

CHAPTER 15

EDUCATION

One of the famous quote by APJ Abdul Kalam is:

“Education is the most powerful weapon which you can use to change the world”.

The quality of human capital is the touchstone of education in any Society. A well-educated generation with a high literacy rate is equipped to undertake social, economic, and political responsibly with an overarching awareness of the global issues. Education in Delhi is poised at an interesting inflection point. On the one hand, it is set to shed an outdated model for the new National Education Policy 2020 and on the other, new digital methods of learning and innovative techniques of teaching is propelling it to global standards to create new benchmarks. Various initiatives being undertaken by the government are expected to ensure universal access to school education at all levels- pre-school to secondary, infrastructure upgrade, establish innovative centres of education, bring back dropouts into the mainstream, tracking of students and their learning levels, skill development through appropriate vocational courses, promote entrepreneurial mindset, adult literacy, and life-enrichment programs are some of the proposed ways for achieving this

Current Scenario:

- 1.2 Education is based on three-tier model which includes primary schools, followed by secondary schools and tertiary education at universities or other institutes of same level. Education Department of the Government of Delhi is a premier body which looks into the educational affairs. The Right to Education Act 2009 also describes children from the age of 6 to 14 have to compulsorily need to be educated. 25% of the seats in all private schools are also reserved for the under-privileged children. Tertiary education is administrated by the Directorate of Higher Education.
- 1.3 There are 5691 number of recognized schools in Delhi with approx enrolment of 44.76 lakh students. Delhi Govt. has a total of 1230 government and government-aided schools in Delhi, which is 21.61% of the total schools running in Delhi, whereas, the share of enrollment in government and government-aided schools is 37.18% of a total enrollment of all schools in Delhi during 2019-20. 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 the 2011 Census.

- 1.4 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.
- 1.5 “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.
- 1.6 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).

1.7 Available Infrastructure:

High quality infrastructure facilities in Delhi Government schools viz SMART classes, swimming pools, classroom libraries, vocational laboratories and other such facilities make them unparallel and comparable with private schools. 20 new pucca school buildings and more than 8000 additional classrooms have been constructed in existing school buildings to accommodate more students and to improve class student ratio. Installation of CCTV camera in each government school is under process. During 2019-20, out of 728 school buildings, installation of CCTV cameras in 459 schools has been completed. 4513 Number of classroom libraries has been set up in primary section. 733874 No. of books have been purchased for school libraries. All schools have separate toilets for boys and girls, drinking water facility, electricity connection and boundary wall.

1.8 Major Activities

- (i) 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.
- (ii) The implementation of RTE Act aimed at providing Compulsory quality elementary education to the children in the age group of 6-14 yrs has brought about a paradigm shift in the approach towards addressing the various issues which includes priority to strengthening of infrastructure, improvement in the quality of facilities in the schools, empowerment of Head of Schools, decentralisation in the decision making process, active involvement of parents, increased community participation etc. In this context Directorate of Education has taken many concerted initiatives such as taking up construction of new school buildings and additional class rooms to increase intake and ensure conducive Student Classroom Ratio (SCR), constituted elected School Management Committees (SMCs) and imparted training to the elected SMC members through SCERT to promote effective interaction regarding maintenance related issues.
- (iii) Admission of EWS&DG category students in Private Unaided Schools under RTE Act is being implemented in a very transparent manner by resorting to Computerised draw of lots in the right spirit of the said Act. During this period in the infra front construction of about 8k additional class rooms was completed & made them functional, taken up construction of another 12k additional class rooms which is in full swing. Further construction of about 20 new school buildings was completed with state of art facilities and proposals for launching of construction of about 30 more school buildings are in the pipeline. CCTVs have been installed in 459 school buildings and in 140 buildings the installation is in progress .The proposal to give selective feed to parents is also included under project. Up-gradation of infrastructure in the existing schools has also been taken up in phased manner.
- (iv) The initiatives in academics for elementary level include implementation of 'Buniyad' to focus on improving learning levels, introduction of Happiness Curriculum to make studies enjoyable and establishment of class room libraries to promote reading habit among students. 4513 Number of classroom libraries has been set up in primary section. 733874 No. of books have been purchased for school libraries.

- (v) DOE reached out to the students who have repeatedly failed IX/X class and are being denied admission in regular school due to being overage need to be tackled carefully to ensure their continued educational pursuits and avoid the threat of their dropout before completing secondary level of education implemented a flexible/and standardized academic option of NIOS board.
- (vi) DOE implemented scheme for promotion of English Speaking & learning skills through specialized institutions for the students of secondary level and for senior secondary level. The scheme for promotion of Entrepreneur mind set among students taken up for implementation from 2019-20 academic year.
- (vii) During COVID 19 pandemic DOE reached out to the students through online classes. Besides academic duties Teachers played exceptional role to be Corona warriors.
- (viii) 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 (82.61%) and higher secondary (97.92%) level during 2019-2020.
- (ix) 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.
- (x) There is still a long way to go in bringing complete transformation of highly qualitative, affordable and equitable education system with equal opportunities for all. There are many challenges in fulfilling the vision for quality and inclusive education as per the Sustainable Development Goals framework 2030. The quality deficit in education still exists at many levels, persistent school dropout; affordability of higher and technical education, providing equal opportunities to women, marginalized section some etc. Early childhood education suffers from inadequate outreach of facilities. In the area of higher and technical education, there is a serious shortage of seats. Higher education access needs to be improved and over-dependence on guest-teachers is required to be reduced.

