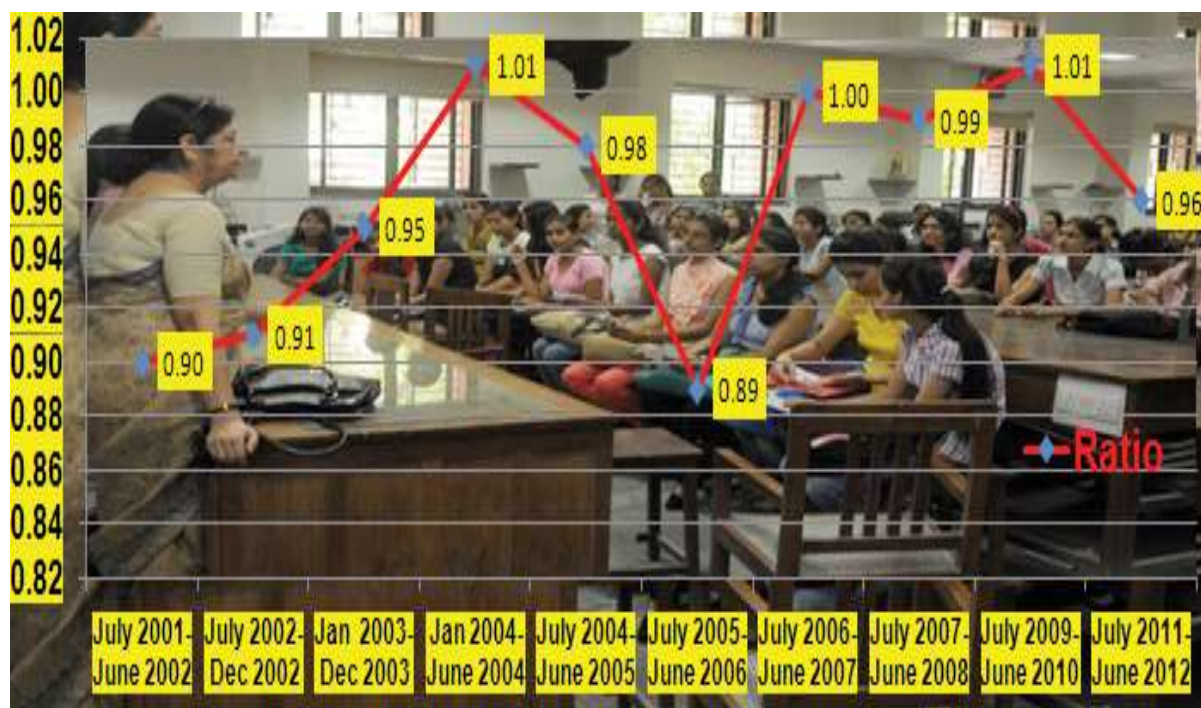
| Round | Period | Literacy Rate(in %age) | | | Ratio |
|-------|---------------------|------------------------|--------|-------|-------|
| | | Male | Female | Total | |
| 57th | July 2001-June 2002 | 94.64 | 85.07 | 90.17 | 0.90 |
| 58th | July 2002-Dec 2002 | 95.60 | 86.65 | 91.81 | 0.91 |
| 59th | 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 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 15.2

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



- 3.6 The above chart 15.2 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 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 is elucidated in statement 15.4:

