

CHAPTER 15

EDUCATION

One of the famous quote by Mahatma Gandhi, the Father of the nation is: *"By education I mean an all-round drawing out of the best in the child and man-body, mind and spirit."*

- 1.1 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.
- 1.2 "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.
- 1.3 High quality infrastructure facilities in government schools, SMART classes, swimming pools, classroom libraries, vocational laboratories and other such facilities in Delhi's government schools are now unparallel and comparable with private schools. 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 (71.58%) and higher secondary (94.24%) level during 2018-2019.

- 1.4 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.
- 15.5 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 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.
- 15.6 Prime focus of the Government may be discerned from the trend of investment in education sector depicted in the table below:

Statement 15.1

EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION AS PERCENTAGE OF GSDP OF DELHI

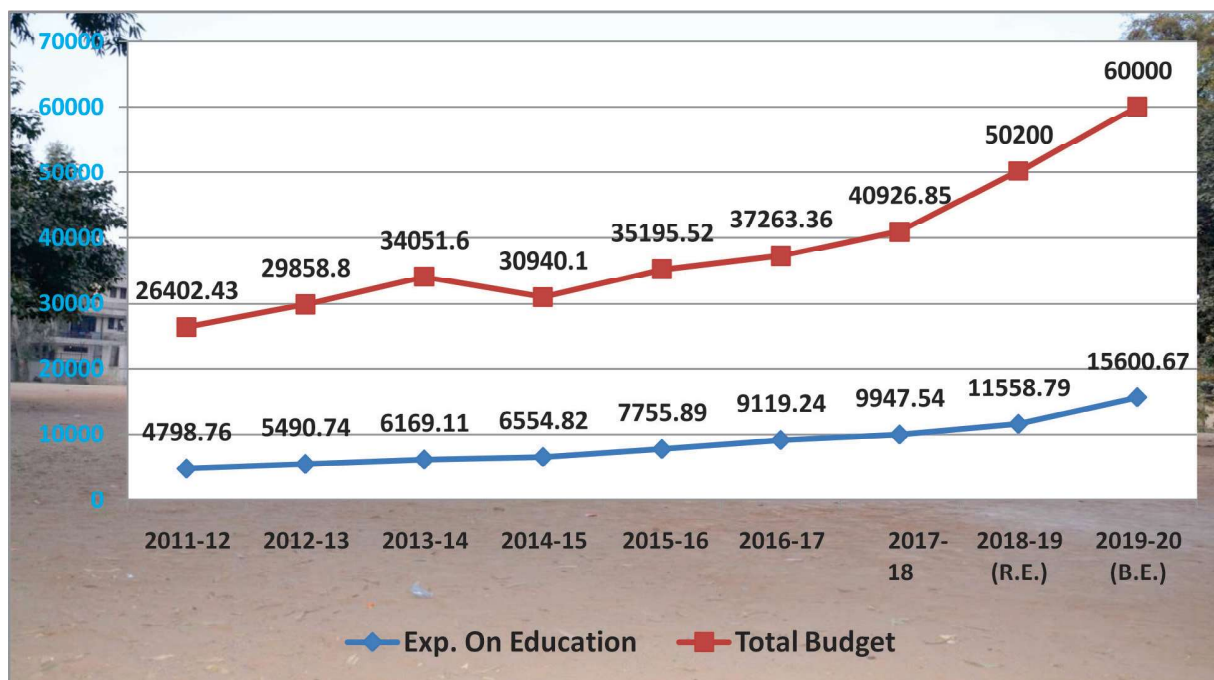
(₹ in Crore)

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.	2011-12	4798.76	26402.43	18.18	343798	1.40
2.	2012-13	5490.74	29858.80	18.39	391388	1.40
3.	2013-14	6169.11	34051.60	18.12	443960	1.39
4.	2014-15	6554.82	30940.10	21.19	494803	1.32
5.	2015-16	7755.89	35195.52	22.03	550804	1.41
6.	2016-17	9119.24	37263.36	24.47	616085	1.48
7.	2017-18	9947.54	40926.85	24.31	686824	1.45
8.	2018-19 (R.E.)	11558.79	50200.00	23.02	774870	1.49
9.	2019-20 (B.E.)	15600.67	60000.00	26.00	856112	1.82