- 1.9 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)

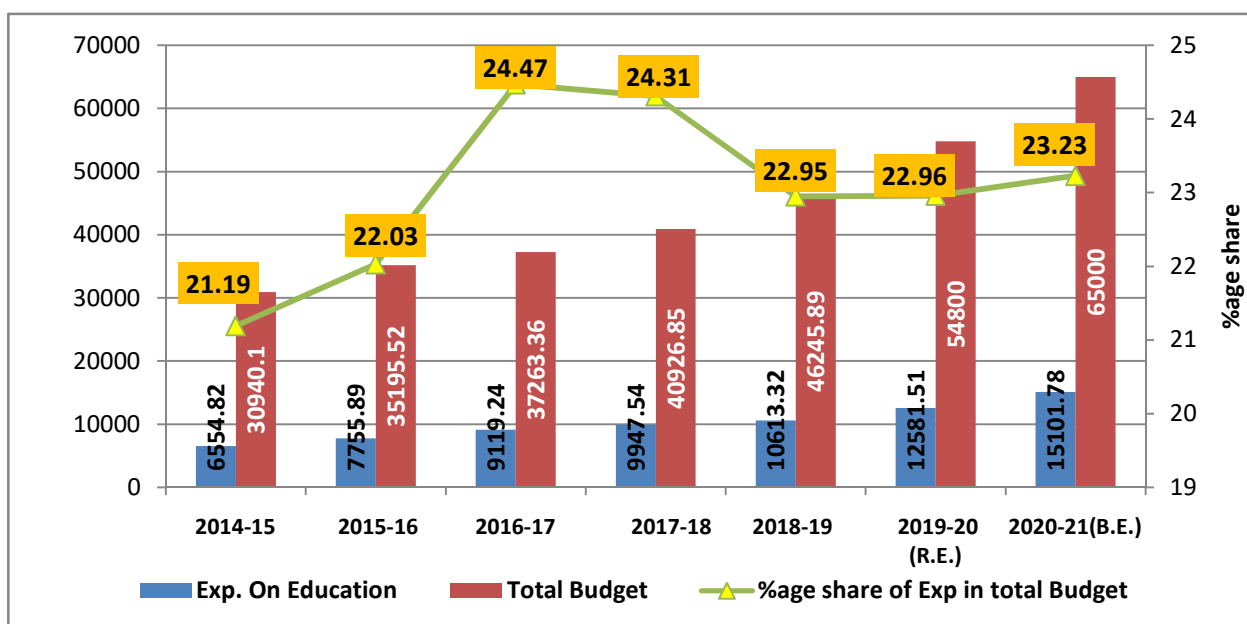
| S. No. | Years | Exp. on Education | Total Budget | %age share of Exp in total Budget | GSDP of Delhi at current prices | %age exp. On Education to GSDP of Delhi |
|--------|----------------|-------------------|--------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|---|
| 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 | 750962 | 1.41 |
| 6. | 2019-20 (R.E.) | 12581.51 | 54800.00 | 22.96 | 830872 | 1.51 |
| 7. | 2020-21(B.E.) | 15101.78 | 65000.00 | 23.23 | 798310 | 1.89 |

Source: - Budget Documents and DES

- 1.10 The total expenditure on education including sports, arts and culture increased from ₹ 6555 crore in 2014-15 to ₹ 15102 crore in 2020-21. The share of expenditure on Education to the total budget of the Delhi Govt. has increased from 21% in 2014-15 to 23% in 2020-21. The expenditure on education as a percentage to the Gross State Domestic Product of Delhi is 1.89 per cent in 2020-21. The year wise increase in expenditure on Education is shown in chart 15.1.

Chart 15.1

EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION



2. 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 2020-21, Delhi was at the top with 23.2% of its budget estimates earmarked for the education sector followed by Chhatisgarh (18.8%) and Assam (18.7%). The National Average was 14.7% in 2020-21.
- 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

(In %age)

| S. No | State | 2014-15 | 2015-16 | 2016-17 | 2017-18 | 2018-19 | 2019-20 (RE) | 2020-21 (BE) |
|-------|------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|
| 1. | Gujarat | 15.2 | 15.2 | 14.5 | 14.1 | 14.0 | 13.7 | 13.0 |
| 2. | Haryana | 16.9 | 12.3 | 13.7 | 13.4 | 13.2 | 13.7 | 15.9 |
| 3. | Karnataka | 14.3 | 13.6 | 12.5 | 12.0 | 11.4 | 12.5 | 12.2 |
| 4. | Kerala | 16.4 | 16.0 | 16.2 | 16.3 | 15.1 | 14.3 | 13.6 |
| 5. | Maharashtra | 19.2 | 19.2 | 17.7 | 17.0 | 15.6 | 16.0 | 16.8 |
| 6. | Assam | 24.7 | 25.5 | 22.0 | 21.6 | 21.8 | 18.1 | 18.7 |
| 7. | Himachal Pradesh | 17.7 | 16.3 | 15.2 | 17.6 | 16.5 | 16.4 | 16.9 |
| 8. | Chhattisgarh | 20.2 | 18.6 | 19.6 | 18.5 | 17.4 | 17.3 | 18.8 |
| 9. | Tamil Nadu | 15.8 | 15.5 | 13.0 | 14.4 | 13.9 | 13.8 | 13.9 |
| 10. | Uttar Pradesh | 15.0 | 15.5 | 16.7 | 14.8 | 12.4 | 12.6 | 12.9 |
| 11. | Delhi | 21.2 | 21.8 | 24.2 | 24.2 | 22.8 | 22.9 | 23.2 |
| | All India | 16.0 | 15.3 | 14.7 | 15.0 | 14.4 | 14.3 | 14.7 |