Statement 15.4

| S. No. | Items | 2010-11 | 2011-12 | 2012-13 | 2013-14 | 2014-15 | 2015-16 | 2016-17 |
|--------|--|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1 | No. of Recognized Schools in Delhi (Government+ aided+ Unaided Schools) | | | | | | | |
| | Pre Primary+ Primary | 2613 | 2632 | 2629 | 2709 | 2806 | 2779 | 2735 |
| | Middle | 588 | 600 | 564 | 728 | 933 | 940 | 933 |
| | Secondary | 480 | 463 | 458 | 389 | 385 | 393 | 400 |
| | Senior Secondary | 1392 | 1427 | 1504 | 1627 | 1674 | 1684 | 1704 |
| | Total Schools | 5073 | 5122 | 5155 | 5453 | 5798 | 5796 | 5772 |
| 2 | Enrollment of Students (in lakh) | | | | | | | |
| | Pre Primary+ Primary | 18.80 | 19.73 | 19.81 | 20.22 | 20.83 | 21.02 | 20.83 |
| | Middle | 9.83 | 10.10 | 10.63 | 11.16 | 11.16 | 11.20 | 11.27 |
| | Secondary | 6.34 | 6.79 | 6.44 | 6.44 | 6.52 | 6.92 | 7.41 |
| | Senior Secondary | 4.24 | 4.90 | 5.80 | 6.03 | 5.62 | 5.16 | 4.92 |
| | Total Enrollment | 39.21 | 41.52 | 42.68 | 43.85 | 44.13 | 44.30 | 44.43 |
| 3 | No. of Teachers | | | | | | | |
| | Pre Primary+ Primary | 28876 | 28140 | 28466 | 28499 | 29708 | 29577 | 28989 |
| | Middle | 7482 | 8029 | 7230 | 9316 | 11741 | 12315 | 12657 |
| | Secondary | 10859 | 10867 | 10755 | 9782 | 9370 | 10292 | 9401 |
| | Senior Secondary | 68255 | 71506 | 79275 | 89975 | 88661 | 93909 | 97224 |
| | Total Teachers | 115472 | 118542 | 125726 | 137572 | 139480 | 146093 | 148271 |
| 4 | Student Teacher Ratio | 34 | 35 | 34 | 32 | 32 | 30 | 30 |

Source: Directorate of Education, GNCTD

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

- 5.1 Delhi Govt. has total of 1228 government and government aided schools in Delhi, which is 21.27% of the total schools running in Delhi, whereas, the share of enrollment in government and government aided schools is 37.92% of total enrollment of all schools in Delhi during 2016-17.

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 | 2016-17 |
|--------|-----------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| A.1 | No. of Delhi Govt. schools | 969 | 992 | 1007 | 1011 | 1017 |
| A.2 | Total Enrollment (in lakh) | 15.75 | 16.10 | 15.42 | 15.09 | 15.28 |
| | Boys | 7.84 | 7.87 | 7.40 | 7.14 | 7.18 |
| | Girls | 7.91 | 8.23 | 8.02 | 7.95 | 8.10 |
| B.1 | No. of Govt. Aided schools | 216 | 211 | 211 | 211 | 211 |
| B.2 | Total Enrollment (in lakh) | 1.65 | 1.65 | 1.63 | 1.68 | 1.57 |
| | Boys | 0.90 | 0.90 | 0.87 | 0.85 | 0.83 |
| | Girls | 0.75 | 0.75 | 0.76 | 0.83 | 0.74 |
| C.1 | No. of Un-Aided schools | 2076 | 2277 | 2277 | 2113 | 1715 |
| C.2 | Total Enrollment (in lakh) | 13.80 | 13.57 | 14.71 | 15.26 | 15.65 |
| | Boys | 8.33 | 8.19 | 8.86 | 9.16 | 9.37 |
| | Girls | 5.47 | 5.38 | 5.84 | 6.10 | 6.28 |

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 | 2016-17 |
|--|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Playgrounds | 80.4 | 80.1 | 73.9 | 81.7 | 85.8 | 87.4 | 87.37 |
| Boundary wall | 98.1 | 98.3 | 97.8 | 98.7 | 99.4 | 99.5 | 99.90 |
| Girls Toilets | 80.3 | 99.3 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100.00 |
| Boys Toilets | 79.9 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100.00 |
| Drinking Water Facility | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100.00 |
| Electricity Connection | 99 | 99.8 | 99.7 | 100 | 99.9 | 99.9 | 99.90 |
| Computer Facility | 83.2 | 93.4 | 77.9 | 81.6 | 81 | 83.9 | 87.18 |

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 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.
- 6.3 It may be seen from the table below that the NER has been improved over the years from 77.80 in 2007-08 to 93.26 in 2015-16. Delhi's position in NER during 2015-16 is 93.26 which is much higher than the National Average of 87.30. NER at the National level is on a decreasing trend during 2007-08 to 2015-16.