Source: - Budget Documents and DES

- 1.7 The total expenditure on education including sports, arts and culture increased from ₹ 5491 crore in 2012-13 to ₹ 15601 crore in 2019-20. The share of expenditure on Education to the total budget of the Delhi Govt. has increased from 18% in 2012-13 to 26% in 2019-20. The expenditure on education as a percentage to the Gross State Domestic Product of Delhi is 1.82 per cent in 2019-20. The year wise increase in expenditure on Education is shown in chart 15.1.

Chart 15.1



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 gathered that Govt. of NCT of Delhi has continuously been investing the highest share of its budget in the education sector among all states. During 2019-20, Delhi was at the top with 25.3% of its budget estimates earmarked for the education sector followed by Assam (20.7%) The National Average was 14.8% in 2019-20.
- 2.2 As per RBI Report on Budget Analysis 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 six 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 (RE)	2019-20 (BE)
1.	Gujarat	15.2	15.2	14.5	14.1	13.6	13.1
2.	Haryana	16.9	12.3	13.7	13.4	13.2	13.0
3.	Karnataka	14.3	13.6	12.5	12.0	12.1	11.9
4.	Kerala	16.4	16.0	16.2	16.3	14.8	14.0
5.	Maharashtra	19.2	19.2	17.7	17.0	15.2	17.7
6.	Assam	24.7	25.5	22.0	21.6	19.1	20.7
7.	Himachal Pradesh	17.7	16.3	15.2	17.6	17.4	17.7
8.	Chhattisgarh	20.2	18.6	19.6	18.5	17.1	17.7
9.	Tamil Nadu	15.8	15.5	13.0	14.5	13.5	13.5
10.	Uttar Pradesh	15.0	15.5	16.7	14.8	12.8	13.4
11.	Delhi	21.2	21.8	24.2	24.3	22.5	25.3
	All India	16.0	15.3	14.7	15.0	14.4	14.8

Source: - State Budget Analysis Report (30 September'2019) from RBI site.

3. Literacy

- 3.1 Literacy level and educational attainment are vital developmental indicators in a developing nation like India. Better literacy and educational level definitely have a positive impact on the health parameters. Delhi has a variety of good quality schools, colleges and universities as well as centres for research and higher education. Its literacy rate at 86.2 per cent is higher than the all India average of 73 per cent. Although there is a 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%).
- 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 the 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 an understanding of a short simple statement in everyday life. Out of the total population, the share of the youth population aged between 15-24 years is 20.61% in the total population as per the 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 the 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. The literacy rate in Delhi among males (15-24 years) was 94.64% against 85.07% for females in the same age group during 2001-02 which, improved to 98.26 % for male and 94.31% for the female during 2011-12. The total literacy of Youth in the same age group improved by roughly 6% from 90.17% to 96.46% during 2001-2012.

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. No.	Items	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
1	Educational Institutions							
	Pre Primary+ Primary	2629	2709	2806	2779	2735	2745	2718
	Middle	564	728	933	940	933	905	872
	Secondary	458	389	385	393	400	374	367
	Senior Secondary	1504	1627	1674	1684	1704	1736	1769
	Total	5155	5453	5798	5796	5772	5760	5726
2	Enrolment in Schools (in Lakh)							
	Pre Primary+ Primary	19.81	20.22	20.83	21.02	20.83	20.63	20.79
	Middle	10.63	11.16	11.16	11.20	11.27	11.21	11.23
	Secondary	6.44	6.44	6.52	6.92	7.41	7.00	7.31
	Senior Secondary	5.80	6.03	5.62	5.16	4.92	5.09	4.86
	Total	42.68	43.85	44.13	44.30	44.43	43.93	44.19
3.	Teachers							
	Pre Primary+ Primary	28466	28499	29708	29577	28989	28048	27662
	Middle	7230	9316	11741	12315	12657	12392	12431
	Secondary	10755	9782	9370	10292	9401	9512	9805
	Senior Secondary	79275	89975	88661	93909	97224	97291	105848
	Total	125726	137572	139480	146093	148271	147243	155746
4	Student-Teacher Ratio	34	32	32	30	30	30	28