Source: - State Budget Analysis Report (27 October'2020) 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 the 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 |
|-----------|---------------------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1 | Educational Institutions | | | | | | |
| | Pre Primary+ Primary | 2806 | 2779 | 2735 | 2745 | 2718 | 2682 |
| | Middle | 933 | 940 | 933 | 905 | 872 | 867 |
| | Secondary | 385 | 393 | 400 | 374 | 367 | 359 |
| | Senior Secondary | 1674 | 1684 | 1704 | 1736 | 1769 | 1783 |
| | Total | 5798 | 5796 | 5772 | 5760 | 5726 | 5691 |
| 2 | Enrolment in Schools (in Lakh) | | | | | | |
| | Pre Primary+ Primary | 20.83 | 21.02 | 20.83 | 20.63 | 20.79 | 21.08 |
| | Middle | 11.16 | 11.20 | 11.27 | 11.21 | 11.23 | 11.39 |
| | Secondary | 6.52 | 6.92 | 7.41 | 7.00 | 7.31 | 7.27 |
| | Senior Secondary | 5.62 | 5.16 | 4.92 | 5.09 | 4.86 | 5.02 |
| | Total | 44.13 | 44.30 | 44.43 | 43.93 | 44.19 | 44.76 |
| 3. | Teachers | | | | | | |
| | Pre Primary+ Primary | 29708 | 29577 | 28989 | 28048 | 27662 | 27040 |
| | Middle | 11741 | 12315 | 12657 | 12392 | 12431 | 12905 |
| | Secondary | 9370 | 10292 | 9401 | 9512 | 9805 | 9829 |
| | Senior Secondary | 88661 | 93909 | 97224 | 97291 | 105848 | 107944 |
| | Total | 139480 | 146093 | 148271 | 147243 | 155746 | 157718 |
| 4 | Student-Teacher Ratio | 32 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 28 | 28 |

Source: Directorate of Education, GNCTD

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

5.1 Delhi Govt. has a total of 1230 government and government-aided schools in Delhi, which is 21.61% of the total schools running in Delhi, whereas, the share of enrollment in government and government-aided schools is 37.18% of total enrollment of all schools in Delhi during 2019-20.

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 |
|----------|-----------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| A | No. of Delhi Govt. Schools | 1007 | 1011 | 1017 | 1019 | 1022 | 1026 |
| | Total Enrolment (in lakh) | 15.42 | 15.09 | 15.28 | 14.81 | 14.98 | 15.19 |
| | Boys | 7.40 | 7.14 | 7.18 | 6.91 | 7.01 | 7.13 |
| | Girls | 8.02 | 7.95 | 8.10 | 7.90 | 7.97 | 8.00 |
| B | No. of Govt. Aided Schools | 211 | 211 | 211 | 208 | 207 | 204 |
| | Total Enrolment (in lakh) | 1.63 | 1.68 | 1.57 | 1.55 | 1.49 | 1.45 |
| | Boys | 0.87 | 0.85 | 0.83 | 0.82 | 0.78 | 0.75 |
| | Girls | 0.76 | 0.83 | 0.74 | 0.73 | 0.71 | 0.70 |

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 |
|-------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Playgrounds | 85.8 | 87.4 | 87.37 | 88.06 | 85.89 | 88.28 |
| Boundary wall | 99.4 | 99.5 | 99.90 | 99.88 | 100 | 100.00 |
| Girls Toilets | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100.00 |
| Boys Toilets | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100.00 |
| Drinking Water Facility | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100.00 |
| Electricity Connection | 99.9 | 99.9 | 99.90 | 100 | 100 | 100.00 |
| Computer Facility* | 81 | 83.9 | 87.18 | 88.82 | 89.26 | 97.56 |

Source: Elementary Education in India, DISE Publications, NUPEA

* Computer Facility: - Out of 1230 DOE and DOE Aided schools, ICT & CAL information is given for 1200 schools.

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 2018-19, the Gross Enrolment Ratio in Primary Education in Delhi was 120.15% as compared to 101.25% at all India level.

Statement 15.6
GROSS ENROLMENT RATIO FOR ACADEMIC YEAR 2018-19

| Education Level | Delhi | | | All India | | |
|------------------|--------|--------|--------|-----------|--------|--------|
| | Boys | Girls | Total | Boys | Girls | Total |
| Primary | 118.7 | 121.85 | 120.15 | 100.76 | 101.78 | 101.25 |
| Upper Primary | 117.99 | 122.72 | 120.15 | 87 | 88.54 | 87.74 |
| Elementary | 118.43 | 122.18 | 120.15 | 95.52 | 96.72 | 96.1 |
| Secondary | 107.67 | 113.66 | 110.43 | 76.87 | 76.93 | 76.90 |
| Higher Secondary | 66.94 | 73.94 | 70.07 | 49.49 | 50.84 | 50.14 |

Source: UDISE+ Reports

- 6.3 **NET ENROLMENT RATIO-** It may be seen from the table below that Delhi's position in NER during 2018-19 is much higher than the National Average of 89.14. Thus, the above tables show that Delhi is far ahead in terms of GER and NER with All India figures.

Statement 15.7
NET ENROLMENT RATIO ACADEMIC YEAR 2018-19

| Education Level | Delhi | | | All India | | |
|------------------|-------|-------|-------|-----------|-------|-------|
| | Boys | Girls | Total | Boys | Girls | Total |
| Primary | 100 | 100 | 100 | 88.54 | 89.81 | 89.14 |
| Upper Primary | 90.83 | 94.93 | 92.71 | 68.16 | 69.90 | 68.99 |
| Elementary | 97.39 | 100 | 98.92 | 80.78 | 82.19 | 81.46 |
| Secondary | 67.91 | 73.12 | 70.31 | 48.24 | 49.00 | 48.60 |
| Higher Secondary | 43.14 | 47.48 | 45.08 | 29.99 | 31.65 | 30.78 |