Statement 15.7

Net Enrolment Ratio in Primary Education

| Year | NER | |
|---------|-------|-----------|
| | Delhi | All India |
| 2007-08 | 77.8 | 95.9 |
| 2008-09 | 90.6 | 98.6 |
| 2009-10 | 93.6 | 98.3 |
| 2010-11 | 96.3 | - |
| 2011-12 | 96.3 | 99.9 |
| 2012-13 | 97.6 | 90.8 |
| 2013-14 | 92.30 | 88.08 |
| 2014-15 | 93.16 | 87.41 |
| 2015-16 | 93.26 | 87.30 |

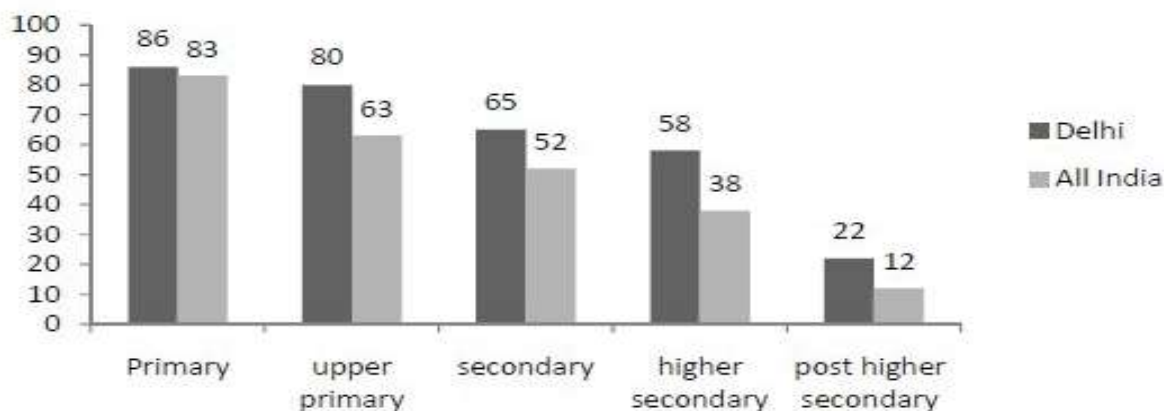
(Source: DISE State Report Card: 2015-16)

- 6.4 As per the 71st NSS Survey-2016 (Jan-June 2014), the Net Attendance ratio of Delhi and all India is depicted in Statement 15.8 and chart 15.3.

Statement 15.8

| Level of education | Rural | | | Urban | | | Delhi | | | All India |
|------------------------------|-------|--------|-----|-------|--------|-----|-------|--------|-----|-----------|
| | Male | Female | All | Male | Female | All | Male | Female | All | |
| Primary | 98 | 100 | 99 | 84 | 89 | 86 | 84 | 89 | 86 | 83 |
| Upper primary | 82 | 100 | 88 | 83 | 75 | 80 | 83 | 76 | 80 | 63 |
| Primary & Upper primary | 94 | 100 | 96 | 83 | 84 | 84 | 84 | 84 | 84 | - |
| Secondary | 87 | 99 | 91 | 67 | 61 | 65 | 67 | 62 | 65 | 52 |
| Higher secondary | 100 | 16 | 54 | 53 | 65 | 58 | 55 | 61 | 58 | 38 |
| Secondary & Higher secondary | 95 | 34 | 65 | 60 | 63 | 61 | 61 | 62 | 61 | - |
| Post higher secondary | 28 | 12 | 22 | 24 | 19 | 22 | 24 | 18 | 22 | 12 |

- 6.5 The statement 15.8 and chart 15.3 shows that Net Attendance Ratio (NAR) of Delhi at all levels is higher than the NAR at all India level

Chart 15.3**Comparison of Net Attendance Ratio
of Delhi with All India level****6.4 Learning Achievement of Students**

Average Score of students in different abilities as per National Achievement Survey 2014 is as follows:

Subject wise Performance of Students in Class V (Cycle 4)

| Proficiency in | Delhi | | | National Average | | |
|------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|------------------|-------|-------|
| | Boys | Girls | Total | Boys | Girls | Total |
| Reading Comprehension | 223 | 230 | 227 | 239 | 243 | 241 |
| Mathematics | 222 | 224 | 223 | 240 | 242 | 241 |
| Environmental Studies | 223 | 224 | 223 | 243 | 245 | 244 |

Source: National Achievement Survey Summary, 2015 Class V (Cycle 4).

The Average Achievement Score of Delhi is below the National Average in Class V in Reading Comprehension and Environmental Studies.