Source: Directorate of Education, GNCTD

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

Delhi Govt. has a total of 1229 government and government-aided schools in Delhi, which is 21.46% of the total schools running in Delhi, whereas, the share of enrollment in government and government-aided schools is 37.27% of a total enrollment of all schools in Delhi during 2018-19.

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

Statement 15.4

S.No.	Indicator	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
A	No. of Delhi Govt. Schools	969	992	1007	1011	1017	1019	1022
	Total Enrolment (in lakh)	15.75	16.10	15.42	15.09	15.28	14.81	14.98
	Boys	7.84	7.87	7.40	7.14	7.18	6.91	7.01
	Girls	7.91	8.23	8.02	7.95	8.10	7.90	7.97
B	No. of Govt. Aided Schools	216	211	211	211	211	208	207
	Total Enrolment (in lakh)	1.65	1.65	1.63	1.68	1.57	1.55	1.49
	Boys	0.90	0.90	0.87	0.85	0.83	0.82	0.78
	Girls	0.75	0.75	0.76	0.83	0.74	0.73	0.71
C	No. of Un – Aided Schools	2076	2277	2277	2113	1715	1719	1705
	Total Enrolment (in lakh)	13.80	13.57	14.71	15.26	15.65	16.21	16.61
	Boys	8.33	8.19	8.86	9.16	9.37	9.66	9.84
	Girls	5.47	5.38	5.84	6.10	6.28	6.55	6.77

Source: Directorate of Education, GNCTD

Statement 15.5

Status of Basic facilities in Delhi Schools

% of Schools having Access to	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Playgrounds	73.9	81.7	85.8	87.4	87.37	88.06	85.89
Boundary wall	97.8	98.7	99.4	99.5	99.90	99.88	100
Girls Toilets	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Boys Toilets	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Drinking Water Facility	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Electricity Connection	99.7	100	99.9	99.9	99.90	100	100
Computer Facility	77.9	81.6	81	83.9	87.18	88.82	89.26

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 Report-2017, during 2016-17, the Gross Enrolment Ratio in Primary Education in Delhi was 109.19% as compared to 95.12% at all India level.
- 6.3 It may be seen from the table below that the NER has increased from 77.80 in 2007-08 to 92.55 in 2016-17. Delhi's position in NER during 2016-17 is 92.55 which is much higher than the National Average of 83.62. NER at the National level is on a decreasing trend during 2008-09 to 2016-17.

Statement 15.6

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	92.3	88.1
2014-15	93.2	87.4
2015-16	93.3	87.3
2016-17	92.6	83.6

Source: DISE State Report Card: 2016-17 & UEE Mission

As per the 71st NSS Survey-2016 (Jan-June 2014), the Net Attendance ratio of Delhi and all India is depicted in Statement 15.7 and chart 15.2.