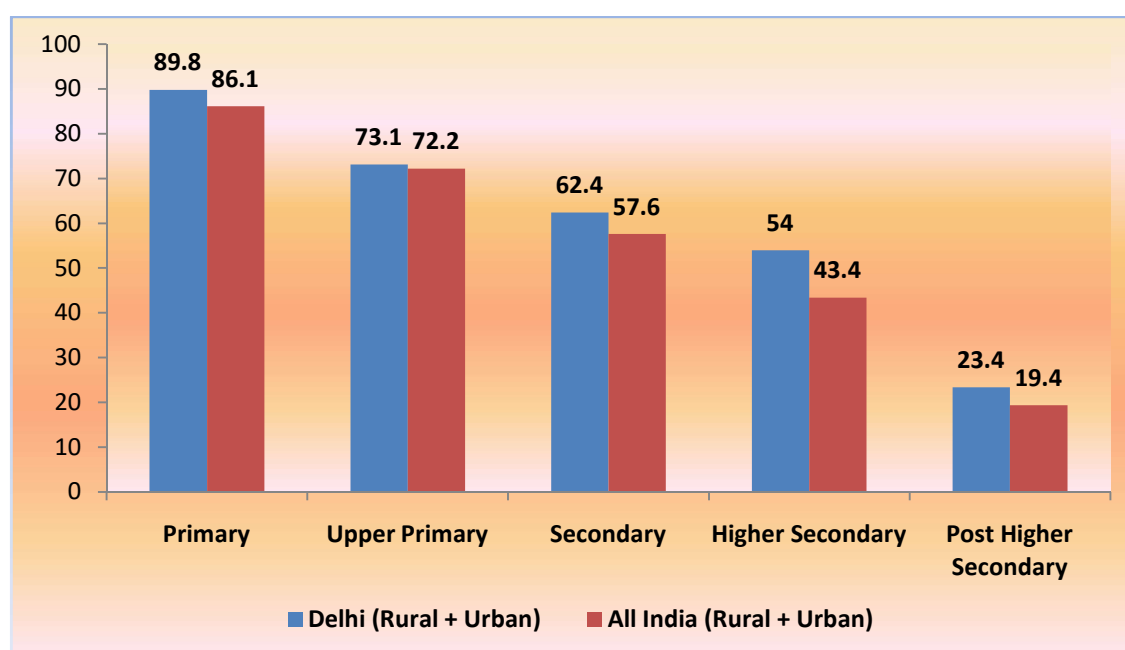
- 6.4 As per the 75th NSS Survey (July 2017-June 2018), the Net Attendance ratio of Delhi and all India is depicted in Statement 15.8

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 2019-20 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 |

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) whereas the said share of enrollment at secondary and Sr. secondary level has increased from 29.08% (in 2014-15) to 31.90% (in 2019-20). This analysis clearly indicate that the parent preference to get primary and middle level education of their children from private sector school is increasing continuously. Also, the share of enrollment at Secondary and Sr. secondary level in private schools to the total enrollment is increasing but comparatively at slow pace.

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 2014-2020 is presented in the statement 15.11:

Statement 15.11

PASS PERCENTAGE OF CBSE RESULTS IN DELHI & INDIA: 2014 to 2020

| S. No. | Area / Class Level | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 |
|-----------|--------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. | | | | | | | | |
| Delhi | Secondary | 98.81 | 95.81 | 89.25 | 92.44 | 68.90 | 71.58 | 82.61 |
| | Sr. Secondary | 88.67 | 88.11 | 88.91 | 88.27 | 90.64 | 94.24 | 97.92 |
| 2. | | | | | | | | |
| All India | Secondary | 98.87 | 97.32 | 96.21 | 93.06 | 86.70 | 91.10 | 91.46 |
| | Sr. Secondary | 82.66 | 82.00 | 83.05 | 82.02 | 83.01 | 83.40 | 88.78 |

Source: - Delhi Statistical Handbook, 2020 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 initiative like 'Chunauti 2018' and subsequently 'Mission Buniyad' to improve the learning skills of students of Govt. schools.

Statement 15.12
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. | 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 | 750962 | 1.31 |
| 6. | 2019-20 (R.E.) | 11701.44 | 54800.00 | 21.35 | 830872 | 1.41 |
| 7. | 2020-21 (B.E.) | 13867.46 | 65000.00 | 21.33 | 798310 | 1.74 |

Source: - Budget Documents and DES

The Education expenditure to the Gross State Domestic Product of Delhi is the highest at 1.74% in 2020-21.

10. Per Student Expenditure on Education

In Delhi, the per student per annum expenditure incurred by the government on education has increased to ₹ 78,082 in 2020-21 from ₹ 50,812 in 2016-17. 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

(In ₹)

| Year | 2014-15 | 2015-16 | 2016-17 | 2017-18 | 2018-19 | 2019-20 (RE) | 2020-21 (BE) |
|----------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Expenditure (Per Annum) | 36041 | 42806 | 50812 | 56288 | 59730 | 70321 | 78082 |

Note: Expenditure based on aggregate expenditure both Revenue & Capital

11. Initiatives for improving the Quality of Education in Delhi during 2019-20:

- **Entrepreneurship Development Programme:**
The scheme was introduced for students in the academic session 2019-20. Under this programme student of class XI & XII are provided Entrepreneurship Seed Money of ₹ 1000 per student for business plan development for starting Entrepreneurship Around 8 lakh students have been benefitted under the scheme during 2019-20.
- **Pratibha Fellowship for Promotion of Digital Learning (Govt. schools/RPVV):**
The scheme aims to provide computer tablets to students who secured 80 percent or more marks in class 10th Board Exam & all the students of class XI & XII of schools under RPVV & SOE. 10949 such students have been provided computer tablets in 2019-20.
- **Happiness curriculum:**
Happiness Curriculum is developing the ability in children to focus on their education, as well as, their relationships and behavior with parents in the family, with their classmates etc. They have become more self confident and emotionally strong through Happiness Curriculum. The scheme has been implemented in all Govt. schools of DoE and approx.7.95 lakh students have been benefitted during 2019-20.
- A new scheme was launched by DOE to improve English speaking and Communicative skills of Govt. school students by outsourcing the project to a specialized agency. During 2019-20, special classes were conducted for approx. 40,000 students for development of spoken English skills and Communicative Competence.
- During Summer holidays, classes were conducted on daily basis to improve basic reading, writing and arithmetic along with art and craft, music, role play etc. 2.28 lakh students participated in Summer Camps organized by Delhi Govt. schools.
- To develop the reading habit of Govt. school students, 4513 Number of classroom libraries have been set up in primary section and 7.34 lakh books have been purchased for school libraries.