Class X Subject wise Mean Achievement Score

| Proficiency in | Delhi | | | National Average | | |
|-------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|------------------|-------|-------|
| | Boys | Girls | Total | Boys | Girls | Total |
| English | 241 | 242 | 241 | 248 | 252 | 250 |
| Mathematics | 245 | 237 | 240 | 250 | 250 | 250 |
| Science | 244 | 242 | 243 | 250 | 250 | 250 |
| Social Science | 249 | 252 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 |
| Modern Indian Language | 258 | 269 | 264 | 246 | 254 | 250 |

Source: National Achievement Survey Summary, 2015.

The performance of Delhi students is below the National Average in subjects like English, Mathematics and Science whereas it is equivalent to National Average for Social Science. The National Average under Modern Indian Language is higher than the National Average.

6.5 Share of Private Sector in Gross Enrolment

The share of private sector in school education in Delhi during 2013-14 to 2016-17 is given in the statement 15.9:

Statement 15.9

SHARE OF PRIVATE SECTOR IN SCHOOL EDUCATION

| Year | Schools (Enrollment in lakh) | Primary and Middle | Secondary and Sr. Sec- ondary | Total |
|---------|---------------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------------------|-------|
| 2013-14 | Private Schools | 12.04 | 3.40 | 15.44 |
| | Total Enrollment | 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 | 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 | 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 |

Source: - Directorate of Education, GNCTD.

The above Statement shows that enrollment in primary and middle in private schools increased from 12.04 lakh in 2013-14 to 14.06 lakh in 2016-17. The percentage share of Private schools in total enrollment has also increased from 35.21 % in 2013-14 to 39.95% in 2016-17.

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 2010-2017 is presented in the statement 15.10:

Statement 15.10**PASS PERCENTAGE OF CBSE RESULTS IN DELHI & INDIA: 2012-13 to 2016-17**

| S. No | Area / Class Level | 2012-13 | 2013-14 | 2014-15 | 2015-16 | 2016-17 |
|-------|--------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. | Delhi | | | | | |
| | Secondary | 99.45 | NA | 98.31 | 95.81 | 92.44 |
| | Sr. Secondary | 88.65 | NA | 88.61 | 89.25 | 88.27 |
| 2. | India | | | | | |
| | Secondary | 98.76 | 98.87 | 97.32 | 96.21 | 93.06 |
| | Sr. Secondary | 82.10 | 82.66 | 82.00 | 83.05 | 88.02 |

Source: - Directorate of Education for Delhi and Delhi Statistical Handbook, 2017

- 7.2 It may be inferred from above Statement that pass percentage at senior secondary level in Delhi is higher than the all India level during last 5 years. At the secondary level, there is a marginal difference in the pass percentage in Delhi as compared to All India CBSE results.

Statement 15.11**INVESTMENT ON SCHOOL EDUCATION**

(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. | 2013-14 | 5732.89 | 34051.60 | 16.83 | 443803 | 1.29 |
| 2. | 2014-15 | 6066.31 | 30940.10 | 19.60 | 494555 | 1.23 |
| 3. | 2015-16 | 7144.93 | 37965.00 | 18.82 | 547784 | 1.30 |
| 4. | 2016-17 (R.E.) | 9252.34 | 46600.00 | 19.85 | 616887 | 1.50 |
| 5. | 2017-18 (B.E.) | 10383.37 | 48000.00 | 21.63 | 686287 | 1.51 |

Source: - Budget Documents and DES

7.3 The Education expenditure to the Gross State Domestic Product of Delhi is the highest at 1.51 percent in 2017-18.

8. Per Student Expenditure on Education

8.1 In Delhi, the per student per annum expenditure incurred by the government on education is likely to increase to ₹ 61,622 in 2017-18 (B.E.) from ₹ 54,910 in 2016-17. 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 ON SCHOOL EDUCATION IN DELHI

| Year | 2013-14 | 2014-15 | 2015-16 | 2016-17 (R.E.) | 2017-18 (B.E.) |
|-------------------------|---------|---------|---------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Expenditure (per annum) | 32298 | 35580 | 42605 | 54910 | 61622 |

Note: Expenditure based on aggregate expenditure both Revenue & Capital

8.2 A State-wise statement along with all India comparison of per student (aged 5-29 years) Average Annual Expenditure pursuing general education by level of education as per 71st NSS Survey is placed in Table 15.1.