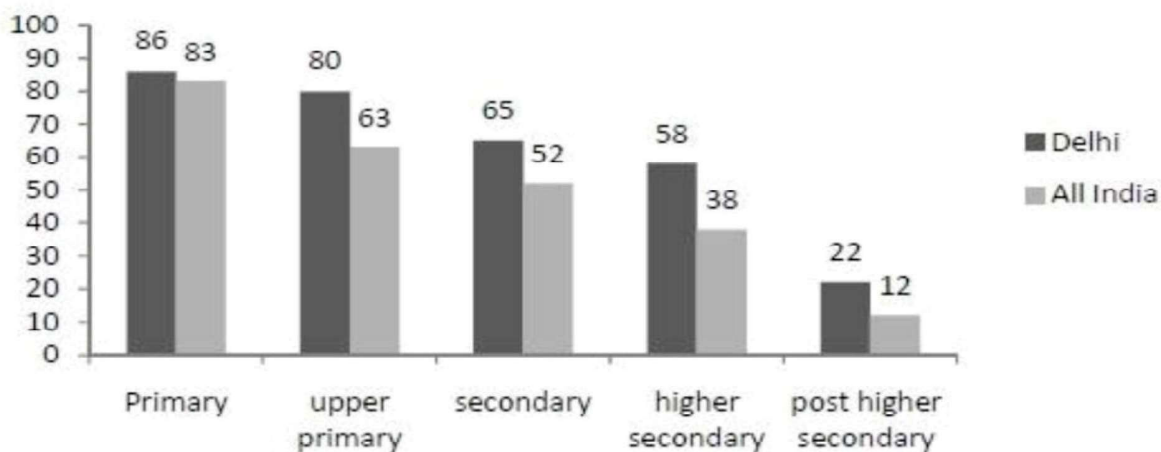
Statement 15.7

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

The statement 15.7 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

Comparison of Net Attendance Ratio of Delhi with All India level



7. Learning Outcomes of Students

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 table as under:

Statement 15.8

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

Share of Private Sector in Gross Enrolment

The share of the private sector in school education in Delhi during 2014-15 to 2018-19 is given in statement 15.9:

Statement 15.9

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	29.07	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
2017-18	Private Schools	14.51	3.81	18.32
	Total Enrollment	31.85	12.08	43.93
	Share of Pvt. To total (%age)	45.59	31.54	41.23
2018-19	Private Schools	14.94	3.87	18.81
	Total Enrollment	32.03	12.17	44.19
	Share of Pvt. To total (%age)	46.64	31.80	42.57

Source: - Directorate of Education, GNCTD.

The above Statement shows that enrollment in primary and middle in private schools increased from 9.94 lakh in 2014-15 to 14.94 lakh in 2018-19. The percentage share of Private schools in total enrollment has also increased from 30.52% in 2014-15 to 42.57% in 2018-19.

8. 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 2014-2019 is presented in the statement 15.10:

Statement 15.10

PASS PERCENTAGE OF CBSE RESULTS IN DELHI & INDIA: 2014 to 2019

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

Source: - Delhi Statistical Handbook, 2019 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 6 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 15.11

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	5810.29	34051.60	17.06	443960	1.30
2.	2014-15	6145.03	30940.10	19.86	494803	1.24
3.	2015-16	7178.57	35195.52	20.40	550804	1.30
4.	2016-17	8561.85	37263.36	22.98	616085	1.39
5.	2017-18	9208.77	40926.85	22.50	686824	1.34
6.	2018-19 (R.E.)	10404.52	50200.00	20.73	774870	1.34
7.	2019-20 (B.E.)	14047.15	60000.00	23.41	856112	1.64

Source: - Budget Documents and DES

The Education expenditure to the Gross State Domestic Product of Delhi is the highest at 1.64 % in 2019-20.

9. Per Student Expenditure on Education

In Delhi, the per student per annum expenditure incurred by the government on education has increased to ₹ 63,172 in 2018-19 from ₹ 50,812 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	2017-18	2018-19 (R.E.)
Expenditure (Per Annum)	32734	36041	42806	50812	56288	63172

Note: Expenditure based on aggregate expenditure both Revenue & Capital

10. Major Highlight in respect of School Education for 2019-20

- A new scheme of Entrepreneurship Development Programme for students has been introduced in the academic session 2019-20. 700000 students have been benefitted under the scheme till December, 2019.
- To improve the communication skills of the students, special classes are being conducted to cover 31000 students for development of spoken English skills and Communicative Competence.
- 2.28 lakh students participated in Summer Camps organized by Delhi Govt. schools.
- 4513 Number of classroom libraries has been set up in primary section. 733874 No. of books have been purchased for school libraries.
- In service training has been given to 91663 Teachers & Vice Principals by SCERT.
- Promotion of Teacher Innovation Activities has been introduced this year for the schools to train teachers for new activities/initiatives as a learning tool for new methods, methodology, places etc. for acquaintance of students.