11.1 Achievements in respect of School Education during 2019-20

Results-

- At 12th Level Govt. Schools recorded pass percentage of 97.92% during academic session 2019-20 as compared to 94.24% in 2018-19.
- At the 10th level pass percentage of Govt. schools is 82.61% during academic session 2019-20 as compared to 71.58% in 2018-19.

Training-

- (i) Intensive training was given to all newly appointed HOSs and Teachers by SCERT under in house programs as well as SSA sponsored modules and their number taken together comes to 1,39,588 during 2019-20.
- (ii) The initiatives of mentor teachers program yielded encouraging results in improving the quality of instruction at school level.
- (iii) All Teachers of DOE schools have been given Tablets for online use of 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.

- 790 Special Training Centres (STCs) have been set up for mainstreaming of Out of School children
- 36768 teachers have been trained under SSA.
- 30866 numbers of children enrolled at STCs.

EWS Admission:

- During 2019-20, under RTE Act, 35962 students of EWS and DG category have taken admission in the private unaided schools on the basis of online lottery as compared to 32455 EWS admissions in 2018-19.

Strengthening of Physical Infrastructure

- Installation of CCTVs at all Delhi Govt. schools is in progress, CCTV cameras have been installed in 459 school buildings out of 728 school buildings.

Student Welfare

- Under the scheme "Free Supply of Text Books", total beneficiaries are 16,77,764 for the year 2019-20 for Delhi Govt. and Aided Schools out of which

13,10,578 beneficiaries ADHAR seeded and 3,67,186 beneficiaries through ECS during 2019-20.

- Under the scheme “Subsidy for School Uniform to Students” total beneficiaries were 17,12,198 for Delhi Govt. and Aided Schools, out of which, 13,21,617 beneficiaries were AADHAR seeded and 390581 beneficiaries through ECS during 2019-20.

Scholarship Schemes

- All Muslims and Buddhists/Neo Buddhists student whose parental income does not exceed ₹ 2 lakh per annum are provided financial assistance of ₹ 500/- p.a. to the student of Class 1 to 8 and ₹ 1000/- p.a to the student of Class 9 to 12. During 2019-20, 2.57 lakh Educationally/ Economically Backward Minorities students were given financial Assistance through Aadhar based DBT.
- Under the scheme “Chief Minister Scholarship for Meritorious Students”, ₹ 2500/- per annum is given to students of class VII- XII in Govt. schools who secure (80% and above marks) in preceding class. There is no income limit for this scheme. 29508 students of class VII to XII were provided ₹ 2500/- through DBT during 2019-20.

12. Achievements during 2020-21

- (i) During 2020-21, due to pandemic of Covid-19 the schools have organized online classes for the benefits of students of Govt. schools. Teacher trainings were also organized online.
- (ii) During 2020-21, the science stream was introduced at senior secondary level 6 schools and commerce stream in 3 schools. Besides this, additional new subjects at senior secondary level were introduced in 76 schools to give wide choice to the students.
- (iii) DoE conducted centralized online draw of lots for admission of EWS and DG category students in r/o about 45000 students in private and aided schools.
- (iv) Despite Covid-19, the schools distributed text books to students of class 1st to 8th and provided sanitary napkins to the girl students.
- (v) Online Live Entrepreneurship Interaction (LEI) sessions are being conducted by SCERT regularly (once in every two weeks) where successful entrepreneurs share their journeys and challenges with the students.
- (vi) To learn more about local and national heritage, 60 schools have been selected for setting up of the heritage club.
- (vii) Interactive voice response (IVR) messages were forwarded to students @ 3

days in a week regarding Happiness curriculum (mind fullness) in April and May 2020. Youtube sessions were also held by the happiness district coordinators for students and parents in the month of April 2020 for 15 days. A series of live telecast of happiness curriculum has also been started on Facebook.

- (viii) In Govt. senior secondary schools of DoE out of approx. 164000 students of class 12th, approx. 108976 students attended one on one counseling through educational and vocational guidance counsellors. This helped parents and children to make an informed choice of career. In this regard, the CGCC portal also gives upto date career information, admission notifications of various courses along with scholarships to the students.
- (ix) As per direction of Ministry of Education, GOI regarding implementation of Mid-Day-Meal during the COVID period, food security allowances to all eligible students were paid for the month of March 2020 to June 2020 in lieu of cooked food. For the period July to December 2020 kits of dry ration are being provided to the students in lieu of MDM.

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 Institution, setting up of incubation centres and inculcating entrepreneurial talents among students. Promotion of skill development is the priority area of the Government by upgrading institutions to attain global standards.

The budget allocation for the Higher Education has been increased from ₹ 393 crore in 2019-20 to ₹ 593 crore in financial year 2020-21.

- 13.2 There are total 222 higher educational institutions in Delhi in the year 2020-21. More capacity in higher educational institutions has been planned through introduction of new courses and intake capacities.

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 - AISHE portal 2019-20 and Universities website.

Note: Increase/decrease in number of colleges is due to affiliation given to colleges in 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 remaining 13% are Universities/ Deemed Universities/ Institute of National Importance.

Statement 15.15

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

(In lakh)

| Year | Total enrolment in Higher Education | | Women enrolment | | %age of women enrolment | |
|---------|-------------------------------------|--------|-----------------|--------|-------------------------|-------|
| | Delhi | India | Delhi | India | Delhi | 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 | 10.99 | 362.53 | 5.43 | 177.19 | 49.41 | 48.88 |

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 | India |
| Under Graduate | 0.91 | 0.96 |
| Post Graduate | 1.51 | 1.32 |
| PG Diploma | 0.76 | 0.84 |
| M. Phil | 1.03 | 1.65 |
| Ph. D | 0.86 | 0.82 |
| Diploma | 0.82 | 0.52 |
| Certificate | 0.65 | 1.17 |
| Integrated | 0.49 | 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 table that the GPI in Delhi at the educational level of Post-Graduate, Ph.D and Diploma are better than the National level.