9. Major Initiatives for School Education:-

- Construction of 19 new school buildings has been completed.
- Around 6787 additional class rooms made functional in various existing schools for increased access to Education and help to achieve ideal pupil Teacher ratio. Proposal for construction of additional 12,000 class rooms is under process.
- For providing better ambience and state of the art facilities, 54 Govt. schools have been identified and out of them 16 Govt. Schools made fully functional as Model Schools.
- 24500 Number of students have been admitted in the entry grade classes through online lottery in different un-aided pvt. Schools under EWS & DG quota under RTE Act.
- Coverage of Aadhar and Bank Accounts in respect of students is upto **99%** and seeding has been done upto 87% out of the students covered under Aadhar.
- An integrated approach was adopted for capacity building by SCERT, whereby apart from innovative in- house capacity building programmes, 89 Head of Schools were given exposure to various National & International Institutions of repute viz. Cambridge University, U.K & leadership training programme for 57 HOS at IIM Lucknow, IIM Ahmedabad & National University of Educational Planning & Administration (NUEPA). SCERT has also organised around 1 lakh capacity building programmes of School Management Committees (SMC).
- Govt. has started sports coaching & training through private sports academies in the

Govt. schools. In 1st phase, 55 academies have been permitted to use 100 school playgrounds. 77 Govt. School Playgrounds have been opened for public.

- Primary Classes have been introduced in 155 Sarvodaya Vidyalayas thereby paving the way for increasing the intake of more students in Nursery class.
- Commerce Stream introduced in 142 schools to promote Commerce Education among the students.
- Setting-up of Three Tier Library System for Govt. Schools has been approved.
- DOE is implementing a new initiative “**Chunauti - 2018**” aimed at bridging the accumulated learning deficits of primary classes in Classes 6 to 8, ensuring rigorous inputs to address the failure trend in Std 9 and zero drop out amongst the children, who have failed in Std 9. This initiative has helped to bringout improvement in the exam results.
- Through the Reading Campaign, nearly 1 lakh students of Std 6 to 8 moved from non reader to reading grade appropriate text.
- Another important initiative implemented by DOE is to bring out supplementary learning material called “**Pragati**” for its students. The Pragati series aims at providing study material in simple, contextual and child friendly manner.
- Under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, 9902 Out of School children were enrolled in the schools. 970 Out of school children mainstreamed to schools. 41192 teachers have been trained under SSA. Ward wise survey of out of school children has been done and data is being tabulated.
- The Government of NCT of Delhi is creating World class sports infrastructure for the upcoming sportspersons. The Government is creating hostels for the sportspersons so that they can have the residential facility along with the sports practices. The sportspersons are being given opportunity for international exposure in the sports sector.

Higher Education

- 10.1 Development of Higher Education by way of establishing more Degree Colleges/ State Universities has been envisaged. The budget allocation for the Higher Education has been increased from Rs.300 crore in 2016-17 to Rs.483 crore in 2017-18.
- 10.2 The number of higher educational institutions in Delhi is presently 219. Details of higher educational institutions is presented in statement 15.13

Statement 15.13

HIGHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS IN DELHI

| S. NO. | INSTITUTIONS | 2011-12 | 2012-13 | 2013-14 | 2014-15 | 2015-16 | 2016-17 | 2017-18 |
|--------|--|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| 1. | Universities | 10 | 10 | 11 | 11 | 12 | 12 | 12 |
| 2. | Institutions as Deemed as Universities | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 11 | 11 |
| 3. | Institutions of National Importance | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 4 |
| 4. | Colleges for General Education | 81 | 81 | 81 | 81 | 84 | 84 | 85 |
| 5. | Colleges for Professional Education | 103 | 103 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 102 | 107 |
| | Total | 209 | 209 | 207 | 207 | 211 | 213 | 219 |

- 10.3 It may be observed from the statement that approx. half of the total higher educational institutions in Delhi are under the category of professional educational institutions followed by approx. 39% under the category of colleges for general education and remaining are Universities/ Deemed Universities/ Institute of National Importance.

Total Enrolment in Higher Education (2015-16)

(In lakh)

| | Delhi | All India |
|-------------------------------------|-------|-----------|
| Total enrolment in Higher Education | 10.15 | 345.85 |
| Women enrolment | 4.88 | 159.99 |
| %age of women enrolment | 48.08 | 46.26 |

Source: All India Survey on Higher Education, MHRD AISHE report 2015-16.