- 761 Special Training Centers (STCs) have been set up for mainstreaming of Out of School children and 29234 number of children have been enrolled at STCs.
- During 2019-20, 35962 Number of students have been nominated through online lottery for admission in the entry grade classes in different un-aided Pvt. Schools under EWS & DG quota under RTE Act.
- Process for Constructions of 31 new school buildings has been initiated.
- Installation of CCTVs at all Delhi Govt. schools is in progress. Out of 728 school buildings, work completed in r/o 254 school buildings.
- 14500 girls students of Govt schools have been imparted training in self-defense upto December'2019.
- Pratibha Fellowship for Promotion of Digital Learning (Govt. schools/RPVV) has been introduced in academic session 2019-20, which 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 with computer tablets.
- Happiness curriculum has been implemented in all the 1027 schools of DoE and 7.88 lakh students benefitted.
- Coverage of Aadhar in respect of students is upto 98.00% and Bank Accounts is upto 95.00% seeding has been done upto 87% out of the students covered under Aadhar.
- Text Book, Writing Material has been provided to 1530427 students of Govt. & to 56371 of Aided Schools. Uniform Subsidy has been given to approx. 15.54 lakh students of Govt. & 1.21 lakh students of Govt. Aided Schools up to January, 2020.

11. Higher Education

- 11.1 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 was ₹ 352 crore in 2017-18 which has been increased from ₹ 403 crore in financial year 2018-19 to ₹ 519 crore in financial year 2019-20.

There are total 218 higher educational institutions in Delhi in the year 2019-20. More capacity in higher educational institutions has been planned through introduction of new courses, increased intake capacities and construction of new colleges/state universities .

Statement 15.13

HIGHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS IN DELHI

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

Note: Increase/decrease in colleges is due to non affiliation of colleges and shifting of Colleges from Delhi to NCR.

11.2 It may be observed from the statement 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 15.14

Total Enrolment in Higher Education (2016-17)

(In lakh)

	Total enrolment in Higher Education		Women enrolment		%age of women enrolment	
	Delhi	India	Delhi	India	Delhi	India
2016-17	10.27	357.05	4.96	167.25	48.30	46.84
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

Source: All India Survey on Higher Education (AISHE) reports.

From the above data, it may be observed that women enrolment in Higher Education is increasing year after year.

Statement 15.15

Gender Parity Index at various Levels of Courses in Higher Education

LEVEL	2018-19	
	Delhi	India
Under Graduate	1.07	0.99
Post Graduate	0.98	1.33
PG Diploma	0.93	0.94
M. Phil.	1.12	1.64
Ph. D	0.91	0.78
Diploma	0.74	0.48
Certificate	0.70	1.16
Integrated	0.59	0.74

Source: Calculated on the basis of data of enrolment in Report for AISHE 2018-19

11.3 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 Under-Graduate, Ph. D and Diploma are far better than at National level.

Statement below depicts the Gender Parity Index in respect of some States for the year 2018-19.

Statement 15.16

Gender Parity Index in Higher Education

S. No.	States	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
1.	Gujarat	0.79	0.80	0.75	0.83	0.85
2.	Haryana	1.00	1.02	1.04	1.13	1.23
3.	Karnataka	0.97	0.99	1.01	1.05	1.04
4.	Kerala	1.38	1.32	1.41	1.26	1.40
5.	Maharashtra	0.86	0.86	0.88	0.91	0.90
6.	Himachal Pradesh	1.14	1.20	1.23	1.24	1.30
7.	Chhattisgarh	0.91	0.93	0.97	0.99	1.06
8.	Tamil Nadu	0.92	0.92	0.95	0.98	0.97
9.	Uttar Pradesh	1.04	1.03	1.03	1.06	1.14
10.	Delhi	1.08	1.12	1.13	1.07	1.16
	All States	0.92	0.92	0.94	0.97	1.00