13.6 Major Highlight in respect of Higher Education for 2019-20

- **Construction of East Campus of Guru Gobind Singh Indraprastha University (GGSIPU) at Surajmal Vihar:** 70% work of project has been completed. The target for completion of project is December, 2020

- **Construction of projects of Ambedkar University, Delhi (AUD):**

Consultants have been appointed for both the campuses (Dheerpur and Rohini). Master Plan and building layout plans for both the projects have been approved and have been submitted to Local bodies for statutory approvals. The proposed date of start of the projects is January 2021 and accordingly, the proposed date of completion is September 2023.

- **Academic achievements for AUD:**
 - PhD programme in Education has been launched during the session 2019-20.
 - The Teacher Education Unit (TEU) designed and launched six Continuous Professional Development (CPD) Courses for educators.
 - Centre for Community Knowledge organized Launch of the Oral History programme, a collaboration between AUD and Delhi Archives at India International Centre.

- **National Law University:** National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC) has accredited National Law University, Delhi, 'A Grade' with a CGPA of 3.59 on a four point scale. NLU, Delhi has been ranked 2nd in the Law Category in the NIRF ranking 2019 by MHRD,GOI.

- **State Fee Regulatory Committee (SFRC):** The 5th State Fee Regulatory Committee has been constituted for the purpose of determining fee for various courses in privately managed institutions offering different courses under Guru Gobind Singh Indraprastha University, GNCT of Delhi. 5th SFRC has also been notified in the official gazette of Delhi Government.

- **Merit Cum Means Linked Financial Assistance Scheme of “Delhi Higher Education Aid Trust”** – Under the scheme, Financial Assistance is provided to students enrolled in Under Graduate courses in 7 State Universities and their affiliated colleges. Students having National Food Security Card may avail assistance equal 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 lakh may avail benefit equal to 25% of tuition fee. During 2019-20, financial assistance amounting to ₹ 24.01 crore was provided to 3760 students under the scheme.

- Delhi Higher Education and Skill Development Guarantee Scheme of ‘Delhi Higher Education and Skill Development Credit Guarantee Fund Trust’- under the scheme, Education loan upto ₹ 10 lakh is provided to economically weaker students for pursuing higher education in Delhi and higher education institutions located outside Delhi (within India). An amount of ₹ 73.39 lakhs was given as financial assistance to 18 students during 2019-20 under the scheme.

14. TECHNICAL EDUCATION

- 14.1 Technical education facilitates the acquisition of practical and applied skills as well as basic scientific knowledge. It is therefore a planned program of courses and learning experiences that begins with exploration of career options, supports basic academic and life skills.
- 14.2 The Government has accorded high priority to the development of technical education and skill development education sector and for this purpose, has initiated a number of measures to augment higher education infrastructure, increasing intake capacity of students, introducing new courses, developing entrepreneurship abilities among students, setting up of Incubation Centers etc. In the recent years, GNCTD has put concerted efforts for significant expansion in higher education institutions and technical institutions such as ITI, Polytechnics, World Class Skill Development Centers, setting up of Delhi Skill and Entrepreneurship University for better access and to Improve quality of higher and technical education. Institutions are to attain competitiveness at the global level by narrowing quality gaps in terms of equipment, teaching methods, infrastructure, curriculum, etc. GNCTD has promoted technical Institutes and Universities to do more and more researches by providing exclusive research grants and for faculty development programmes.
- 14.3 Delhi has 05 state technical universities, one skill university and 77 technical institutes imparting technical & professional education at various levels including certificates, diploma and degree up to Ph.D. Seat availability in technical education with respect to the number of aspirants has always been a challenge. Delhi Government has been constantly working to address this issue by augmenting the available infrastructure for accommodating increased intake capacity. A number of initiatives have been taken by the Govt. of NCT of Delhi in recent years that include setting up of 25 World Class Skill Development Centres, increasing intake capacity, faculty development programmes. To promote entrepreneurship in Delhi Incubation Policies was launched in Technical Education Department.
- 14.4 **Delhi Technological University (DTU)**, formerly known as the 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 2020-21 is 5,000.

- 14.5 **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 be *be a premiere 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 2020-21 the intake capacity of the university is 1696.
- 14.6 **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. It's 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 2020-21 is 530.
- 14.7 **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. 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 a PhD. The intake capacity of the university during 2020-21 is 1113.
- 14.8 **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

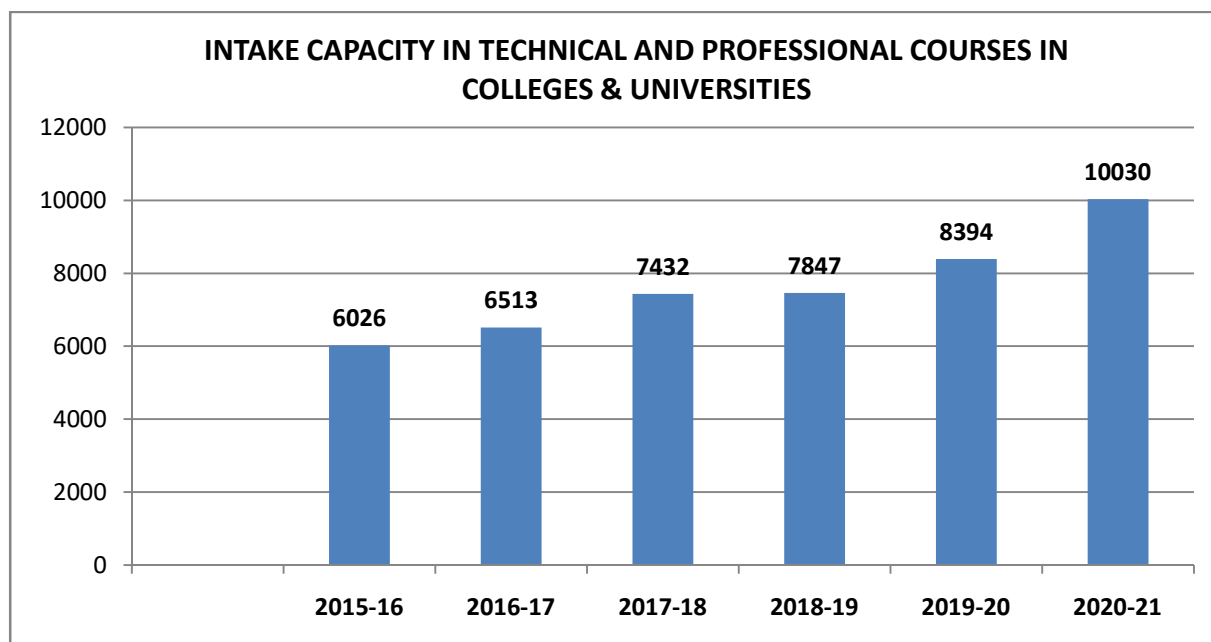
culture, focused research groups, and innovative education programs. IIIT-Delhi currently has six departments viz.; Computer Science, Electronics and Communication, Computational Biology, Human Centered Design, Social Science and Humanities, and Mathematics. The Institute is moving forward as a community and is firmly on the path to, sustainability and transformation, and thus becoming a globally respected and recognized institution. During 2020-21 it has an intake capacity of 859.