GPI at various Levels of Courses in Higher Education in 2015-16

| LEVEL | DELHI | ALL INDIA |
|----------------|-------|-----------|
| Under Graduate | 0.88 | 0.87 |
| Post Graduate | 1.40 | 1.15 |
| PG Diploma | 0.62 | 0.86 |
| M.Phil | 1.09 | 1.43 |
| Ph.D | 0.83 | 0.70 |
| Diploma | 0.70 | 0.42 |
| Certificate | 0.63 | 1.28 |
| Integrated | 0.40 | 0.68 |

Source: Calculated on the basis of data of enrolment in Report for AISHE 2015-16.

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

11. Major Initiatives in Higher Education:-

- Online web-portal for students to apply online for availing the education loan facility has been launched on 20/06/2016. The guarantee against loans is provided by the Delhi Higher Education & Skill Development Credit Guarantee Fund Trust.
- Karampura campus of AUD started in 2016-17 with intake of 220 students for 4 U.G. programmes. During 2017-18, the intake capacity of this campus has been increased to 499.
- The construction of new building of Shaheed Sukhdev College at Rohini was completed and the college started from Academic Session 2017.
- Under the expansion programme of Ambedkar University Delhi (AUD), Karampura campus started in 2016-17 with intake of 220 students. During 2017-18, the intake capacity of this campus has been increased to 499. New campus of AUD at Lodhi Road has been inaugurated on 05.09.2017 and the School of Educational Studies (SES) has been shifted from Kashmere Gate to Lodhi Road Campus. The courses of MA (Education) and MA (Early Childhood Education) are running in this campus
- For construction of new campuses of AUD at Dheerpur & Rohini, MOU has been signed between AUD and PWD for appointment of Consultant in March, 2017. The appointment of consultant is under process.
- Construction work of East Campus of GGSIPU at Surajmal Vihar has been started. The target of completion of project is November, 2019. The University has planned to have School of Design and School of Architecture & Planning in the proposed campus. The intake capacity of GGSIPU has been increased by 1464 seats resulting to 34094 seats in the session 2017-18.

Technical Education

12. Government of NCT of Delhi aspires to make the state an educational hub. Through expansion of existing Colleges/ Universities, number of seats has been increased. Efforts were made for augmenting the seats in number of vocational and skill development training centres like ITI and Polytechnics. More focus has been given for development of infrastructure as well as recruitment of faculty and supporting staff. The employability of educated students has remained a major issue, which, is being addressed through introduction of various skill development courses and establishing industry linkage.
- 12.1 Delhi Government has expanded the technical education by way of introducing Bachelor Programmes in Vocational Courses in all government polytechnics (Renamed as Institute of Technology). Expansion of the Netaji Subhash Institute of Technology has been planned 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 has almost been completed.
- 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 are 07 degree level Institutions under Department of Training & Technical Education including premier institute "Netaji Subhash Institute of Technology". The intake capacity in various technical and professional courses has significantly been increased in the last four years as depicted in statement 15.14:

Statement 15.14

Intake Capacity in Technical and Professional courses

| S. No | Institutes | 2014-15 | 2015-16 | 2016-17 | 2017-18 |
|-------|--|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| 1 | DTU (Including East Campus) | 2564 | 2534 | 2843 | 3689 |
| 2 | NSIT | 916 | 1005 | 1033 | 1051 |
| 3 | IGDTUW | 506 | 564 | 689 | 689 |
| 4 | IIIT-D | 301 | 337 | 444 | 546 |
| 5 | G B Pant Engineering College | 225 | 225 | 225 | 180 |
| 6 | Ambedkar Institute of Advanced Communication Technologies & Research | 252 | 252 | 252 | 252 |
| 7 | Choudhury Brahm Prakash Govt. Engineering Collage | 185 | 185 | 148 | 120 |
| 8 | Delhi Institute of Tool Engineering | 258 | 258 | 258 | 258 |
| 9 | Delhi Institute of Pharmaceutical Science & Research | 220 | 227 | 215 | 235 |
| 10 | Delhi Pharmaceutical Science & Research University | - | 156 | 175 | 173 |
| 11 | College of Art | 292 | 283 | 231 | 239 |
| | Total | 5719 | 6026 | 6513 | 7432 |

- 12.3 Besides, there are 104 Diploma/ Certificate level technical Institutions having Student strength of 34,168, details of which are as under statement 15.15:

Statement 15.15

TECHNICAL INSTITUTES IN DELHI DURING 2011-12 to 2016-17

| S No. | Technical Institutes | 2011 -12 | 2012 -13 | 2013 -14 | 2014-15 | 2015-16 | 2016-17 |
|-------|--------------------------------------|-----------|-----------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| 1. | Industrial Training Institutes | 16 | 16 | 16 | 17 | 17 | 19 |
| 2. | Industrial Training Centers | 56 | 61 | 61 | 61 | 61 | 63 |
| 3. | Basic Training Centers | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 4. | Commercial Sector Institutes | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 5. | Polytechnic | 20 | 20 | 21 | 20 | 20 | 19 |
| 6. | World Class Skill Upgradation Centre | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| | Total | 94 | 99 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 104 |

Source: - Directorate of Technical Education, GNCTD.

- 12.4 The number of students in technical institutes during 2011-12 to 2016-17 is presented in Statement 15.16.

Statement 15.16

STUDENTS IN TECHNICAL INSTITUTES OF DELHI: 2011-12 to 2016-17

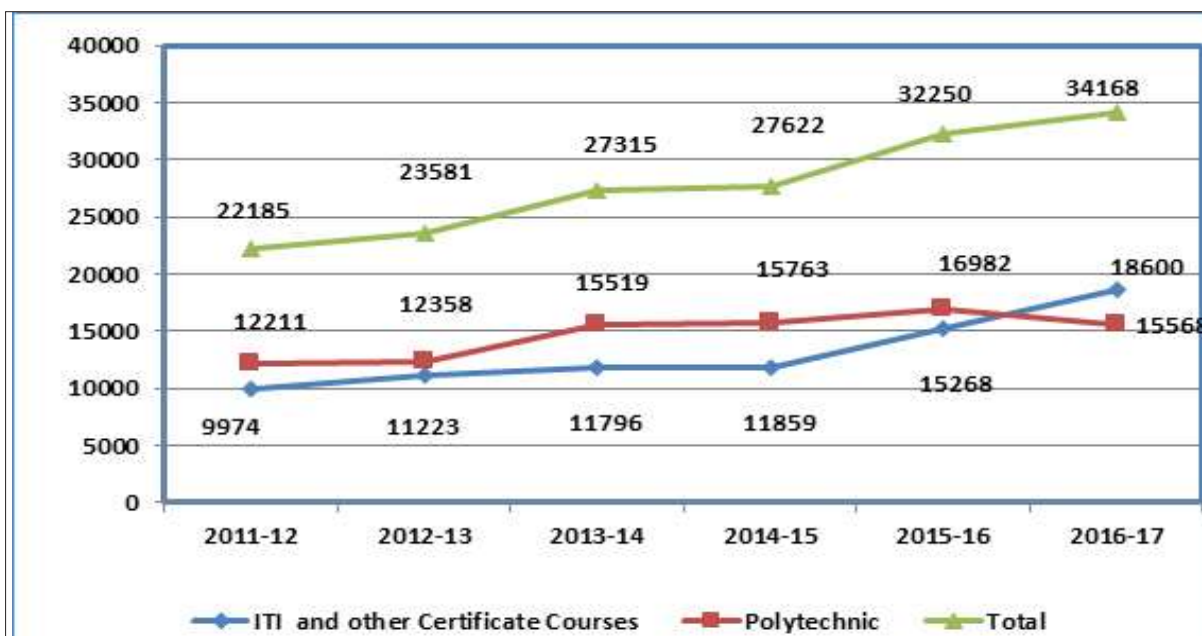
| S. No | Technical Institutes | Students in Technical Institutions | | | | | |
|-------|---|------------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | | 2011-12 | 2012-13 | 2013-14 | 2014-15 | 2015-16 | 2016-17 |
| 1. | Industrial Training Institutes | 7545 | 8531 | 8541 | 8304 | 11675 | 12771 |
| 2. | Industrial Training Centers | 1762 | 2135 | 2292 | 2464 | 2610 | 4427 |
| 3. | Basic Training Centers | 512 | 447 | 685 | 748 | 530 | 681 |
| 4. | Institute of Basic Business Studies (Formerly Commercial Sector Institutes) | 155 | 110 | 104 | 88 | 90 | 118 |
| 5. | Polytechnic | 12211 | 12358 | 15519 | 15763 | 16982 | 15568 |
| 6. | World Class Skills Development Centre | | | 174 | 255 | 363 | 603 |
| | Total | 22185 | 23581 | 27315 | 27622 | 32250 | 34168 |

Source: - Directorate of Technical Education, GNCTD.