Source: - AISHE Report 2018-19

12. Major Highlight in respect of Higher Education for 2018-19

- Capital Project:** Construction work of East Campus of GGSIPU was started on 09.08.2017 and 70% physical progress is reported by PWD.
- Total 9072 students were admitted in 2019-20 under 12 sponsored colleges of Delhi University fully funded by Delhi Govt., NLU, AUD and DIHRM as against 8849 students admitted during 2018-19.
- Total 5562 students were graduated in 2019-20 under 12 sponsored colleges of Delhi University fully funded by Delhi Govt., NLU, AUD and DIHRM as against 5432 students graduated during 2018-19.
- “Merit cum Means Linked Financial Assistance Scheme”** funded from the funds of ‘Delhi Higher Education Aid Trust’ was again launched for academic session 2019-20

on 1st October' 2019; 4243 numbers of applications have been received during 2019-20 as against an annual target of 2200 applications. 2429 students were provided financial assistant during 2018-19 under the scheme.

13. Technical Education

- 13.1 The direction of the global education development agenda is reflected in the Sustainable Development Goal-4 (SDG-4) of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. SDG-4 looks for “ensuring inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all” by 2030. Five of the seven targets of SDG-4 focus on quality education and learning outcomes. SDG-4 is an all-encompassing goal, which is applicable to every nation attempting to bring quality of life to its citizens in a sustainable way, without degrading the environment and it has its bearing on other Sustainable Development Goals to achieve health & wellbeing, creating economic opportunities etc.
- 13.2 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, and 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.
- 13.3 Delhi has 05 state technical universities and 92 technical institutes imparting technical education. Seat availability in technical education with respect to the number of aspirants is limited. Delhi government has been constantly working to address this issue by augmenting the available infrastructure for accommodating increased intake capacity. A number of initiatives taken by the Govt. of NCT of Delhi in recent years are Incubation policy, setting up of 25 World Class Skill Development Centers, increasing intake capacity, faculty development programmes etc. The Government is in process of setting up a new University namely “Delhi Skill and Entrepreneurship University”. This University will focus on providing employment oriented education to the students

through collaboration with the industry in various streams like Science and Technology, Commerce, Business, Humanities, Arts, Culture and other such domains.

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
1	DTU (Including East Campus)	2534	2843	3689	3814	3790
2	NSUT	1005	1033	1051	1175	1521
3	IGDTUW	564	689	689	618	710
4	IIIT-D	337	444	546	612	660
5	G B Pant Engineering College	225	225	180	210	220
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
8	Delhi Institute of Tool Engineering	258	258	258	138	140
9	Delhi Institute of Pharmaceutical Science & Research	227	215	235	241	150
10	Delhi Pharmaceutical Science & Research University	156	175	173	310	410
11	College of Art	283	231	239	343	343
	Total	6026	6513	7432	7847	8394

13.4 Out of 97 technical institutes/universities, 86 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 2013-14 to 2019-20**

S. No.	Technical Institutes	2013 -14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
1.	Industrial Training Institutes	16	17	17	19	19	19	19
2.	Industrial Training Centers	61	61	61	63	63	63	40
3.	Commercial Sector Institutes	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
4.	Institute of Technology (Polytechnic)	21	20	20	19	19	19	19
5.	World Class Skill Development Centre	1	1	1	1	1	7	7
	Total	100	100	100	103	103	109	86

Source: - Directorate of Technical Education, GNCTD.

13.5 The intake capacity of students in technical institutes during 2013-14 to 2019-2020 is presented in Statement 15.19.

Statement 15.19**INTAKE CAPACITY OF STUDENTS IN TECHNICAL INSTITUTES OF DELHI: 2013-14 to 2019-20**

S. No.	Technical Institutes	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
1.	Industrial Training Institutes (Govt.)	8541	8304	11675	12771	11672	11792	10241
2.	Industrial Training Centers (Pvt. ITI)	2292	2464	2610	4427	3747	3672	3720
3.	Institute of Basic Business Studies (Formerly Commercial Sector Institutes)	104	88	90	118	0	0	0
4.	Institute of Technology (Govt. & Pvt. Polytechnic) including B.Voc & M.Voc progms	5418	5418	6017*	6718	5697	6361	7945**
5.	World Class Skills Development Centre	174	255	363	603	612	683	690
	Total	16529	16529	20755	24637	21728	22508	22596