15. 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 10030 in 2020-21 i.e. by 66.4%.

Statement 15.17

INTAKE CAPACITY IN TECHNICAL AND PROFESSIONAL COURSES IN COLLEGES & UNIVERSITIES

| S. No. | Institutes | 2015-16 | 2016-17 | 2017-18 | 2018-19 | 2019-20 | 2020-21 |
|--------|--|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|
| 1 | Delhi Technological University(DTU) | 2534 | 2843 | 3689 | 3814 | 3790 | 5000 |
| 2 | Netaji Subhash University of Technology (NSUT) | 1005 | 1033 | 1051 | 1175 | 1521 | 1696 |
| 3 | Indira Gandhi Delhi Technical University for Women (IGDTUW) | 564 | 689 | 689 | 618 | 710 | 1113 |
| 4 | Indraprastha Institute of Information Technology Delhi (IIIT-D) | 337 | 444 | 546 | 612 | 660 | 859 |
| 5 | G B Pant Engineering College | 225 | 225 | 180 | 210 | 220 | Nil |
| 6 | Ambedkar Institute of Advanced Communication Technologies & Research | 252 | 252 | 252 | 252 | 270 | -- |
| 7 | Ch. Brahm Prakash Govt. Engineering College | 185 | 148 | 120 | 134 | 180 | 250 |
| 8 | Delhi Institute of Tool Engineering | 258 | 258 | 258 | 138 | 140 | 180 |
| 9 | Delhi Institute of Pharmaceutical Science & Research | 227 | 215 | 235 | 241 | 150 | -- |
| 10 | Delhi Pharmaceutical Science & Research University | 156 | 175 | 173 | 310 | 410 | 530 |
| 11 | College of Art | 283 | 231 | 239 | 343 | 343 | 402 |
| | Total | 6026 | 6513 | 7432 | 7847 | 8394 | 10030 |

Chart 15.3

16. Out of 83 Technical Institutes/Universities, 77 are of Diploma/ Certificate level technical Institutions detail of which is given in the statement 15.18:

Statement 15.18**TECHNICAL INSTITUTES IN DELHI DURING 2015-16 to 2020-21**

| S. No | Technical Institutes | 2015-16 | 2016-17 | 2017-18 | 2018-19 | 2019-20 | 2020-21 |
|-------|---------------------------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|-----------|-----------|
| 1. | Industrial Training Institutes | 17 | 19 | 19 | 19 | 19 | 19 |
| 2. | Industrial Training Centers | 61 | 63 | 63 | 63 | 40 | 33 |
| 3. | Basic Training Centers | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | NA |
| 4. | Commercial Section Institutes | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | -- |
| 5. | Institute of Technology (Polytechnic) | 20 | 19 | 19 | 19 | 19 | 18 |
| 6. | World Class Skill Development Centre | 1 | 1 | 1 | 7 | 7 | 7 |
| | Total | 101 | 104 | 104 | 110 | 87 | 77 |

Source: - Directorate of Technical Education, GNCTD.

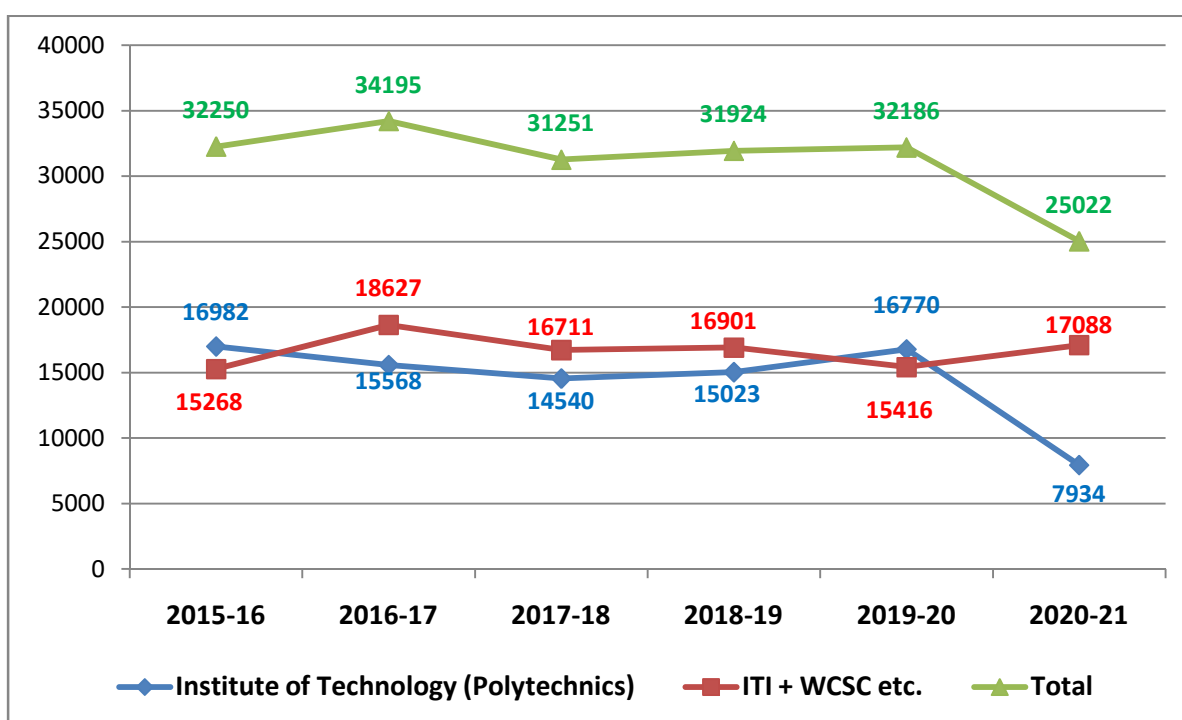
17. The intake capacity of students in technical institutes during 2015-16 to 2020-2021 is presented in Statement 15.19.