- 12.5 It may be observed from Statement 15.16 that the number of students in technical institutes in Delhi has increased to 34168 in 2016-17 from 22185 in 2011-12. The increase in the number of students in last 06 years is around 54%. The growth of students during last 6 years in technical institutions in Delhi is depicted in the Chart 15.4:

Chart 15.4

Students ITI Courses and Polytechnics



12.6 Following new interventions launched by Govt. of NCT of Delhi:

- **Setting up of Incubation Centres**

- GNCTD has approved the State Incubation Policy for 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 GNCTD to each technical & higher educational institutions for setting up of requisite infrastructure, computing resources and for creating environment for collaboration and innovation. As per the Incubation Policy, section 8 Companies has 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.
- Students studying in the higher technical institution where Incubation Centres got set up are learning entrepreneurial skills and they are getting information about completion of various formalities for start-up business. Established business companies are also invited to guide them to meet their initial challenges. About 40 proposals have been accepted and supported in their venture. 04 companies are initiated by the students of Delhi Technological University (DTU) by involving 20 students in these companies. Seven Incubation teams of students of NSIT have finalized details of their start-up companies in different fields. About 11 companies are associated with the Incubation Centre set up in IIIT. The Incubation Centre organized a start up fair where around 30 start-ups across Delhi, NCR participated and presented their business proposals with an intention to hire students for a short internship during summers. The ventures are also supported to participate in Internet Day 2017 and showcase their products. Incubation Centre of IIIT,

Delhi has onboard panel and advisors who are Industry experts in various domains. The other legal processes for registration are outsourced. The four start up proposals are finalized by the Incubation Centre set up in Indira Gandhi Delhi Technological University for Women. The Incubation Centre set up in Ambedkar University had identified 6 candidates for Incubation. About 40 business proposals were received in Incubation Centres set up in Shaheed Sukhdev College of Business Studies during last 5 months. Out of which, 11 business proposals were finally evaluated by Investment Committee and the candidates have been asked to form their respective companies. The Incubation Centre has organized orientation centre for students for start ups, entrepreneurship and also working on potential MOU.

- **Industrial Collaboration for Institutional Upliftment**

- i) During last two years, fifteen Modern State of the Art workshops / Labs were developed in various technical Institutions under DTTE in collaboration with industrial partners by using CSR funds for sharing technical knowhow and global industrial standards.
- ii) Maruti Suzuki India Limited (MSIL) has established an ultra modern workshop for automobile training at ITI Pusa. MSIL adopted ITI Mangolpuri under PPP and is organising training of trainers programme for the teachers and students. There has been positive impact on placement and all the trainees (about 179) of the first batch of auto body and auto body paint have been placed by MSIL authorised dealers. ITI Pusa has been recognised as the best ITI of Delhi with the best industry collaboration and placement records.
- iii) A MOU with Indraprastha Gas Limited (IGL) has been signed by the ITI Arab Ki Sarai, Nizamuddin, New Delhi for giving the theoretical and practical training including technical aspect of city gas distribution to the students studying in ITI by the IGL.

- **Introduction of B.Voc Programme in 09 Government Institute of Technology**

- i) To align higher education with the emerging skill needs of the society and incorporate the requirements of various industries, the Delhi Government 09 Polytechnic Institutions were upgraded into an Integrated Model for offering degree with multiple exit such as diploma vocational (D.Voc) / Advance Diploma to the youth of Delhi. This enable the pass out of B.Voc programme at various levels to contribute in the accelerating India's economy by gaining appropriate employment or becoming successful entrepreneurs. For this purpose, B.Voc course in ten disciplines with a total 950 seats were added. It has opened vertical path ways for skilled youth in ITI and Polytechnic for higher education at graduate level.

12.7 Delhi Skill Development Mission

- 12.7.1 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.
- 12.7.2 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 has 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. 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. Permanent Campus of the WCSC has been coming up at Joanapur at an estimated cost of Rs.254 crore.
- 13.2 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.

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, 2015-16 and 2016-17 a total of 1520, 307, 437, 519 and 402 respectively candidates have been trained by SSE in various vocational training programme.