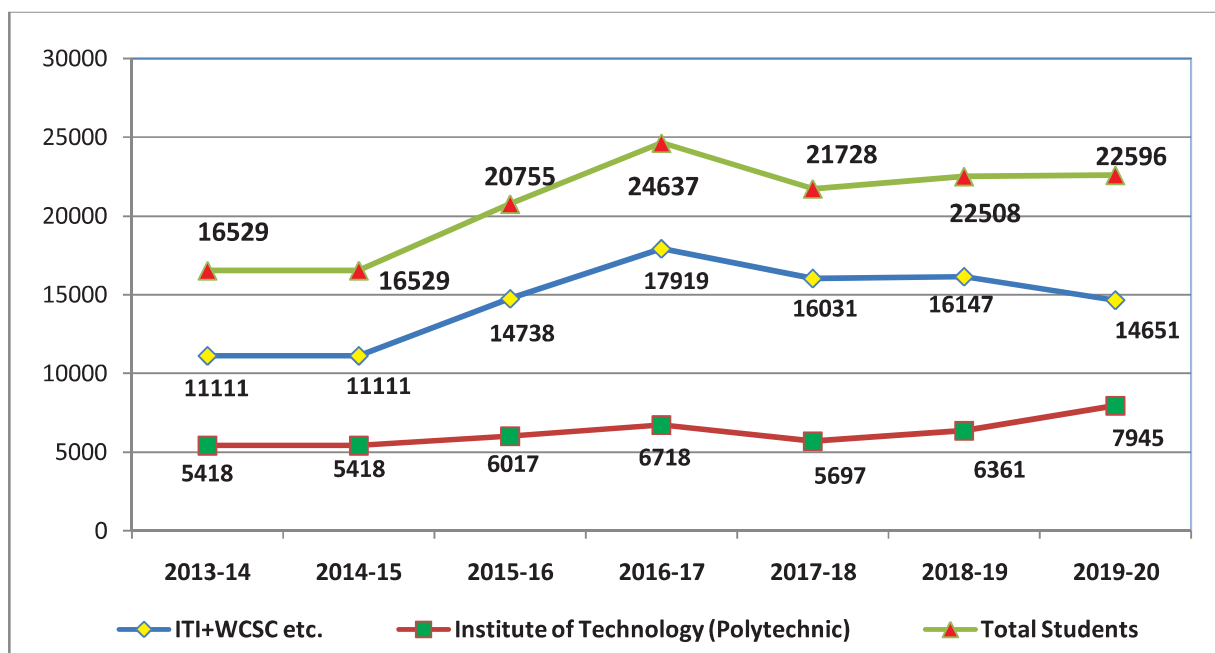
B. Voc. Programme started from 2015-16

** Including EWS and M. Voc.

Source: - Directorate of Technical Education, GNCTD.

Chart 15.3

Intake capacity of students in ITI and Polytechnics



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

- **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 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 an 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. A total of 122 numbers of Incubates are working in Incubator till Sept'2019.

- **Industrial Collaboration for Institutional Upliftment**

i) Twenty five 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 know-how and global industrial standards. Prominent

Industry partners include 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, Hyundai 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.

14. World Class Skills Development Centre

- 14.1 The Government of NCT of Delhi has set up a World Class Skill Development Centre, Delhi in collaboration with Institute of Technical Education, Singapore. The construction of permanent Campus of the centre at Jonapur has been approved at an estimated cost of ₹ 254 crore. Land measuring 37.01 acres has already been allotted for the project at Jonapur village south District, New Delhi. The project, on completion, will train around 5000 trainees per annum. The main aim of setting up the 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.
- 14.2 Presently the centre is operating from the campus of ITI Vivek Vihar, with four courses viz Hospitality Operations, Retail Services, Web Developer and Digital Marketing, Finance Executive.