Statement 15.19
INTAKE CAPACITY OF STUDENTS IN TECHNICAL INSTITUTES of DELHI:
2015-16 to 2020-21

| S. N | Technical Institutes | 2015-16 | 2016-17 | 2017-18 | 2018-19 | 2019-20 | 2020-21 |
|------|--|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| 1. | Industrial Training Institutes | 11675 | 12771 | 11672 | 11792 | 10241 | 10960 |
| 2. | Industrial Training Centers | 2610 | 4427 | 3747 | 3672 | 3720 | 6128 |
| 3. | Basic Training Centers | 530 | 681 | 680 | 754 | 765 | NA |
| 4. | Commercial Section Institutes | 90 | 118 | 0 | 0 | 0 | -- |
| 5. | Institute of Technology (Polytechnics) | 16982 | 15568 | 14540 | 15023 | 16770 | 7934 |
| 6. | World Class Skills Development Centre | 363 | 630 | 612 | 683 | 690 | Nil |
| | Total | 32250 | 34195 | 31251 | 31924 | 32186 | 25022 |

18. During the academic year 2019-20 Delhi govt. introduced M.Voc programs in 03 Institutes of Technology, namely, Meerabai Institute of Technology, Pusa Institute of Technology and Guru Nanak Dev Institute of Technology with the intake capacity of 25 in each institute. This has been done to create opportunities of higher education for B.Voc students.

Chart 15.4
INTAKE CAPACITY IN ITI COURSES AND POLYTECHNICS



19 Setting up of Incubation Centres

GNCTD 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 Centers have been set up. The established incubation centers aim to create more than 500 companies over the period of five years. 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 an environment for collaboration and innovation. As per Section 5 of Incubation Policy, Companies has been created to act as Holding Company for Incubators and enter into MOU with participating institutes to facilitate setting up of Incubation Centers within the campus. In total 122 Incubates are working in Incubator till date and it is expected that in 2020-21 some Start-Ups will be successfully transitioned to the market.

20 Industrial Collaboration for Institutional Upliftment

- i) In the modern era, educational & training institutes need to function in collaboration with industries so that latest practices adopted by world may be included in the curriculum. To create a industry ready workforce, around 30 modern state of the art workshops/labs were developed in collaboration with prominent industrial partners including Maruti Suzuki India Ltd., Daikin, Havels, Siemens, Tata Strive, Hero Motor Corp, TVS, Samsung, Oriental Insurance, LG Electronics, IGL, Hotel Crown Plaza, Mahindra & Mahindra, Jaguar, Etasha Society, Teach India, Tata Motors, Hundai Motors, Honda Motor Cycle, JJ Impex Krishna Labels, Tech Mahindra Foundation etc.
- ii) An Advance diploma in Automotive Mechatronics course has been started in collaboration with Mercedes Benz at G.B. Pant Institutes of Technology (GBPIT), New Delhi.
- iii) There has been positive impact of above collaborations on training and placements. ITI Pusa was recognized as the best ITI of Delhi with the best industry collaboration and placement records in 2017. Delhi has been adjudged the BEST STATE- “winner of running shield” under craftsmen Training Scheme by Directorate General of Training, Ministry of Skill Development & Entrepreneurship, Govt. of India in 2018.

21 New Initiatives

- **Research Grant Scheme:** To promote research and development, a Research Grant Scheme by giving matching grants to all those academic institutions which generate their funds for the research purposes from the industry or any other endowments, has been started. Institutions like IIIT-D, DTU, NSUT, IGDTUW etc. are benefitted under the scheme.

- **Delhi Skill & Entrepreneurship University** has been established vide Delhi Act 04 of 2020. It aims to provide quality education in applied sciences and skill education in various disciplines of education. The university will design and impart skills oriented programs to address the challenges of developing trained employable human resources for national growth. Inter disciplinary education programs and research will be promoted in the university to achieve excellence. World class standard of training & teaching and integrated research will be established to provide opportunities for flexible lifelong learning systems. University will not only focus on imparting higher education to its students but will also promote entrepreneurship development initiatives so that inspiring ecosystem, favourable for adoption of innovative practices be created to help setting up of business incubators leading to creation of job providers instead of job seekers.

22. **World Class Skill Development Centers**

A WCSC was developed in collaboration with Institute of Technical Education Singapore in the campus of ITI Vivek Vihar, which is in operation since 2013. Since this center has been recognized as successful model of skill development matching with global standards, GNCTD decided to establish 25 more such centers. Out of which 06 WCSC have been operational since 2019-20 with seating capacity 1440 per annum offering training programmes in Hospitality Operation, Retail Services, Web Developer, Digital Marketing, Finance Executive, Food Production, Beauty & Wellness Consultant, Sport Fitness & Yoga Application, Sport Digitalization & Performance Management, Digital Marketing & Data Analysis.

All the WCSCs have been integrated with newly established Delhi Skill & Entrepreneurship University (DSEU) vide notification dated 20.01.2021. Hence all these centres will now be operational under the DSEU.